ay and Saturday
WILL GO DOWN IN
HISTORY, AS
$3.98
TAKES CHOICE OF
$8.00 Cordovan Cork Soles.
$8.00 Enamel Cork Soles.
$7.00 French Calf Cork Soles.
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$6.00 Waterproof Par. Calf.
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All warranted.
Best wearing Men's Shoes made in America. Try 'em! Now at
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PALMER HOUSE and 80 ADAMS-ST.
TH & STOUGHTON
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HAVE WHAT AND DO EX-
CTLY AS WE ADVERTISE.
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ttention to every detail which we advertise
growing interest in our store. Money paid
ecessary alterations in garments made free.
romptly delivered.
and $3.00 Office Coats—blue, black,
ay, for $1.50.
s Odd Lots of Overcoats, among
ll sizes of Meltons, Kerseys, and Bea-
were $10 to $15—now $6.00.
ur last year's Spring Overcoats
were $8.00, $10.00, and $12.00, all
mong them—for $5.00.
ur last year's Spring Overcoats,
and $18.00, for $7.50.
NEW STYLES OF HATS.
he Lowest.................Quality Warranted.
HE PUTNAM,"
131 AND 133 CLARK-ST.
113 TO 117 MADISON-ST.

ÆTNA LIFE
urance Company,
Hartford, Conn.
ANUARY 1, 1895.
, January 1, 1895 $42,052,166.44
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MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.
EBSTER, J. L. ENGLISH,
ce-President. Secretary.
H. W. ST. JOHN, Actuary.
. RUSSELL, M. D., Medical Director.
ES CAMPBELL, M. D., Medical Examiner.
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AM J. THOMPSON STOCK,
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10 O'Clock This Friday Morning
....ALL THE....
e Etchings in Sheet,
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Mouldings, &c.
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entire stock will be sold at today's sale.
der of CHAS. H. JACKSON, Assignee.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN,
Auctioneers.

WESTERN
ALVAGE WRECKING
UEL GANS, MANAGER. AGENCY
TODAY AT 10 A. M.,
We will sell at public auction,
T SALVAGE WRECKING SALESROOMS,
126 TO 132 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO,
count Fire Underwriters and whom it may
ern. Continuation sale of following stocks:
All the unmanufactured stock of
Princess Knitting Works, Chicago,
Manufacturers of Underwear.
ALSO, IN BASEMENT,
bout 5 Carloads Wet Muslins,
AND
75 Rolls Carpet.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
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GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 47. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HE IS IN A BAD BOX.

Joseph A. Nealey's Straw Bail Gets Him into Jail.

TWO JUDGES AFTER HIM.

Grosscup Takes the First Step and Locks Him Up.

CHETLAIN HAS A GOOD CASE.

No Building at the Place Scheduled by the Man.

CHANCES GOOD FOR CONVICTION.

With the Federal and State courts on his trail Attorney Joseph A. Nealey—furnisher of straw bail on short notice—is in a bad box. Judge Grosscup sent him to jail yesterday for perjury in swearing he owned a six-story flat building at No. 5762 South Leavitt street, a spot occupied by railroad tracks, and he will have to give $10,000 bond before he obtains his liberty. Judge Chetlain, who held him to the Criminal Court for conspiracy, is confident he can send him to the penitentiary for from two to fourteen years, there being three distinct charges on which he can be convicted.

When Nealey swore to the ownership of the mythical South Leavitt street building he enabled matrimonial swindler Cavelle to escape. Inspector Stuart was convinced he was committing perjury, and twenty-four hours' investigation showed there wasn't a building within blocks of the place where the attorney's structure stood. When Inspector Stuart announced the result of his investigation yesterday morning a warrant was issued for the arrest of the bondsmen on a charge of perjury. The other bondsman, Attorney John F. Barrow, escaped a similar arrest by a mere chance. He was not asked to make a schedule at the time he went on the bond. The Commissioner considered that Nealey's $35,000 property was amply sufficient, and as Barrow was only accepted in order to comply with the law requiring two bondsmen and with the understanding that it was only until morning he was not asked to qualify on his bond.

Deputy Marshal Allen arrested Nealey in the afternoon. He was disposed to treat the matter in a light vein, and when Commissioner Pickard informed him that Judge Grosscup and Commissioner Humphrey would sit on the trial and that he, Pickard, appeared only as a witness Nealey winced and his drooping mustache lengthened somewhat. At 2 o'clock Judge Grosscup and Commissioner Humphrey took their places behind the Judge's big desk in the court-room.

No Continuance Allowed.

Mr. Nealey asked for a continuance, but Judge Grosscup informed him there was no need of continuing the hearing. Commissioner Pickard related the manner of giving the bond and the subsequent disappearance of the prisoner. Inspector Stuart said he had been out to the number given at South Leavitt street and found that the Pan-Handle tracks occupied the street in that section. There was not a house on Leavitt street save the Tremont Ridge Depot for blocks on either side.

"Do you wish to cross-examine the witness?" asked the Judge.

Mr. Nealey said he did not; he protested against being tried without an attorney. The court informed him that he was an attorney himself and ought to be able to conduct his own case. Nealey said he could not, and wanted permission to have a Deputy Marshal go with him in search of a lawyer. He said he wanted Alford E. Hall.

"Very well," remarked Judge Grosscup. "You write a note for him and I will wait ten minutes for his coming."

When the ten minutes were up Hall had not appeared. The Judge then requested Nealey to cross-examine Capt. Stuart. Mr. Nealey proceeded to lay down the law to Capt. Stuart.

"Hold on there," said Judge Grosscup. "We don't want any police court methods in this court."

Happily for Mr. Nealey's peace of mind, Attorney Hall came into court. He consulted a while with his client, and had Capt. Stuart's evidence read to him. The attorney wanted to produce the records of the County Recorder on the ownership of the land at the place named in the schedule.

"We do not care about that," replied Judge Grosscup." Is there a six-story flat on the lot?"

"I do not know."

"Ask your client. He ought to know. What does he say?"

Client Says Nothing.

But the client said nothing that the attorney would repeat to the court.

"There are circumstances under which this property was acquired by my client," he said to the court, "that will require an investigation as to that fact. There may have been deception."

"That will do," said the Judge.

"We rest our evidence," said Assistant District-Attorney Rosenthal.

"We have nothing to offer in defense," said Mr. Hall.

"It is evident that this man has practiced fraud on the officers of this court," said Judge Grosscup. "Such cannot be permitted here. It is the first time that I have found it committed in this way since I have been upon the bench in this court. If there is no such improvement upon the lot or anything to justify that the property was worth anything like the money represented it is for the defendant to prove that fact. No man ought to make an affidavit of that kind unless he knows it is true. The fraud here is palpable and the defendant will be bound over to the grand jury in such bond as will require his presence. Being a case in which he has committed a fraud against the bonds of this court the Commissioner and myself have determined to place the bond at $10,000."

Then the defendant offered to make his bond at once, but when the court directed the Commissioner to see that it was a good bond the two men who were going on the bond hastened to get out of the reach of a Judge who seemed determined to make an example of a straw bailer.

Chetlain Has Three Charges.

There are three charges against Nealey in the State courts for his offenses before Judge Chetlain. He is now under $5,000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury. If he is not punished through that channel of the law Judge Chetlain will send him up for contempt, and there seems to be no possible chance for Nealey to escape a term either in the County Jail or at Joliet.

The charges preferred against Nealey by Judge Chetlain are conspiracy to practice fraud, subornation of perjury, and contempt of court. Of the two alleged tools of Nealey, John Moore, alias Frank J. Thompson, was committed to jail yesterday for contempt for the term of one year in default of payment of $500 fine. The other, G. Charles Bullen, is still at large.

It now develops that Nealey has been doing a regular brokerage in the bond business. One of his straw bonds was found in Judge Tuley's court yesterday; it had been accepted a few days before. It was signed by the fictitious Thompson and Bullen. To a number of lawyers Nealey, it is alleged, has stated that when they were in need of bonds for clients they would do well to call on him. It is believed if Bullen can be caught he will reveal the conspiracy to save himself. Judge Chetlain said last night that he hoped to catch the chief of the plot, who was the really guilty one.

"This man Nealey," he said, "is a smooth man. He brought a letter of introduction to me a few months ago, and Wednesday he came into court and presuming on the acquaintance came up to the bench and shook hands with me. The men, Moore and Bullen, were scheduling on the bond of a woman, May Adams, charged with larceny. Her bond was $1,200. Nealey said he had sent the men and flattered himself that it was a gilt-edged bond—such a one as he wished me to have in all cases. The clerk handed up the schedule and asked me to hold it. I admit I was entirely disarmed by the plausible conduct of the man and O. K.'d the schedules and handed them back to the clerk.

The Crash Comes.

"I noticed the clerk still staid around, and I thought then something was not right and asked him. He said the schedule had been investigated, and it was found the men had no property. I immediately called them up and, to make sure of my ground, swore them myself and examined them. Great beads of perspiration began to stand out on the face of Bullen and Moore became greatly excited. Both were greatly confused, and under examination neither would swear he owned the property scheduled. The clerk then handed me the transcripts of records, showing that neither of them owned the property. I began o make out the order committing Moore for contempt, and while Moore broke down and cried. Bullen stepped back where Nealey stood, and a moment later I saw them going out the door. I called them to come back and sent a bailiff after them, but they got away. I committed Moore for one year in default of payment of $500 fine. I then issued bench warrants for the other two. Yesterday I heard that Nealey was at the jail, trying to see Moore. I had him arrested and brought into court on the charge of conspiracy to do an illegal act. I fixed his bail at $5,000. He asked me, as a friend, to let him go out to find bail. I told him it was a question of duty, not friendship, and refused. He got a man, however, to sign his bond, but to make sure of his punishment I issued another warrant for him for subornation of perjury. Then I thought I would remove all doubt in the matter as I thought he needed punishment, so I got out a rule on him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The contempt of the other two was committed in open court. The contempt of Nealey consists of conspiracy to deceive and impose on the court, and this carried out in open court. The contempt of the other men consists of conspiracy and false impersonations, as the man Moore claimed to be Frank G. Thompson, false swearing, and false schedules in open court to secure the release of a prisoner.

Moore admitted in jail yesterday that he was paid $10 by Nealey to do what he did.

WILL PROSECUTE CAVELLE FOR BIGAMY.

There Are at Least Three Women Who Think They Are Married to Him.

Howard K. Cavelle has three women to whom he is married, and if he is ever caught again he will have to stand a trial for bigamy. His second wife, who nursed him through an eleven months' illness, came to Chicago yesterday morning. She came into the court-room during the trial of Nealey. After showing her certificate of marriage, dated Sept. 30, 1889, Mrs. Kimball second said:

"It is true I did marry him in the jail at Grand Rapids. I was living at Mount Clemens; my maiden name was Almeda Peltier. I met H. C. Kimball there; we became engaged; I shipped to him the furniture for our home and my clothing, and was to join him at Grand Rapids for the marriage. He sold my things and I had him put in jail. In commisseration for him, and still loving him, I married him in the jail. We came to Chicago and went to No. 3028 State street. He got a job clerking at the Waverly Hotel on Clark street. For a year he did well and was a good husband. We had a quarrel once and he told me of his marriage to Miss Brown in Leamington, Ont. I wrote to her and she answered that she was not divorced from him, but would not interfere with us. She said that she had a son whom Harry was providing for and begged me to do nothing that would cause him to quit sending money for the child. In September, 1891, he deserted me while I was in the Michael Reese Hospital with a broken ankle. I found him living with Lizzie Georges, his present wife. Mrs. Kimball, that is, the Georges woman, came to me and said that Harry and she were married at Crown Point, Ind., the April preceding, while he and I were still together."

Capt. Porter of the secret service is well acquainted with Cavelle under his name of Kimball. In April of 1890 Kimball got himself delegated by the secret service to hunt up some counterfeiters. When Kimball deserted his wife, the one who appeared yesterday, she called on Capt. Porter and told him Kimball had been in league with the gang all the time he was supposed to be hunting them.

LIMA, O., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—A man answering the description of Cavelle, the woman deceiver, who jumped his bail at Chicago, passed through here this afternoon on a north-bound Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton train, ticketed to Toronto, Can. He did not register at the Hotel French, where he took dinner, and corresponds exactly with the description of the missing man.

THOMAS CRIES: "SHUT THAT DOOR."

And the Ushers in Prestissimo Time Obey the Conductor's Mandate.

If the audience in attendance at yesterday's orchestra rehearsal is not ill today of the grip no thanks are due to the Auditorium management. The wind rushed through the body of the house as though the Wabash avenue front had been especially removed for the occasion. People drew their wraps around them, tied mufflers around their throats, or stacked overcoats shield fashion to break the draft. Suffering with the people in the audience Mr. Thomas' discomfiture took audible form. The light was streaming through a side door open against orders and filled with listeners. It was toward the close of the first movement of the Goldmark symphony and people were trying to forget prospective doctors' bills in the music. Suddenly Mr. Thomas called out shrilly: "Shut that door, please." Magic could not have caused a quicker compliance. But unfortunately the draft blew as freely as ever. The audience evinced more excitement over the episode than the orchestra, which continued with splendid equanimity to the end. Inquiry as to the source of the chilly blast brought the information that the engineer had searched every quarter, but was unable to discover it. The draft in question is of sufficient frequency and yesterday was worse than usual. The result was an audience and a director completely out of sorts and a serious effect upon a "request" program which several thousand people had assembled to hear.

HE TAMES A FIGHTER

JUDGE KOHLSAAT PASSES QUICK SENTENCE ON JAMES ROACH.

The Latter, an ex-Employe of Roger Sullivan, Enters the Probate Court and Makes a Vicious Attack on Deputy Sheriff Scharingburg—He Is at Once Arraigned for Contempt and Sentenced to Thirty Days in Jail—He Makes a Desperate Battle and Injures Two Men.

James Roach, an ex-employé of the Probate Court, made a vicious attack on Deputy Sheriff Hermann Scharingburg in the office vault adjoining the court-room yesterday afternoon. He tried to escape at once and got as far as the elevators before he was overtaken. With Charles Cullen, a friend, Roach made a desperate fight against the officers, but was finally overpowered and taken before Judge Kohlsaat. After receiving a sentence of thirty days in the county jail for contempt of court Roach kicked another man in the stomach. He was landed in jail without further casualties.

Scharingburg, his first victim, has been the deputy in charge of the Probate Court for many years and has been strict in keeping order in the court-room, as Judge Kohlsaat is particular in the conduct and routine of his court.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Roach, accompanied by a man named Charles Cullen, an ex-Deputy Sheriff from Springfield, entered the general office of the Probate Clerk. Roach had been drinking heavily, and talked in a loud voice. As he had been a record writer under Roger Sullivan, he talked with several men in the office and then he went into the office main vault which adjoins the court-room and entered into a conversation with Vault Clerk McGovern which could be distinctly heard in the court-room.

Asks for Less Noise.

Scharingburg went back from his seat near the bench to the vault and told Roach he must talk in a lower tone of voice. Roach replied in a boisterous manner that he would please himself, and Sharingburg then told him he would eject him from the court-room if he was not quiet. Upon this Roach turned on the deputy and struck him a fearful blow in the face, making a large gash with a large ring which he had on his hand. Roach then turned on his heel and left the room. Scharingburg, with blood streaming down his face, followed him, but when he reached the door of the court-room was obliged to stop from faintness. A number of clerks ran down the corridor, expressing indignation at the treatment of Scharingburg, but Roach, followed by his friend Cullen, stepped into an elevator and was about to descend, when Chief Bailiff Cahill arrived on the scene. The latter was followed by other officers, whom the chief ordered to arrest Roach. The latter showed fight and a great struggle occurred, during which Roach, Cullen, and several of the bailiffs were roughly handled. Cullen was nearly choked before it was discovered that he was not the man wanted. It took the combined efforts of over half a dozen bailiffs to force Roach into the court-room. There sat Judge Kohlsaat, his face gleaming with anger. Roach was taken before the bar of the court, his hat still on his head, and struggling like a maniac. Judge Kohlsaat, turning to Clerk Cooper, who said:

"Is this one of your clerks?"

"No, sir," replied the official.

At this moment Scharingburg reëntered the court-room. His shirt and coat were covered with blood, and he was a sorry sight. After looking at his old officer, Judge Kohlsaat in an angry tone said:

"What is the meaning of this assault on a court officer and who did it?"

Witness Tells the Tale.

Attorney John Everett Holland of the firm of Thornton & Chancellor here stepped forward and explained that he was a witness to the whole occurrence.

"Let Mr. Holland be sworn," said the court. The witness then testified to the state of facts already mentioned, and added that Roach called the officer an insulting name in regard to his nationality. Roach interrupted all the time Mr. Holland was testifying. Scharingburg was then sworn, and testified to the same thing as Mr. Holland. He was obliged to keep a towel to his face all the time he spoke.

After this Judge Kohlsaat, ignoring Roach, turned to Clerk Davenport and ordered him to prepare a mittimus committing to the County Jail.

"I find this man," remarked the court, "guilty of a most flagrant contempt of the court and an interrupter of the proper conduct of its business. Let him be committed to the County Jail for thirty days."

Roach in a loud manner protested against this. Chief Bailiff Cahill, however, ordered him to be handcuffed, as signs of fighting became imminent. After heaping foul names on Bailiff Kroll, who stood near, Roach kicked that officer in the stomach. Roach was immediately thrown down on the floor and held there for some time. When the papers were made out Roach was taken to the North Side by Bailiffs Jackson and Healy. Up to the time he left the building he maintained his turbulent mood. Roach was an employé of Clerk Roger Sullivan for a number of years.

STEAMER SEVEN WEEKS OVERDUE.

The Kingdom, with a Crew of Forty, Missing—Baltimore Men in Peril.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 15.—Much anxiety is felt here over the safety of the British steamship Kingdom, Capt. Jones, which sailed from Hamburg Dec. 18 last for this port via Charleston. The last report of her was Dec. 24, when she was signaled from the lighthouse station at the Butt of Lewis, one of the Orkney Isles. At Lloyds a premium of 60 guineas was asked for her insurance. She has a crew of forty.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Feb. 15.—The steamer New Berne, from New Berne to this port, is frozen up near Roanoke Island, and the passengers have been landed on that island. It is reported that all are safe. The party is principally composed of Baltimore men. The steamer was caught in severe storms and wrecked a short distance from the island. The passengers took to the lifeboats and reached land, where they will remain until rescued.

FAINTS WHILE HE HOLDS THE STRAP

Aged Man Pays Fare on a Street Car, but Is Given No Seat.

S. D. Hinman is little more than 80 years old. That fact, however, does not entitle him to a seat when he pays a fare on a Cottage Grove avenue car. At 6 o'clock last night he clung to a strap and gasped for breathing room from Madison street to Twenty-second and then he fainted. He was wedged in the mass of humanity so tightly that he could not fall. A considerate conductor stopped the car and Mr. Hinman was carried into a drug store, where he soon revived and walked to his home at No. 2336 Michigan avenue.

TO WAGE WAR ON RUSSIAN THISTLES

Recommendations of the Inter-State Conference at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 15.—The Russian Thistle Inter-State conference this afternoon adopted a series of proposals for laws in the interested States. Their purport is that the weed should be declared a public nuisance and a special law relating to Russian thistles alone should be passed.

HEAVY SNOW FALLING IN DIXIE.

Alabama, Georgia, and Texas in the Grip of an Arctic Visitor.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The heaviest snow in years is falling. It is already six inches deep and still falling. North bound trains on the Louisville and Nashville and Queen and Crescent roads from New Orleans are four and five hours late. The snow is deeper south of here than at this point. The thermometer is in the twenties and a cold east wind blowing. Suffering is intense. Many cattle have died from exposure.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 15.—The worst snowstorm in the memory of the present generation is now prevailing throughout Georgia. In Atlanta there are five inches of fresh snow on four inches of the frozen remains of Sunday night's storm. The trolley car system is paralyzed. Rose Coghlan's matinée at the Grand Opera-House had to be postponed, and the night audience was frozen down to slim proportions. All the orange trees and early vegetables are killed. At Thomasville, the famous winter resort, there was a three-inch fall of snow last night, and sleighbells are ringing in the streets for the first time in the history of the city. At Augusta, a white child aged 6 months and one colored aged 9 months, died last night from exposure.

Down to the Florida line all fruit is killed and cattle are dying from the cold. In extreme South Georgia the snow is three inches deep.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 15.—Two inches of snow fell here early this morning. Business has been practically suspended, the people giving themselves up to the unusual pleasure of snowballing. The schools were closed so the children might have an opportunity to enjoy the rare sport.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 15.—Reports from Wednesday's snow-storm from all over the State sum it up as without parallel in the history of Texas. Two inches, the smallest and fourteen inches the greatest depth, fell in every county reported, from Texarkana to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and from New Mexico to Sabine Pass. These lines are, generally speaking, 1,000 miles each in length.

JASPER, Fla., Feb. 15.—Two inches of snow covered the ground this morning, and has not yet melted.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 15.—Tonight snow covers the ground to a depth of over three inches on the level and is still falling. Street cars are being run all night to keep the tracks clear. At Gadsden, Ala., three inches of snow has fallen today.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 15.—Severe weather continues throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. The three States named are almost entirely covered with snow from two to fifteen inches, an unprecedented condition.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 15.—Reports from all sections of the South indicate the snowstorm has been more extensive than ever before known. There are six inches of snow at Canton, three at Jackson, three at Vicksburg, and in other points in Mississippi it is about the same depth. At Winona, Miss., a man named Thompson was frozen to death within half a mile of a house where he had stopped to get warm.

ESPANOLA, N. M., Feb. 15.—The thermometer registered 14° below zero here this morning, the coldest for several years. There are about five inches of snow here.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 15.—Thermometers registered 12° below zero in Denver at midnight Thursday and at 6 a. m. was 6° below.

CROWD IN THE WAKE OF THE WOMEN.

Unique Crusade Against Saloons Continued in Sioux City, Ia.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union this afternoon continued the crusade which culminated so dramatically in Manderscheid's saloon yesterday. A band of more than 100 women left the Whitfield Methodist Church at 4 o'clock and visited eight saloons before they dispersed for the day. The method was the same as yesterday—singing hymns and notifying the saloonkeepers personally to comply literally with the law by next Monday.

An immense crowd followed the women as they proceeded from saloon to saloon, blocking the streets and even stopping the electric cars. Hundreds of men thronged into the saloons and they were so crowded the crusaders sometimes had difficulty in entering. But everywhere they were courteously received, except at one saloon, where the propietor at their approach shut and locked the door. The women, nevertheless, sang a hymn in front of the barred saloon.

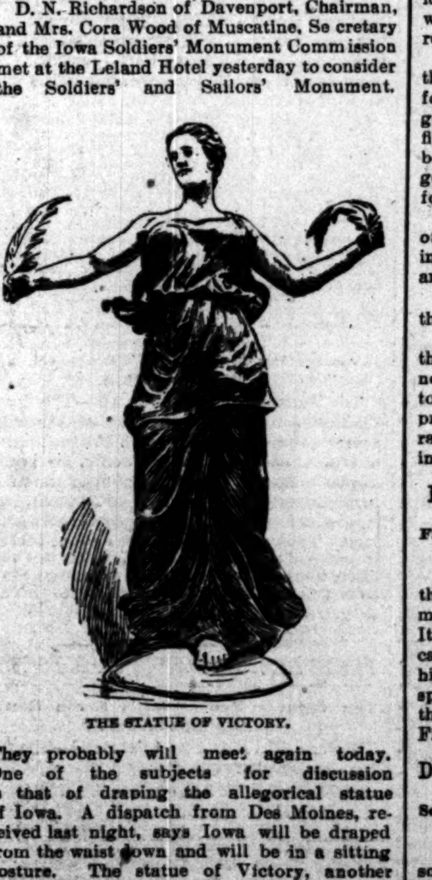
The saloon men are indignant at the conduct of Manderscheid yesterday and large numbers of them in printed interviews condemn him. There is great public indignation at the failure of the police to preserve the peace, as Manderscheid could have been arrested on any one of the three or four charges. The liquor law has been rigidly enforced here in its essential features, but most of the saloons infringe it in having tables, chairs, cards, and more than one door, etc. Technically the violation of any of these minor requirements exposes the saloons to the drastic penalties of the prohibitory law.

The women propose to enforce the law literally. The city and county authorities are satisfied with substantial compliance with Sunday and early closing. The effort was made today to extend the crusade, but it does not seem to receive many new accessions. The city and county authorities say they know of no steps to inaugurate prosecutions, but will act on any complaints that are regularly filed.

WILL DRAPE THE STATUE OF IOWA

Members of the Monument Commission to Consider the Figures.

D. N. Richardson of Davenport, Chairman, and Mrs. Cora Wood of Muscatine, Secretary of the Iowa Soldiers' Monument Commission met at the Leland Hotel yesterday to consider the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.



THE STATUE OF VICTORY.

They probably will meet again today. One of the subjects for discussion is that of draping the allegorical statue of Iowa. A dispatch from Des Moines, received last night, says Iowa will be draped from the waist down and will be in a sitting posture. The statue of Victory, another auxiliary figure, will be draped from the neck down.

RAID PROVES A FARCE

POOL-ROOM WARNED BY SOME ONE FROM CENTRAL STATION.

Proprietor of No. 17 Quincy Street Ready for the Detectives When They Call and Even the Usual Customers of the Place Are Informed of the Intended "Surprise"—Evidently a Gentle Reminder to "Step to the Captain's Office"—Features the Police Should Explain.

What was intended to be a police raid on a pool-room fizzled out yesterday afternoon through the kind offices of some one connected with the Central Station. It was intended to make the raid a surprise to the gamblers, but it worked the wrong way and was a surprise to the police. The whole thing was "tipped off" in good time to allow all signs of the pool-room business to be put out of the way and admit of a cheery welcome being given to the detectives.

It is not positively known who the gamblers' friend at Central is, but it is perhaps a significant fact that one of the detectives engaged in the "raid" is the same man who for three days reported that O'Leary's Stock-Yard place was closed when it was running full blast the whole time. Another curious thing is that John Condon came in to see Inspector Shea and was allowed to stand around in full hearing while the "raid" was being planned. When the lone detective who was to play "clever" got to the selected pool-room he found a crowd of 150 men waiting to see the "raid." They knew all about it. What several people want to know is: "Was that detective surprised when he saw the crowd?"

The place selected for the "raid" was No. 17 Quincy street, which, on the outside, bears the sign: "Quincy Stock and Grain Exchange." Until noon yesterday the place was a pool-room, differing little from the six or eight others which are still running down-town. Why it was selected to be honored by a visit from the Central police is not positively known but there are many suspicions. There is alleged to be a pool-room trust to which all the pool-rooms are expected to contribute. No. 17 thought it could get along without paying the weekly tribute.

Detectives John F. Alexander and Dave Elliott are especially detailed to hunt the tiger in the down-town district. Yesterday's affair was a single-handed attempt by Alexander. Going around to the Central Station, Alexander searched for a detective who should not be too well known to the pool-sellers. After some search Detective Magner was chosen—or rather suggested. Magner has only been around the city for ten years or so and was recently employed to swing the sledge and carry the plunder when a La Salle street gambling house was raided. It was therefore believed he would be entirely unknown to the gambling fraternity and was altogether the man for the job.

Some little time elapsed before the detectives started. It was in that time that word was carried from the Central Station to the pool-room people to tell them not only whom to expect but what to expect. The man who "suggested" Magner evidently knew his business. When Magner walked into No. 17 he was met at the door by a genial "gent" with a dyed mustache, who said:

"Why, how do, Magner? Glad to see you. Where's Alexander? Tell him to come right along in. Where's the rest of the boys?"

Detective Magner was apparently somewhat astonished. He attempted to deny his identity and buy a pool ticket, but the attempt wouldn't "go," and the idea of a raid was relinquished.

When a reporter for THE TRIBUNE visited the room shortly after the attempted raid he found a stalwart but close-mouthed man on guard at the door. Inside sat about twenty-five men. One was asked if the place had been raided or closed. He said: "No; we got a 'tip,' and when the police appeared they found everything all right."

Within half an hour fifty men passed in or out of the guarded door. After carefully sizing up the crowd the man at the door turned and said:

"Anybody holding winning tickets can get them cashed inside."

People "on the inside" said last night that the houses in the pool were given a tip to do no business yesterday, it being the intention to raid the "free lances." They were also pretty unanimously of the opinion that the raids were in the nature of a quiet tip to get into line.

BANK AT RICHMOND, VA., CLOSED.

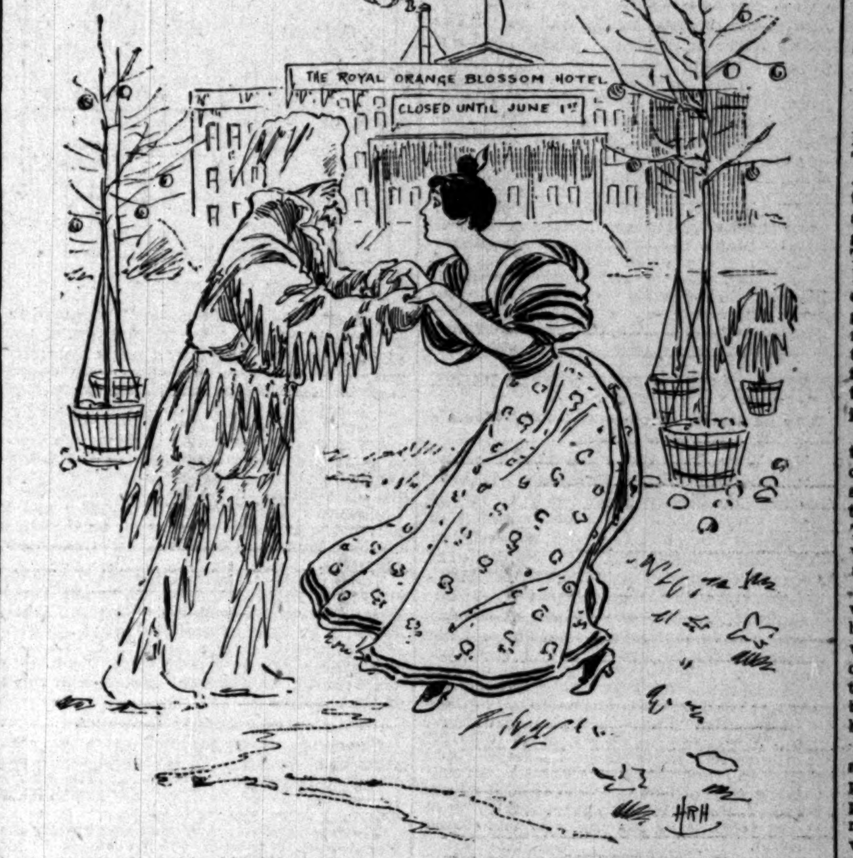
Failure Due to the Shortage of Cashier C. M. Figgat.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 15.—The officers of the Bank of Lexington tonight decided to make an assignment to secure its creditors. Its liabilities are $71,000. C. M. Figgat, the cashier, left town suddenly, and a letter from him announced he spent money in private speculations. The accounts are confused, and the amount of his shortage is not known. Figgat belongs to an old and honored family.

DIES BECAUSE HE DID NOT "PASS."

School Boy of Twelve Takes Poison at Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 15.—Charles Anderson, aged 12 years, was so worried over failing to pass the examinations at school that he took poison last night, and died today.



THE ROYAL ORANGE BLOSSOM HOTEL
CLOSED UNTIL JUNE 1ST
HRH

JACK FROST GOES A-WOOING THE SOUTH.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, northwest winds.

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POLICEMEN ARBITRATE THE ROW.

Blue-Coated Officials Make Peace Between Warring Political Factions.

Four policemen and a Sergeant were called in to arbitrate between two warring factions at a Thirty-first Ward political meeting held at Linden's Theater, Sixty-third and Halsted streets, last night. There are two factions in the ward, one led by Ald. E. J. Noble, the other by F. F. Douglas. C. W. Vail, a Noble adherent, was formerly Secretary of the Thirty-first Ward club. He ran for Alderman on the Independent ticket last spring, and, it is said, was summarily "bounced" from the club. When he left he took the roster and other books with him and refused to give them up. The club started a new ist which it is said is not complete. The meeting last night was held to elect officers. Vice-President John A. Watson was in the chair. The supporters of Ald. Noble wanted only those on the new roll to vote. The Douglas crowd wanted everybody in the room to vote and introduced the old books. Confusion followed and the Noble faction adjourned without electing officers. George B. Holmes, the Secretary, tried to get out with the books. He was jumped upon by twenty men and badly beaten, but managed to pass the books to Treasurer Fred Jones, and the crowd immediately tackled him. Then Sergt. Duffy and four policemen of the Englewood Station entered the hall. The Sergeant made a speech, declaring he would keep the peace if it took the whole force, after which the police cleared the hall with their clubs. The books were captured by Deputy Sheriff Jasper Smith, who took them home. The Douglas faction afterwards met and elected officers.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Joseph Robinson, agent of the Nez Perces Indians in Idaho, is dead.

Jose Carabjai and his son Juan were found frozen to death near Albuquerque, N. M.

P. W. Morfey of Paterson, N. J., beat John Rothacker of Philadelphia in a trap shooting match by four birds.

James Hodges, ex-Mayor of Baltimore and prominent in public affairs during the know-nothing days, is dead.

A boiler exploded in a sawmill near Towanda, Pa., killing Theodore Penell, fireman, and John Mack, a teamster.

Max Meyer tried to asphyxiate himself, shot himself, and leaped from a fourth-story window at Austin, Tex. He is dead.

The plant of the Ansonia Electric company in Ansonia, Conn., was sold for $41,444. There are claims of $277,000 against the company.

A locomotive went into the river at Rhinecliff, N. Y., taking with it Engineer J. D. Donohue and Fireman Reed. The former was killed and the latter fatally injured.

Late yesterday afternoon Peter May, a negro farm laborer, shot and killed W. B. Lyle, the overseer of the large South Christian farm of W. S. Cheatham at Hopkinsville, Ky.

LAST EDITION.

GILROY IN THE NET.

Special Grand Jury Indicts Him on an Old Charge.

ITS PUBLIC WORKS CASE.

Inspectors McLaughlin and Williams on Lexow Evidence.

BIG SENSATION IN GOTHAM.

Walbaum and Three Partners Are Sentenced to Jail.

GUTTENBERG RACING THE CAUSE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Thomas F. Gilroy, formerly Mayor of the city; Thomas F. McAvoy, William W. McLaughlin, Alexander S. Williams, Police Inspectors, and two police captains, whose names are kept secret, have been indicted by the special grand jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The special grand jury has been in session since the beginning of January. Its main object was to investigate charges of municipal corruption. Witnesses have gone in and have left, but their testimony has been guarded carefully from the public ear. It was said three weeks ago that the jury was prepared to find fifty-two indictments.

Municipal and police officials implicated in the revelations before the Lexow investigation committee have been anxiously awaiting for some time the first big batch of indictments to be handed down by the special grand jury. The indictments were expected today, but were not quite ready when Judge Ingraham adjourned his court for the day.

The result of the special grand jury's work was certain to be interesting to the public, but the size of the sensation to be created was not known to anybody except the Prosecuting-Attorney until this afternoon, when the news leaked out that the foregoing had been indicted and that the papers were then being prepared for submission to the court.

District-Attorney Fellows and his regular assistants have been relieved of the greater portion of the labor incidental to the police cases by Daniel G. Rollins, formerly Surrogate, and Austin G. Fox, who were appointed special counsel for the people of the State of New York for the prosecution of corrupt officials. They have been hard at work sorting out the mass of material at their disposal and presenting the salient facts to the grand jury.

Although it was impossible to obtain exact information before the indictments leave the grand jury it was authoritatively announced that the indictment against Mr. Gilroy did not relate to any act he had committed while Mayor of the city, but was based on an allegation of official misconduct at the time that he was Commissioner of Public Works.

The Police Inspectors or Captains against whom indictments are pending were all more or less involved in the testimony given before the Lexow committee, and all of them were themselves called as witnesses with the exception of Inspector McAvoy.

Judge Ingraham said this afternoon he was well satisfied with the work of the grand jurors, and that he considered they were entitled to a rest after their six weeks service, and readily granted permission to adjourn until March 4. None of the indictments will be handed to the court until then, and possibly not until several days later. The Oyer and Terminer grand jury will not be dissolved under ordinary circumstances until April 1.

JAIL FOR JERSEY CITY'S "BIG FOUR."

Walbaum and His Three Partners Sentenced for Work in Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Dennis McLaughlin, political boss and ex-County Clerk of Hudson County, Gottfried Walbaum, Nicholas Crusius, and John C. Carr were sentenced today in the Hudson County Court, Jersey City, to one year in the county jail and to pay a fine of $400 each. They are known as the "Big Four," and were convicted of running a disorderly house in maintaining the Guttenberg race track. By the advice of their counsel they pleaded guilty several months ago and threw themselves on the mercy of the court.

Although sentenced, Walbaum is now in Germany. He is expected to return Feb. 21. Walbaum, McLaughlin, Crusius, and Carr of the Guttenberg race track and also of the Saratoga track are all men of wealth and were formerly powerful in New Jersey politics, especially in Hudson County, where their word was law previous to the political landslide of 1893. The "Big Four" were able to run the Guttenberg race track in season and out of season as a gambling merry-go-round pure and simple. In spite of repeated charges by Judge Lippincott to grand jurors on this subject, no panel of jurors, as then drawn, could be got to indict the promoters of the race track. Finally, in 1891, a body was organized known as the Law and Order League, which sent agents to the track daily to gather evidence against the management. Frequent raids were made by agents, but as fast as any one connected with the track or betting ring was arrested he was bailed out without leaving the track by Justices of the Peace secured for the purpose by the management and kept at hand so that the patrons of the race track might not be inconvenienced.

This was kept up for two years, when at the fall elections of 1893 Sheriff Toffey came into office. The new Sheriff at once drew a panel of grand jurors, pledged in advance, it was said, to show no mercy on the race track men. At any rate, the first thing the new grand jury did was to hunt up the old evidence secured by the Law and Order League, upon which it found indictments against every one in any way connected with the Guttenberg race track management. Most of those indictments were afterward quashed, but the "Big Four" were brought to trial and pleaded guilty.

CHILDREN HAVE A NARROW ESCAPE.

Home for Indigent Boys and Girls at White Plains Burns.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Two hundred boys and girls, ranging in age from 3 to 16 years, were in peril by fire tonight in the Westchester temporary home for indigent children near White Plains. The main building of the institution, a mile and a half from White Plains, was burned to the ground. The children, who were asleep, had a narrow escape, but were safely hustled from the building by the attendants and given temporary shelter in the laundry building. After the children had been housed in the laundry that building, as well as the stables, was threatened, and the attendants had all they could do in preventing a panic among the little ones. To add to the seriousness of the affair, Supt. James W. Pierce, the man who used the cat-o'-nine-tails and who recently put an inmate named Theresa See in chains after she had run away from the institution, was absent in Poughkeepsie. Miss Julia McDonald, the matron, was also away when the fire broke out, visiting friends in White Plains. The dormitories where the 200 children sleep in the main building were on the second floor. The fire started from a defective furnace flue.

About 10 o'clock a watchman in the building discovered the cellar in a mass of flames. At that hour the little ones were sound asleep. They were awakened as quickly as possible and hurried from the building.

An alarm was sounded in the village and the entire fire department of White Plains responded and started for the scene. The members had hardly gone half a mile when they were told the fire was out, and returned to their firehouses. A telephone call was then sent in that unless the department hastened the whole institution would be in ashes. A second alarm was sounded and the department again started out. When the men arrived at the home the main building, which is 75 feet square and 100 feet deep, was a mass of flames. It was only possible to save the buildings adjoining the home, and this was done with difficulty.

Most of the children's wearing apparel was destroyed and the children, many of whom were sick, suffered considerably from the cold.

The West Chester temporary home was established about fifteen years ago by well known society women of New York. The President of the institution is Mrs. Charles Butler. Among the Board of Managers were Mrs. William F. Cochran, Mrs. Richard Hoe, Mrs. J. Jennings McComb, Mrs. Brinkerhoff, and Miss Helen Gould.

INDICTMENTS FOR TROLLEY OFFICIALS.

President Norton and Supt. Quinn Accused by Labor Men.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Indictments were returned today by the grand jury in Kings County against Benjamin Norton, President of the Atlantic Avenue railroad, Brooklyn, and Daniel T. Quinn, Superintendent, on charge of having exacted more than ten hours' labor to be performed within twelve consecutive hours by employés of the road. The complainants are Jeremiah Desmond and James Dwyer, conductors. Norton and Quinn will be compelled to appear in court tomorrow and plead. Information reached the police authorities at Brooklyn that attempts would be made to burn the house of various lines of both the Brooklyn Heights and the Atlantic Avenue railroads. The police immediately made extra precautions for the safety of the depots, and will continue doing so until they are satisfied that the strike is over.

The legislative committee appointed to investigate the causes of the trolley strike began its labors in Brooklyn today. M. J. Connelly, manager of the strike, alleged that the principal cause was that the companies had failed to put into practice what is known as the ten-hour law, the men being required to work over ten hours a day, and in some instances as long as eleven hours and twenty to forty-five minutes, while the law specified they should be required to work but ten hours within twelve consecutive hours.

Mr. Connelly said he did not consider the employés had struck, but that the situation had been forced upon them by the action of the companies in the locking out of between 200 and 300 of the electrical workmen upon their lines on their refusal to take the places of the motormen and conductors. Another cause was that the companies wished to increase the number of "trippers," paying by the trip, whereby the men would be obliged to be in attendance from fourteen to fifteen hours a day and would be unable to earn more than 50 to 80 cents a day.

Mr. Connelly said the number of trips and the speed had been increased and that there was more responsibility attached to the work of motormen. He never had been required to make up lost time, but he knew of other motormen who had been. The reason the companies had given for a refusal to comply with their demands was that they could not afford it.

Daniel F. Lewis, President of the Brooklyn Heights railroad company, which operates all the lines of the Brooklyn City company, said the contract made in 1886 with the men did not materially limit the power of the company. In 1886 some trouble arose over an increase of wages or a decrease in power, which cost the company $225,000 and caused the dividends to fall from 18 to 14. The roads were tied up for a day in June, 1886, and again, when he was ejected President, in 1887, the men agreed, he declared, to work twelve hours a day. The ten-hour law came into effect in 1889 and the men then agreed to work for ten hours a day, not including meal time. The same terms were asked in the 1895 proposal. He said when the men talked about counting the standard time in a day's work he told them it would cause trouble.

Three delegates from each of the twenty-five districts, with Master Workman Connelly presiding, met tonight in executive session on the strike situation. A canvass of the meeting was taken and it was decided to continue the fight.

DEPOSITIONS AGAINST ROCKEFELLER.

Alfred Merritt Gets Two for His Suit Against the Oil King.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Depositions were taken here today in the great suit brought by Alfred Merritt against John D. Rockefeller, philanthropist, iron mine owner, and President of the Standard Oil company. The suit is to recover $1,250,000 alleged to have been acquired through misrepresentation and deception. This is merely a preliminary suit. Should it succeed others will immediately follow, involving many millions. It is alleged Rockefeller and his agents induced several successful iron mining companies in Minnesota to consolidate with companies controlled by him, representing his companies to be guilt-edged, dividend-paying affairs when they were insolvent and absolutely valueless. He is accused of selling this worthless stock to the new company for first mortgage bonds of the full value claimed, thus obtaining control of the bona-fide stock and unfairly enriching himself to that extent. This action is now pending in the United States Circuit Court of Duluth. For the last two or three days Alfred Merritt and his lawyer, A. A. Harris, have been in this city taking depositions in favor of the plaintiff. Today the deposition was taken of Charles F. Rand, No. 36 Wall street, late an officer of both the Spanish-American and the Penokee and Gogebic companies and now receiver for the latter in a suit brought in the Federal court of Wisconsin to foreclose a mortgage executed by that company; also the deposition of Charles L. Colby, who has been connected with both companies. The sworn testimony of these men follows out the allegations of the Merritts. Lawyer A. A. Harris of Duluth expects to have his case completed and to present it at the May session of the Federal court.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK REORGANIZED

Institution That Seeley Robbed of $354,000 Has New Directors.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The much-talked-of reorganization of the National Shoe and Leather Bank was accomplished this afternoon. Four of the old Board of Directors were retired and four new directors were elected to their places. The new directors are John A. Hiltner, Francis B. Griffin, William C. Horn, and James G. Cannon. In addition to his duties as a director Mr. Hiltner will be the bank's Vice-President. This position was formerly held by George L. Pease, but there was then no salary attached to the office and he had no fixed hours at the bank, and came and went as he saw fit. The reorganization of the bank has been under consideration ever since November, when the banking department of the State discovered Seeley's robbery of $354,000. His stealings wiped out the bank's surplus and impaired the capital. The impairment was made good, however, by the assessment of 25 per cent on the stock. This created a new surplus and put the bank in excellent financial condition. At present there is $4,000,000 deposited in the bank, and its assets are in better condition than ever.

POST WASHINGTON, L. I., Feb. 15.—The inquest was concluded tonight on the remains of Frederick Baker, who was implicated with Bookkeeper Seeley in defrauding the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York. The jury rendered a verdict that Baker came to his death from causes unknown. After Baker's body was found and before physicians could make a proper examination the body was embalmed, making it impossible to ascertain the cause of death. It is supposed to have been from drowning.

LITTLE PRINCESS PAULINA IS DEAD.

Mite of Humanity Succumbs to an Attack of Bronchitis.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Princess Paulina, the mite of humanity that arrived here Dec. 22 from Europe, is dead. The top of her curly head would reach just to the knee of a fair-sized man standing erect. By actual measurement she was only seventeen inches high. She weighed eight and a half pounds, and yet had she lived to the 26th of this month she would have been 19 years old. By comparison with the normal girl of her age a butterfly was to her as big as a chicken, a mouse as big as a cat, and a Newfoundland dog almost as huge as an elephant. Princess Paulina was born in Holland in 1876, and during the last nine years had been seen and fondled by nearly all the Kings and Queens of Europe. She was brought to this country under a two years' contract by Manager F. F. Proctor, and appeared for the first time at Proctor's Theater the day before Christmas. Jan. 29 she gave a special reception, which was attended by one hundred well known physicians and surgeons. She was taken ill a week ago today with bronchitis. The Princess' remains are lying tonight in a little white casket no longer than would be required for a young baby. They will be taken to Holland for burial.

BEERBOHM TREE APPEARS AS FALSTAFF.

The English Actor Scores an Undeniable Success.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—It was not without some trepidation that Mr. Beerbohm Tree, at Abbey's Theater tonight, appeared for the first time upon the New York boards as Falstaff in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." His Falstaff is a distinctly strong impersonation. It was applauded to the echo by the large audience, and it will rank with Mr. Tree's best efforts. There are wide gulfs between the Falstaff of this English actor and the Falstaffs of the Frenchman, Maurel, and our own American comedian, Crane. Mr. Tree conceives the knight as a particularly slow and rather introspective gentleman, gross physically, but not lacking dignity at times—though as to whether he were dignified from choice or of necessity it was hard to say. Mr. Tree is undeniably successful. His work throughout is full of interest to students. His makeup is a marvel. The company supporting Mr. Tree in the production is fully equal to the task intrusted to it.

THOMS CALLS CHURCH PEOPLE DAGOS.

Why an Italian Baptist Mission Wants a New Pastor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. C. Thoms, who for two years has been pastor of the Mariners' Temple, at Oliver and Henry streets, one of the largest missions of the Baptist Church in New York, has resigned and a new minister will take charge next Sunday. The church has a large Italian membership, and for some time they have been opposed to Mr. Thoms. At a meeting Wednesday night an attempt was made to exclude all but English-speaking church members from participation. This occasioned a storm of protests, and in the thick of the discussion the minister is said to have referred to the Italians of his flock as "Dagos." A riot nearly ensued. When seen at his residence, No. 122 Madison street, today Pastor Thoms admitted that he had used the term "Dagos," but said that he did not do so "in a sense of reproach." But he has discovered that the word is not relished by Italians who understand English.

TAKES NO ACTION ON ARCHBISHOPRIC.

Episcopal Commission Kills the Proposition So Far as It Is Concerned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Before adjourning this afternoon the Episcopal Commission on Constitution and Canons decided that it would take no action favoring the creation of an archbishopric. The discussion was brief but animated. The vote stood 8 to 6 out of fourteen members present. Dr. Hall Harrison said after the adjournment the vote killed the archbishopric proposition so far as the commission was concerned. It is said, however, that the matter will be brought up at the general convention at Minneapolis in October. The commission voted not to make public its deliberations till they had been revised, but announced that it had decided that the Presiding Bishop is hereafter to be elected by the House of Bishops instead of being chosen, as at present, according to age. He will also be styled the primus. An amendment looking to establishing the primus at Washington was voted down.

SUBSCRIPTION SEASON COMES TO CLOSE.

"The Huguenots" the Last Production Before the Supplementary Concerts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—A superb performance of "The Huguenots" served to bring the subscription nights of the opera season to a close tonight. The Metropolitan Opera-House was crowded. The knowledge that the supplementary season is not far off had undoubtedly a deterrent effect. Still the two De Reszkes, Melba, Nordica, Plancon, and Mantelli cannot complain of the appreciation with which their efforts were received. Melba was in good voice. The performance was enhanced by the accession of Mantelli in the rôle of Urbano. At the close of the performance there were repeated calls for Mme. Nordica and Jean de Reszke, which continued even after the lights were put out.

AMERICAN FLAG FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES

Theme of Speakers at a Banquet Given for G. A. R. Commander-in-Chief Lawler.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Lafayette Post No. 140, Department of New York, G. A. R., gave a reception tonight at its headquarters in Masonic Temple to Commander-in-Chief Thomas G. Lawler of Rockford, Ill., at which over three hundred members of the post and many members of outside posts and distinguished citizens were present. There was a long list of speakers and the theme of each was to the effect the American flag should float from the top of every public school in the country, that the scholars be taught the truth about and the significance of that flag, and that all boys should be trained in military tactics.

NEWS OF THE EASTERN METROPOLIS.

Passengers from the West for Europe on the Steamship Normannia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Among the passengers sailing on the Hamburg-American steamer Normannia tomorrow will be: Mrs. C. Schindler, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Boger, daughter, and son, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Shattuck and daughter, Miss Laura Van Ostrand, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Van Ostrand, Neenah, Wis.; Dr. and Mrs. Hugo Toll, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Greenhalgh, Champaign, Ill.; Mrs. John Wimans, John Wimans, F. C. Von Suessmilch, Charles Russell, James Wilmarth, Janesville, Wis.; Mrs. William E. Lucas, two daughters, and son, Miss Mary Statham, Duluth, Minn.; Miss Mary C. Hughes, Oshkosh, Wis.; Mr. G. D. Dunn, Sparta, Wis.; Miss Laura Beaumont, Clarksville, Tenn.

Will Recognize Jockey Club Penalties.

At a meeting of the stewards of the National Steeplechase Association today resolutions were adopted declaring they would recognize all penalties, fines, suspensions, or expulsions inflicted or recognized by the Jockey club. The following were elected members: P. F. Collier, Creighton Webb, Royal Phelps Carroll, Franklin Bartlett, W. H. Taylor, Richard Mortimer, James Galway, A. F. Walcott of New York, Col. W. B. Thompson and George J. Gould of New Jersey, John A. Logan of Ohio, Maj. J. L. Rathbone of California, Dr. Seward Webb of Vermont, E. W. Davis of Rhode Island, Frank W. Jones of Massachusetts.

Young Shepard Expelled from Yale.

The account published yesterday of the antics of Freshman Elliott Shepard at Yale University was supplemented today with a positive statement that he had been expelled, all entreaties, arguments, and promises from the Vanderbilt family having failed to obtain forgiveness for him. The young freshman is at present in the South carefully watched by his relatives. He is only 18 years of age.

Anonymous Bequest of $100,000.

Bernard College of this city has just received a bequest of $100,000 from an anonymous source, the stipulation accompanying the gift being that the new college building shall be erected within at least 1,000 yards of Columbia College, with which it is affiliated.

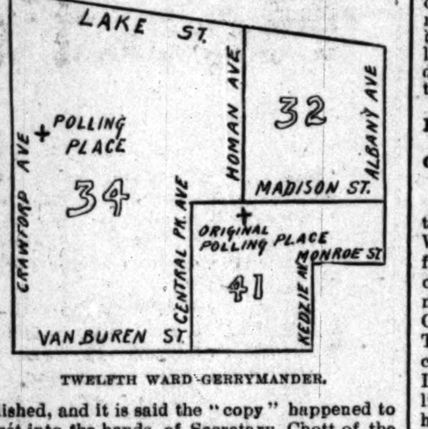
Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

THEY TAKE THE CALL

WEST TOWN COMMITTEE APPROVES CURRAN'S ACTIONS.

Although It Is Admitted That the Published Call Is Illegal, the Republican Primaries and Convention Will Be Held Under Its Provisions—Gossip of the General Condition of Political Affairs in the Different Wards of the City—How the City Is Divided.

Although it is admitted that the published call for the West Town Republican primaries and convention was illegal, a majority of the committee met yesterday and approved the action of Secretary Curran, who published a call of his own. The committee met Saturday and called the primaries for the same day as the primaries to select delegates to the city convention. It was agreed that the same primary districts, polling places, judges, etc., should obtain for the town primary as the city, except as to the Nineteenth Ward. In this ward Committeeman Peacock was authorized to hold separate primaries. Secretary Curran was not present and Chairman Peacock, after preparing the call, took it to him to sign. This he refused to do. He prepared a call of his own, leaving out the matter relating to the Nineteenth Ward, and had it printed. Mr. Peacock took his call to the same paper to have it published, and it is said the "copy" happened to get into the hands of Secretary Chott of the city committee. The latter, it is said, destroyed it. The town committee was called together yesterday to amend the call so that the Nineteenth Ward could have separate primaries, but a majority of the committee voted to sustain the action of Secretary Curran. It was admitted his call was wrong, but the flimsy excuse was made that to amend the call would invalidate its publication. Chairman Peacock maintained that it would not, and said he had been given legal advice on the subject and that the city call had been amended.



TWELFTH WARD GERRYMANDER.

Those voting to sustain Secretary Curran were A. W. Brickwood, Eleventh Ward; Henry Bartels, Ninth Ward; William Curran, Eighth Ward; J. P. Cooke, Seventh Ward; S. Waldman, Sixteenth Ward; and W. C. Carson, Seventeenth Ward; George Berz, Eighteenth Ward; and R. D. Peacock, Nineteenth, voted in the negative.

Curran a County Employe.

Curran is a county employé and if the constitution of the party was enforced would not be allowed upon the committee. The entire proceeding is pronounced by Republicans generally to be a grave outrage.

There is a general apprehension among the Republicans of several of the wards in the city that there will not be a fair count at Wednesday's primaries. Several of the committeemen have made the men whom they have selected as judges and clerks believe that the primary election law is unconstitutional and that they cannot be sent to the penitentiary or punished for counting in the machine delegates. The Supreme Court has not decided the law unconstitutional, and judges and clerks who are relying upon the wisdom of committeemen should take warning. There is no question but it is the intention to count in certain delegates in certain wards, whether they are elected or not. "Jim" Hogan's judges in the Sixth Ward, "Charlie" Nagl's in the Twelfth, and "Johnny" Chott's in the Nineteenth, it is said, should take warning. How to force the committeemen in these wards to allow watchers in the polling places to see that the count is fair is now being considered, and it is probable vigorous measures will be adopted. The outrage perpetrated by Nagl, the Twelfth Ward committeeman, reported in THE TRIBUNE Thursday, is causing much indignation in the Tenth Primary District of the Twelfth Ward. A committee composed of W. H. Durant, L. P. Hotz, B. L. Weaver, A. Heyliger, Emil Schaeffer, P. J. Cahill, and W. H. Fahrney has been appointed and is arranging for an indignation meeting Monday evening. The polling place has been located at No. 1919 West Madison street, near Crawford avenue, the extreme western boundary of the district. It is in the Thirty-fourth Election Precinct, which cast ninety Republican votes last fall, and adjacent to the car barns.

To Vote Car Employes.

Nagl until recently was an employé of the West Chicago Street Car company, and it is asserted that he and George Williams expect to vote employés Wednesday. The Thirty-second Precinct cast 220 Republican votes last fall, and the Forty-first, the other precinct, cast 223, making 443 voters that will have to trudge away out to Crawford avenue to accommodate ninety voters. And from this the district is allowed but one delegate, while under the basis of representation agreed upon by the committee it is entitled to two. One reason, it is said, for gerrymandering this district is because the people of this locality are for Adam Wolf for Treasurer. George Williams expects to deliver the Twelfth Ward for Chris Strassheim. It is said he will get fooled. The people of the Fourth District of this ward are also up in arms because they do not believe the judges will give them a fair count.

In the Sixth Ward the Republicans have held an indignation meeting over the way "Jim" Hogan has gerrymandered the ward. It is said he put one of the polling places in among a lot of lumber piles so it could not be found. He wants to be South Town Collector, and an attempt is being made to shift the responsibility of the gerrymander on James Murphy.

It is said the primary districts in the Thirty-second Ward are as fair a division as could be made. The division is just the same as was made for the town primaries last week. A complaint has been made against the work of Committeeman Bygren of the Twenty-third Ward. He did not specify in the call the election precincts making up the districts or give the number of delegates to which each is entitled.

JUDGE PAYNE WILL TAKE A NOMINATION

If the Mayoralty Offer Comes to Him Unanimously He Will Run.

It is practically settled that Judge Payne will accept the Democratic Mayoralty nomination if it comes to him in anything like a unanimous call from his party. In an interview yesterday the Judge was careful not to commit himself, but he went so far as to say that there was a traditional custom that a man could not refuse a unanimous call from his party. He also said the nomination had not been offered him and that he did not know it would be and consequently he could not accept or decline it. On the other hand he expressed himself as entirely satisfied with his present position. A number of the leading men in the Democratic party have seen Judge Payne in the last few days and urged him to accept the nomination if it should be tendered him. Washington Hesing's name is much discussed and in the minds of many he is the proper man to nominate. Judge Tuley, it is said on good authority, will accept the nomination if it is tendered him. Charles Wacker is discussed for City Treasurer, George Trude for City Attorney, and Charles D. Gastfield for City Clerk.

LIVELY CONTESTS IN SEVERAL WARDS.

Republican Primary Election Likely to Cause Much Friction.

There will be lively contests in several of the wards at the Republican primary election Wednesday to select delegates to the city convention. A strong fight will be made on the Hogan machine in the Sixth Ward and Criminal Court Clerk Magerstadt may have trouble in the Fifth if he concludes to champion Hogan's cause. There may be a contest in the Second, but it will probably be confined to one primary district. An attempt will be made to knock out "Buck" McCarthy in the Twenty-ninth and every inch in the Thirtieth is fighting ground. The contest in the latter will be between Roy O. West, who is a candidate for City Attorney, and Ald. Merchant, who is an aspirant for the City Clerkship nomination. West is backed by Charles S. Deneen. The Merchant forces are organizing for a strong fight and say they will win easily if they get a fair count. The Williams-Nagl faction will be given a fight in the Twelfth Ward and the Nineteenth will have the most bitter contest in the city. The North Side wards are apparently quiet, except the Twenty-third. The indications as to the Treasurership nomination now point to Adam Wolf, although the Chris Strassheim people will not admit this. The most active fight now is over the City Attorneyship nomination. Frank Hamlin refuses to take the nomination for Circuit Judge and apparently is in the lead for the nomination for City Attorney. John D. Adair has the Hyde Park wards back of him. If Hamlin is nominated for City Attorney and the West Side gets the Mayor and Treasurer and the South Side the City Clerk it will leave the selection of a Circuit Judge to be made without reference to geographical lines. This, it is said, is as it should be. P. L. Sherman of Hyde Park was a new name suggested yesterday and it was received with much favor by attorneys and politicians generally. He has resided in Chicago since 1853 and is one of the most respected members of the bar, and his ability is of a high order. Frank A. Riddle's candidacy is also looked upon with favor. Theodore G. Case, John R. Parker, and George W. Stanford of the Twelfth Ward are also mentioned. James S. Harlan of the North Side is regarded as an available man. The county convention will probably be held after the city convention. This is believed to be the better arrangement. The delegates to the city convention will represent the city in the county convention.

KENT'S CANDIDACY IS BEING PUSHED.

Considerable Indignation Over a Meeting Held Thursday.

Notwithstanding it was agreed to postpone the Aldermanic fight in the Thirty-second Ward until after the city convention, the friends of William Kent are pushing his claim. This has caused considerable stir. A meeting was called by W. F. Carroll, Charles Pope, Theodore Donnelly, Charles Thorn, and others at the Chicago Beach Hotel Thursday evening. It is said those who called the meeting do not live in Tenth Primary District where it was held. It is also said that a large number of Republicans were invited, and when they reached the hotel were refused admission unless they would declare themselves for Kent. The object of the meeting, it was stated, was to anounce for the city primaries, but it is said the business transacted was in the interest of Kent's candidacy. The meeting has created quite a flurry among the Republican workers.

People's Party Candidates.

At a conference of some of the leaders of the People's party Thursday evening the name of ex-Judge Mark E. Bangs was discussed in connection with the Mayoralty nomination. It was practically decided to tender him the nomination, but it was learned yesterday he will not accept. Some of the leaders are strongly in favor of a trade unionist. Thomas A. Kidd, President of the Woodcarvers' Union; P. J. Miniter of the Bricklayers' Union, and Charles Dold of the Cigarmakers' Union are being discussed. Herman Alschuler and H. R. Eagle, the grocer, are mentioned.

Schumacher to Appear.

The Democratic Executive committee yesterday practically disposed of the Dorman-Schumacher contest in the Tenth Ward by sending word to Charles C. Schumacher to appear before the committee this afternoon and state if he will accept Ald. Dorman's proposition.

Local Political Notes.

The George B. Swift Republican club of the Eleventh Ward will meet this evening at No. 511 West Madison street.

There will be a meeting this evening of the George B. Swift club of the Eleventh Ward at Madison and Laflin streets.

The Twentieth Ward Republican club last night indorsed the entire North Town ticket and ratified the action of the convention.

There will be a Republican meeting tonight at Kensington in the interest of Ald. O'Neill, who is a candidate for a renomination.

The George B. Swift Republican club of the Sixteenth Ward met last night at No. 635 Noble street and indorsed Mr. Swift for Mayor.

The Eleventh Precinct Republican club of the Twenty-fifth Ward indorsed G. W. Lunden for Supervisor of the Town of Lake View last night.

The Fourteenth Precinct Republican club of the Fifteenth Ward has indorsed George B. Swift for Mayor and Henry Esdohr for City Clerk.

The West End Republican club of the Sixth Ward last night indorsed George B. Swift for Mayor, James A. Hogan for Collector, and Martin Kelley for Alderman.

A German-American Republican club has been organized in the Seventeenth Ward with F. M. Selig as President. It has indorsed George B. Swift for Mayor and Adam Wolf for Treasurer.

A meeting of the voters of the Second Primary District of the Twelfth Ward was held at Roby and Madison streets in the interest of E. F. Rennacker for West Town Assessor last evening.

The Twenty-eighth Ward Republican club last night indorsed George B. Swift for Mayor, Adam Woolf for State Treasurer, J. R. B. Van Cleave for City Attorney, and William Barclay for Alderman.

At a meeting of the North Ravenswood and Summerdale Republican club of the Twenty-sixth Ward, held at Unger's Hall, Summerdale, Thursday evening, George B. Swift was unanimously indorsed for Mayor.

There will be a mass-meeting of Republicans tonight at Dordon's Hall, Lake street and Tolman avenue, to indorse George B. Swift for Mayor and Charles T. Swigart for Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward.

The First Ward Democratic club last evening indorsed Michael Kenna for Alderman. The delegates to the city convention were instructed to vote for John P. Hopkins for Mayor. Edward J. Leiendecker was indorsed for South Town Assessor.

WRECK BLOCKS THE MONON TRACKS.

Breaking of a Wheel Flange Causes Trouble on the Air Line Division.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—This evening at Dyer the flange of a wheel under a truck on the tender of the engine pulling passenger train No. 30, north-bound on the Air Line division of the Monon, broke and the tender was thrown across the track. An effort was made to clear the track without calling out the work train, but the attempt was unsuccessful and the work train left Monon at 10:30 tonight. No one was hurt by the accident, but trains were delayed for hours.

[At the Western Indiana's train dispatcher's office it was said early this morning the wreck was that of a freight train. A truck under the tender of the locomotive broke down at 5:30 p. m. Friday, and despite all efforts the track could not be cleared for a number of hours. Train No. 3 left Chicago at 8:35 last night over the Erie, reaching the Monon tracks again at Wilders. Passengers who should have reached here at 6 o'clock did not get in until after midnight. As the Monon has no train dispatcher here no report of No. 3 could be obtained.]

FEDERAL JURY TO TAKE A HAND.

Investigating That "Pass" Transaction by C. P. Huntington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—The investigation of the alleged violation of the inter-State commerce law by C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific, in issuing a pass to Frank M. Stone, a politician and attorney, from San Francisco to Ashland, Ore., is now in the hands of the United States grand jury. Today United States Judge Morrow impaneled a new grand jury, which was especially charged to inquire into the alleged pass, as testified to by Stone, and also to investigate the general passenger system of the Southern Pacific.

JAMES ARCHER WHIPS JACK BOYLAN

The Fight at Peoria Lasts Seven Rounds to a Knock-Out.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The fight here tonight between James Archer of Chicago and Jack Boylan of New York was one of the best ever witnessed here. The men entered the ring at 11 o'clock, both of them in excellent condition and weighing 128 pounds. Archer forced the fighting from the first, but it was not until the sixth round he started in to finish his man, which he did in the seventh with a terrific right-handed swing.

TO FORM A NEW PARTY

CONGRESSMEN AND OTHERS HAVE BEEN MEETING IN SECRET.

Motto Is Bimetallism and Protection—Backed by Railroad and Insurance Capital—Will Not Take in Populists on Their Present Platform—Reed Has the Lead Among the New York Legislators—Poll of the Members Shows He Distances McKinley.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 15.—J. McParlin of this city, Secretary of the National and State committees of the People's party, in an interview today said near March 4 he expected the birth of a new national party.

Mr. McParlin says during the last few weeks secret conferences have been held by members of Congress and other influential men from all parts of the country and are continuing. That important political action will result he affirms is certain. He does not expect the People's party as now constituted will profit thereby, because railroad and life insurance capital is interested in the new project, and it is opposed to the Populist idea of government ownership of railroads. The platform of the new party, according to Mr. McParlin, will be "bimetallism and protection."

"I am led to believe," Mr. McParlin added, "that the conferences will result in the formation of a new party in favor of free coinage and protection with a bountiful element back of it from the very start, not only in the South and West, but in Pennsylvania and other Eastern States."

REED NEW YORK ASSEMBLY'S CHOICE.

Presidential Poll of the Members Shows McKinley Has the Minority.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The *Morning Advertiser* today says the recent visit of Gov. McKinley of Ohio to Albany has given fresh impetus to gossip with regard to the next Republican Presidential candidate. The air at Albany is charged heavily with political surmise and conjecture, and legislators are discussing with great earnestness the claims and chances of the Republican leaders. Especial interest therefore may be taken in the following poll of the New York Legislature, which has been made by its correspondent at the capital:

Candidate.	*Senate.*	*Assembly.*	*Total.*
Reed	8	27	35
McKinley	1	14	15
Harrison	0	4	4
Morton	1	3	4
Lincoln	0	2	2
Choate	0	1	1
Tracy	1	0	1
Saxton	1	0	1
Either Reed or McKinley	0	10	10
Either Harrison, Reed, or McKinley	0	7	7
Non-committal	4	34	38
Total	16	102	118

FOR FAIR ELECTIONS IN ALABAMA.

Democrats Pass Two Bills That Are Approved Even by Populists.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The House today passed the Sayre contest law and the Senate amendments to the Sayre election law, all of the Populists excepting two voting for them. Mr. Manning, Mr. Forman, and other leading Populists cordially indorsed both measures and congratulated the Democratic majority that it had taken a decided step in the direction of fair elections. The Governor will sign the bills. The contest bill provides a fair and simple law for contesting State elections, and the amendments to the election law remove the objectionable features of that measure.

The House of Representatives today concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill providing for the funding of the bonded debt of the State. The original bill provided the bonds should be payable in gold. The House amended by making them payable in lawful money. The Senate struck out lawful money and substituted gold, and the House this afternoon concurred, it being represented that none but gold bonds could be floated profitably.

The Governor notified the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock tonight that he had vetoed the bill requiring the stockholders of foreign corporations owning stock in Alabama railroads to hold their meetings in this State. The bill in question seeks to determine a contest between the Southern railroads and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton for the possession of the Alabama Great Southern, running from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss. The Governor said the bill was unconstitutional and cited numerous authorities. It was apparent at once the House was not satisfied and would attempt to pass the bill over the Governor's veto. A motion to delay until Monday the consideration of the Governor's message prevailed and lobbying again was commenced with a vengeance. It is regarded as scarcely possible for the supporters of the bill to pass it over the veto of the Executive. The veto knocks the Southern out.

HEALTH BOARD BILL LIKELY TO PASS.

Mayor Pingree's Threat to Make Detroit Democratic Hurts Him.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Detroit Health Board bill moved up one notch this morning when it received a favorable report from the House Committee on City Corporations before which yesterday's hearing was had. No minority report was made and the bill will come up for final passage early next week. There is little doubt it will pass the House, but it is problematic if a two-thirds vote, which is necessary to give it immediate effect, will be forthcoming. Mayor Pingree, it is evident, injured his cause by threatening that Detroit will go Democratic this spring if the bill is passed.

In the Senate a bill was introduced to prevent publishers from collecting pay for a publication taken from the postoffice after the time for which the subscription was given has expired.

The Baird bill, providing for a general registration of the voters of Michigan previous to the April election was passed by the House today. Under the law just passed to conform to the constitutional amendment adopted last fall, every foreign-born citizen must take oath he is a full citizen of the United States before he can register, if challenged.

PORT OF ENTRY FOR COLORADO CATTLE

Legislative Measure Looks Toward Raising of British Embargo.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 15.—A resolution framed by State Veterinary Cresswell affirming the freedom of all cattle in Colorado from disease and authorizing the State Veterinary Board to take steps toward securing a port of entry for Colorado cattle has been introduced in the Legislature. Over a year ago Dr. Cresswell went to Washington and laid before the authorities the fact that Colorado cattle had and could have no such contagious disease as tuberculosis, bovine fever, Texas fever, or pleuro-pneumonia, against which four diseases the ports of Europe are all now guarded. He has received a promise that if his representations of the immunity of Colorado cattle from contagious diseases are correct the quarantine may be raised to admit them into British ports.

PREFERENCE FOR BURROWS' SUCCESSOR.

One Michigan County Favors Gardner—Ball for Supreme Court.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—In the Republican county convention held here today thirteen delegates were selected to attend the Third Congressional District convention to nominate a Congressman to succeed Julius C. Burrows. A vote on preference of the convention resulted: Washington Gardner, 81; E. J. March, 19; scattering, 9.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Delegates were elected this afternoon to represent Menominee County in the Republican State convention, and a resolution was adopted indorsing the candidacy of Daniel H. Ball for Justice of the Supreme Court.

INDIANA SENATORS TAKE THE PASSES.

They Reject a Bill Prohibiting Receipt of Favors from Railroads.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Senator Wray's bill prohibiting legislators from accepting railroad passes was defeated in the Senate this morning. The flag was ordered placed at half-mast for the remainder of the session in memory of ex-Gov. Gray. The House Committee on Corporations will grant another hearing to persons interested in the proposed telephone bill, which provides that exchanges maintained by one company shall receive messages from a competing company.

Planning for a New Capitol.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 15.—In the House a resolution was adopted without opposition for a commission to confer with the directors of the Minneapolis Exposition Building and see whether the Exposition Building could be obtained for use as a temporary or permanent Capitol or other public building. Gov. Clough refused to send to the Senate the report of the experts on the new Capitol which had been demanded by resolution of that body, stating it was not advisable to make it public until a decision on a plan had been reached.

South Dakota Commercial Agency Bill.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—In the Senate Mr. Elliott's bill for the abolition of penalties against commercial agencies finally passed with but one dissenting vote. This repeals the laws passed in 1890 requiring agencies like those of Dun's and Bradstreet's to deposit $50,000 with the State Treasurer as a guarantee of the correctness of their reports. There is little doubt the measure will go through the House. Every Populist voted for it.

Wisconsin Soldiers Commemorated.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—In the Assembly today the Militia committee reported favorably the bill appropriating $20,000 for monuments on the Chickamauga battlefield. Under suspension of rules every member voted for the measure. The bill provides memorials for the nine Wisconsin regiments and batteries in the battle, Wisconsin granite to be preferred. Both houses adjourned to Monday night.

Banquet to Senator-Elect Nelson.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The citizens of Alexandria, the home of Senator-elect Nelson, tendered him a banquet last evening. Many prominent citizens of the State were present.

Political Brevities.

The Wisconsin House has passed to third reading the bill for a home for feeble-minded.

Two ballots were taken yesterday in the Delaware Legislature for United States Senator without result.

There is a measure in the Wisconsin Legislature to retire on full pay Supreme Court Justices who have served fifteen years.

The Missouri Senate has passed a bill repealing the vagrancy act under which convicted vagrants were disposed of at public sale.

Balloting in the Oregon and Idaho Legislatures yesterday for United States Senators was without result. There are predictions of a change in the near future in Idaho.

Charges of perjury, accepting bribes, malfeasance in office, drunkenness, being a slave to morphine, and willful neglect of duty have been preferred in the Washington Legislature against Judge Jesse Arthur of the Spokane and Stevens Counties Superior Court.

LEADERS PAY THEIR SOCIETY DEBTS.

Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Bulkley Give a Dinner and Dance at the Waldorf.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Mr. Center Hitchcock and Mr. Edward S. Bulkley, two society leaders, paid their society debts tonight. They rented the west wing of the Waldorf, two floors of it, including the ball-room, the reception room, the Astor apartment, the state apartment, and several other rooms equally beautiful. Then they invited thirty people to dinner and 200 to a dance later in the evening. It was very elegant. Among the diners were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. D. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. A. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ripley, Mrs. C. Havemeyer, Dr. S. Webb.

All the women had their hair powdered and several of the men wore pink coats instead of their regular evening ones. At the ball the women were dressed either in white or in pink. The favors for the cotillon were brought in screens. For one figure there were Leghorn hats trimmed with pink roses and lilies of the valley, for another there was a set of hand-painted fans with long white satin sashes edged with silver fringe.

TROUBLE IN WYOMING SEMINARY.

Riotous Students Invade the Rooms of the Female Department.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 15.—Trouble has again broken out at the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston. Last November a sensation was caused at the seminary by a number of students maltreating Herbert Braimham a sophomore. They carried him out on the campus in a nude condition and gave him a drenching under the pump. The next day Braimham, who is an athlete, thrashed several of his assailants. The principal reprimanded all parties, and the affair caused ill feeling in the school. Some of the students became rebellious and gave the professors much trouble. Last Friday night a party of students broke into several rooms in the female department. It is said the boys were intoxicated. The screams of the girls attracted Prof. Lake, but when he attempted to go to their rescue he found his room door had been secured with a rope. Before invading the girls' department the riotous students broke into Braimham's room and stole all his clothing, so that next day he was obliged to purchase clothes. Prof. Sprague has expelled the ringleaders, F. H. Laycock, R. W. Rymer, and David Reese, and it is said more students will be expelled.

LAKE IS CONVICTED OF MURDER.

The Killing of Emma Hunt Will Be Avenged by the Law.

ALBION, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The conviction of William Lake for the murder of Emma Hunt, a pretty girl, who was in the employ of Farmer Van Camp as domestic and companion, ends one of the most sensational murder cases. The night of Oct. 18 Van Camp drove with his family to a neighbor's, leaving Emma Hunt at home in the dining-room knitting and the hired man, William Lake, in the kitchen sitting by the fire. Upon Van Camp's return an hour later Emma was found lying by the dining-room table with her throat cut, her skull crushed, and her clothing disarranged, showing a large gash in the form of a cross on her body. When search was made Lake was found to be missing, having fled to the woods. Several days later he was captured in a neighboring village and confessed the crime, saying he was in love with the girl and she had refused to marry him. A few days later a confession of the crime which Lake had written before he committed the crime was found in his room in the Van Camp residence.

EVIDENCES OF MURDER ARE FOUND.

Blood-Stained Weapons Discovered in the Cellar of Hyams' Warehouse.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 15.—Detectives today made a thorough search of the cellar of the warehouse where young Wells was killed, and found a chisel and hammer, both blood-stained. They will be used as evidence in the murder charges against the Hyams. The prisoners at the jail occupy separate cells in separate corridors, with a guard on each, so that neither may speak to other prisoners who might carry messages. About twelve ago Harry Hyams ran an auction room at St. Catherines, Ont. While there he paid attention to Miss Williams and afterwards married her. Her father was wealthy, and soon after the wedding he died suddenly. A considerable portion of his wealth went to his daughter, Harry Hyams' wife. Nothing was thought of the death at the time, but recent developments have aroused suspicion. A few years after Williams' death his daughter who had married Hyams died and Hyams afterwards married Wells' sister.

SOMERBY'S INDICTMENT TO STAND.

Effort to Have It Dismissed at Indianapolis, Ind., Fails.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special]—The motion to dismiss the indictment for embezzlement against Freeman D. Somerby of the Iron Hall was overruled by Judge McCray in the Criminal Court this afternoon. Somerby's attorney made the motion on the ground that the case of Mark Davis, who was jointly indicted, was not tried within three terms following the finding of the indictment, and therefore Somerby should not be held longer. Sixty days were given to file exceptions and the case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court.

IS BACK IN THE FOLD.

RECEPTION TO MINNIE WILLIAMS ON HER RETURN FROM JOLIET.

Her Friends Overlook the Fact That She Has Been Working for Eleven Months and Give Her an Elaborate Though Somewhat Hastily Devised Greeting—Distinguished Company of People Whom the Police Delight to Honor with Their Most Assiduous Attentions.

If the Chicago police had wanted to arrest at one time all the most dangerous women thieves in the city they had the chance Thursday evening, when all of the cleverest of them, together with a good sprinkling of male thieves, gathered in a Wabash avenue resort and celebrated the release from Joliet of one of the most distinguished of the number.

The guest of honor was Minnie Williams, formerly convict No. 3,158 of the Illinois State Penitentiary, but now of Chicago. Miss Williams, after an absence of eleven months from the city, was joyously received by her old friends, who spent much good money and drank much questionable wine in expressing their welcome. The only drawback to the entertainment was the enforced absence of one of the most distinguished of Miss Williams' old friends. This was Miss Lilly Vale, who is now being cared for by the State on a sentence of seven years recently imposed.

But there were plenty of people present to welcome the exile. Not one of those present showed the least hesitation in receiving her on friendly terms even though her hands, which had never before been soiled by work, were hardened by eleven months' of labor in the woman's department of the prison. Take it all in all the reception was such an one as Chicago had never seen before and probably will not see again for some time.

As the guest of the evening Miss Williams was kept busy shaking hands with dozens of people. She was assisted in receiving by her sister, Jessie Williams, otherwise known as Jessie Vernon, and with a record long and tortuous. Minnie May, sometimes known as Mrs. Nugent, was also present, wearing a gray cloth gown and diamonds. Dora Donegan, another one of the leading spirits, wore black silk and a diamond brooch. She does not believe in earrings, as they are easily stolen. Most of the women appeared in street costume, many of them not receiving their invitations in time to dress more elaborately.

Some of the Women Present.

Prominent among them, besides those already mentioned, were:

Miss Chapman, black silk with jet ornaments.

Miss Jennie Chapman, gray street costume and seal jacket.

Miss May Wheeler, black cloth gown; diamonds.

Miss Ada Martin, brown walking suit, beaver cape.

Miss Minnie Dee, gray silk, diamond pin and earrings.

Miss Nellie Walsh, pearl-gray silk trimmed with passementerie.

Miss Rose Howard, black street suit, cloth jacket.

Miss Nellie Graham, brown skirt, negligé blouse, brown wrap.

Miss Rose Lee, black dress and black jacket.

Miss Flossie Gray, street costume, mink cape.

Miss Pearl Stewart, black gown trimmed with jet.

Miss May Thompson, brown street gown, sealskins.

Miss Edna Brown, dark green gown, black jacket.

Miss Maud Brown, black silk, beaver cape, diamonds.

Miss Jennie Howard, black silk gown trimmed with beaver.

Miss Jessie Morton, gray street costume looped with gray silk ribbons.

Miss Nellie Hudson, black cloth street gown, diamonds.

Miss Pearl Erby, gray cloth walking costume, astrackan trimmings.

Miss Florence Donahue, black street gown, beaver cape.

Miss Tessie Williams, brown gown, trimmed with Scotch plaid.

Miss Mabel Edwards, black silk, with moire trimmings.

Of these some have reputations which extend across the continent and a few of them have been photographed as frequently as a popular actress. To be sure the photographs circulate only in police circles, but they are much prized, nevertheless. Of these Minnie May is best known. She is worth $30,000 in real estate in Chicago, has fine diamonds, and a large acquaintance among lawyers and professional bondsmen. She prides herself on the fact that, though she has been frequently in jail and has been arrested more times than she can count, she has never been to Joliet and has never pleaded guilty to anything. Dora Donegan was so unfortunate once as to rob a man who prosecuted her in spite of the delays of the law. As a consequence she has been in Joliet. Of all the guests present she was the only one who was on an equal footing with Miss Williams.

Men with Police Records.

Among the men present were:

"Danny" Nugent, petty thief and "grafter."

Frank Quirk, known as Dora Donegan's right hand.

Ed Clancey, nothing in particular.

Thomas Roach, ex-convict, burglar, and sneak thief.

Ed Newberry, petty thief.

Charles Harlow, given to petty larceny and pocket-picking.

James Johnson, undistinguished.

Ed Long, street car "worker."

Charles Hanson, who says he has "thieved some."

Tom Allen, general thievery and confidence work.

Tom Donovan, highwayman.

Charles Peters, "tin horn" gambler and race track "tout."

It was late when the banquet was begun. It had been hurriedly arranged and the guests had been hurriedly summoned, but nevertheless it was a success. A dozen of the small tables in the restaurant had been placed side by side and covered with dishes which the cook had strained every nerve to prepare. He had worked hard and done his best and succeeded admirably.

After the guests had eaten and drank their way through the menu and had reached coffee Miss Williams was called on for a speech. She is not accustomed to making addresses except in court, but her words were well received. She spoke briefly, but her words were to the point. She said Joliet was not half so bad as many thought it to be and that if one kept quiet there was no trouble in earning "good time" and reducing the sentence. She spoke of the accommodations at the County Jail and compared them unfavorably with those at Joliet. The jail, she said, was one of which Chicago people ought to be ashamed. In this view she was heartily supported by most of those present. In closing her speech Miss Williams produced her purse. She then created some surprise when she produced a $10 bill.

"She must have got a quick graft," said Miss Martin to Mr. Donovan, "seeing she's only been out since morning."

But Miss Williams disdained the compliment and explained that the money was that given her by the State as she left the prison at the same time she was given a ticket to Chicago, and was supposed to be a means of support for her until she could secure some honest employment.

"But I won't need it," she said. "I'm going to get it framed and keep it as a souvenir."

"Wish I'd done that with mine," said Miss Donegan, alias Mrs. Quirk. "But I blowed mine in."

After the speech there was wine galore, and the popping of corks continued for several hours. Then Miss Williams and her guests set out on foot to hunt up hacks to convey them to their homes.

Miss Williams' Striking Record.

Miss Williams is known to the Chicago police as one of the most dangerous thieves in America and is said by Chicago detectives to be one of six women who in the last five years have stolen more money than was obtained by all the burglars and safeblowers in Chicago in twenty years. One of these women, Minnie May, boasts that her fees to lawyers and professional bondsmen amount to nearly $10,000 a year.

The records of the guests at the banquet were obtained from the Police Department and are not self-confessed.

Nellie O'Brien, one of the most notorious women pickpockets in Chicago, was arrested by Detectives Harris and Regan at Dearborn and Monroe streets yesterday afternoon and locked up at the Harrison Street Station. The woman was standing in a crowd and was just about to sit down in a car next to a well-dressed woman when the detectives, who had been watching her, placed her under arrest.

IN THE FOLD.

TO MINNIE WILLIAMS ETURN FROM JOLIET.

erlook the Fact That She Vorking for Eleven Months Her an Elaborate Though Hastily Devised Greeting— ed Company of People Police Delight to Honor Most Assiduous Attentions.

go police had wanted to arrest ll the most dangerous women ity they had the chance Thurs- when all of the cleverest of with a good sprinkling of male ed in a Wabash avenue lebrated the release from the most distinguished of the

honor was Minnie Williams, ict No. 3,158 of the Illinois ary, but now of Chicago. Miss an absence of eleven months, as joyously received by her spent much good money and estionable wine in expressing The only drawback to ent was the enforced ab- of the most distinguished s' old friends. This was Miss is now being cared for by the ntence of seven years recently

e plenty of people present to ile. Not one of those present t hesitation in receiving her on s even though her hands, ver before been soiled by rdened by eleven months' of woman's department of the t all in all the reception was Chicago had never seen be- ly will not see again for some

of the evening Miss Williams shaking hands with dozens of as assisted in receiving by her Williams, otherwise known as n, and with a record tortuous. Minnie May, wn as Mrs. Nugent, was also g a gray cloth gown and dia- Donegan, another one of the wore black silk and a diamond oes not believe in earrings, as y stolen. Most of the women reet costume, many of them eir invitations in time to dress ly.

f the Women Present.

among them, besides those al- ed, were:

, black silk with jet ornaments.
hapman, gray street costume and
eeler, black cloth gown; diamonds.
tin, brown walking suit, beaver
Dee, gray silk, diamond pin and
Walsh, pearl-gray silk trimmed erie.
loward, black street suit, cloth
Graham, brown skirt, negligé wrap.
, black dress and black jacket.
ray, street costume, mink cape.
tewart, black gown trimmed with
ompson, brown street gown, seal-
Brown, dark green gown, black
own, black silk, beaver cape, dia-
Howard, black silk gown trimmed
orton, gray street costume looped ribbons.
udson, black cloth street gown,
rby, gray cloth walking costume, mings.
ce Donahue, black street gown,
Williams, brown gown, trimmed aid.
Edwards, black silk, with moire

e have reputations which ex- e continent and a few of them otographed as frequently as a s. To be sure the photographs in police circles, but they are nevertheless. Of these Minnie own. She is worth $30,000 estate in Chicago, has s, and a large acquaint- lawyers and professional he prides herself on the fact he has been frequently in jail arrested more times than she has never been to Joliet and ded guilty to anything. Dora so unfortunate once as to rob a ecuted her in spite of the delays As a consequence she has been all the guests present she was who was on an equal footing lliams.

with Police Records.

men present were:

ugent, petty thief and "grafter."
, known as Dora Donegan's right
nothing in particular.
ch, ex-convict, burglar, and sneak
, petty thief.
iow, given to petty larceny and
on, undistinguished.
eet car "worker."
nson, who says he has "thieved
general thievery and confidence
n, highwayman.
rs, "tin horn" gambler and race

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TO MUCH CLUB IN IT.

SENATOR GREEN DOESN'T FANCY ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY PROSPECTUS.

He Thinks Some of the Work of the Students Should Be Shown Instead of Bicycle and Baseball Clubs—Senator Anthony's Measure for "L" Contest Suits—O'Brien Has a Maiden Bill About Gas—Representative Crafts' New Code Idea Will Stir Up Old-Time Lawyers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Senator Reed Green received today among his mail a catalogue or prospectus of the Illinois University. The document was handsomely printed on good paper. It told all about the institution, the faculty, the courses of study, the advantages offered, the cheapness of board, etc., etc., just as the prospectuses of all colleges do. It contained pictures, too. There were photographs of the institution and of its halls, of its grounds, of the professors and the professoresses, and the faculty; then there were pictures of the college baseball team, and, it is said, of the college brass band, and of the college football team, and of the college bicycle club, composed of women and men. The men bicyclists were, if Senator Reed Green's statements are true, depicted as wearing bicycle suits, and the girl bicyclists were pictured as wearing bloomers. Senator Green said he looked all through that book to see if he could find pictures of the students in their class rooms, or in the laboratory, or in the chapel, or out on the farm cutting down "jimson" weeds. He expected to see pictures of the women peeling potatoes, and making bedquilts, and studying typewriting, and telegraphy, and shorthand. He was disappointed. He is inclined to think too many branches of knowledge are taught at the Illinois University, and he says if they are going to issue any more prospectuses over there he would like to see the wise scholars designated to the elimination from the next book of the bicycle club, and the football club, and the baseball club, and the students at their little campings out.

Touching Condemnation Proceedings.

Senator George Anthony offered a bill today of more than ordinary importance. It is of particular moment to Cook County, and seeks to amend Secs. 5, 11, and 13 of the eminent domain act. This is the law under which condemnations of property are made for the use of elevated roads, and this fact entitles the bill to more than passing notice. The reading of the sections as amended by the Anthony bill would give but little idea as to their character. It might be well, therefore, to say that the changes in Sec. 5 are two in number. The first makes it the duty of the Judge before whom condemnation proceedings are tried to give trial by separate juries whenever the respondents or any one of them may be so situated that the trial of his or her case with others may be prejudicial to the respondent or respondents asking for a separate trial. As the law now stands all property included in one petition is made the subject of a single trial. The effect of this amendment is obvious. The second amendment to Sec. 5 gives the owner and persons interested in the property sought to be taken or damaged the right to open and close the case, a privilege which they do not have at present. If they fail to avail themselves of this prerogative, when directed so to do by the court, the petitioner shall be permitted to open and close as he does at present.

Cross Bill for Persons Injured.

The amendment of Sec. 11 seems to have the effect of allowing any person injured by the proposed work to file a cross-bill in the condemnation proceedings, become a party thereto, and receive the amount of damages the court may award. The amendment is in the shape of an addition to the section and begins with these words: "In such condemnation proceedings," continuing through the section until the end thereof. A glance at the amended section, which is here given, will show the amendment.

Sec. 11. Any person not made a party may become such by filing his cross-petition, setting forth that he is the owner or has an interest in the property which will be taken or damaged by the proposed work; and the rights of such petitioner shall thereupon be fully considered and determined in such condemnation proceedings, and any party interested in property to be taken may, in the proceeding to condemn, have the just compensation awarded for any damage by reason of the proposed work to property owned by or in which such party may be interested, no part of which is taken, by filing a cross-petition setting forth that he is the owner or has an interest in the property (describing said property) that will be damaged by the taking and appropriating of the property sought to be taken and appropriated for the uses and purposes set forth in the original petition, but no cross petition shall be necessary where part of the premises is proposed to be taken to entitle the owner or party interested in the remainder of said premises to have the just compensation awarded for damages to such remainder in the proceeding to condemn.

The amendment to Sec. 13 gives either party the right to appeal from the judgment. The petitioner can, if he chooses, take possession of the property upon entering into bond for the payment of such additional compensation as may be finally adjudged in the case, and paying to the County Treasurer the amount of compensation already awarded in the proceedings, and the party entitled to such compensation shall, notwithstanding such an appeal, be permitted to receive such compensation from the County Treasurer as provided in Sec. 14 of the act. The payment and receipt of the compensation shall in no way affect the appeal.

No Provision for Repayment.

Under the Anthony bill, in cases where the plaintiff appeals from the decision of the court, the defendant would receive from the County Treasurer the amount of the judgment which is compelled to be deposited with that officer by the plaintiff. The appeal would go on just the same. The defendant would get his money and the plaintiff the property. The defendant would be secured by bond for any additional sum that might be awarded him on a retrial. No provision seems to be made, however, for the repayment by the defendant to the plaintiff of any difference that might arise in a case where the sum awarded on a retrial was less than the amount awarded the defendant in the first instance, paid to the County Treasurer by the plaintiff, and receipted for by the defendant.

An emergency clause is attached to the measure which says an emergency exists because a large number of proceedings to condemn the property of citizens of this State are now pending, and under the present conditions of the eminent domain act these citizens' houses will be taken from them and the causes appealed without payment of the compensation awarded. As the law now stands the plaintiff can appeal from any decision deemed excessive upon giving a bond. The defendant can wait for his money until the appeal is decided by the Supreme Court. The Anthony bill gives the defendant the amount of the judgment, and the appeal, like the dance, "goes on."

Senator O'Brien's Gas Bill.

Senator William O'Brien, who, with Senator Josh P. Mahoney, deserve the distinction of being the only two Democrats that survived the storm of the last election in Cook County, came to the fore this morning with his first bill. It refers to gas companies, a subject with which Mr. O'Brien is doubtless familiar by reason of long service in the City Council of Chicago. The bill is not much so far as length is concerned, but it doubtless means a good deal.

The first section declares that all parties operating gas plants and supplying gas for lighting and heating to the inhabitants of cities, towns, and villages shall put in pipes or mains, as ordered by the Council or Board of Trustees. They shall defray the expenses of putting in such mains and pipes, and no part of it shall be borne by the municipality or adjacent property-owner or owners of the streets in which the mains or pipes are to be placed.

The second section makes folks in the gas business make connections from the main supply pipe in the street to the inside of the lot line of each and every lot adjoining the street. No part of this expense shall be borne by the municipality or the property-owner. The people who make and sell gas must put in and pay for these pipes themselves.

The third section prescribes the penalty, and says that any person or corporation that refuses to comply with any such order of the Council or Board of Trustees shall not only become indebted to the municipality but shall forfeit all its rights and franchises.

Senator O'Brien's bill was referred to the Committee on License and Miscellany, where it will meet with consideration in due season. The Senator is entitled to the claim of novelty for his maiden production, as nothing like it has been seen in previous Legislatures within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Breezy Session of the House.

The session of the House was, as will be seen by the routine report, rather breezy. It was deemed necessary to furnish some diversion to the members, and Mr. Kitzmiller offered a resolution requesting the Illinois delegation in Congress to work for a bill preventing the further reduction or stopping of pensions now obtained. A motion to suspend the rules for the consideration of this measure was beaten and the resolution sent to a committee. The question consumed the time of the House for half or three-quarters of an hour. It was a little bit of byplay and only intended to attract the attention of the members until the limited train on the Alton road started for the north.

Both branches of the General Assemby have adjourned until Monday night and nothing worthy of mention will transpire here before Tuesday morning. Another holiday comes in next week, Friday being the anniversary of George Washington's birth. The members will be here Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. A good many of the Cook County members will not come here at all, owing to the fact that the local campaign is now materializing.

EX-SPEAKER CRAFTS' NEW CODE BILL.

Important Changes in Law Procedure Proposed by It.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Every lawyer in Illinois will be interested in the bill offered today by ex-Speaker Crafts. It is the result of many months' research and work, and doubtless suggested by the lawyers themselves. Stated in few words, the bill remodels the practice act and abolishes the distinction in pleadings between law and chancery, which Illinois has recognized ever since it had a government. Mr. Crafts says it is a modification of the law of England enacted by Parliament in 1873. Its effect is to simplify pleadings. Under it all the plaintiff has to do is to state his cause of action in good, sound, common sense English. It does away with a thousand and one subterfuges and tricks employed by special pleaders. Mr. Crafts says it will do away with the services of a good many Judges. There will be no more Chancery Judges and no more law Judges if this bill becomes a law. A Judge is a Judge, and he can hear a suit of assumpsit in the morning and in the afternoon he can hear the arguments in a case brought to remedy the defect in a title. The bill is exceedingly comprehensive. Something of its character would be welcomed by the people of the State, provided it be drawn in such shape as to be of general utility. The proposition will be fought by all the old-time lawyers, who are what is known as special pleaders.

The new bill is entitled "a bill for an act providing for the better administration of justice in the Circuit Courts of Illinois, in the Superior Court of Cook County, in the Appellate Courts, and in the Supreme Court of Illinois." It contains about 6,000 words, embodying forms of procedure and authorizing the Supreme Court to make additional rules, forms, and regulations. It takes effect Dec. 31, 1895, and provides:

If any plaintiff or petitioner claims to be entitled to any equitable estate or right, or to relief upon any equitable ground against any deed, instrument, or contract, or against any right, title, or claim whatsoever, asserted by any defendant or respondent in such case or matter or to any relief founded upon a legal right which heretofore could only have been given by a court of equity, the said courts respectively and every Judge thereof shall give to such plaintiff or petitioner such and the same relief as ought to have been given by a court of equity in the suit or proceeding for the same or the like purpose properly instituted before the passing of this act.

Same Rights to the Defendant.

The same rights and remedies are given to the defendant. It is further provided that—

The said courts respectively and every Judge thereof shall also have power to grant to any defendant in respect of any equitable estate or right or other matter of equity and also in respect of any legal estate, right, or title claimed or asserted by him, all such relief against any plaintiff or petitioner as such defendant shall have properly claimed by his pleading and as the courts respectively or any Judge thereof might have granted in any suit instituted for that purpose by the same defendant against the same plaintiff or petitioner; and also such relief relating to or connected with the original subject of the cause or matter and in any other manner claimed against any other person, whether already a party to the same cause or matter or not, who shall have been duly served with a notice in writing of such claim pursuant to any rule of court or any order of the court as might properly have been granted against such person if he had been made a defendant to a cause duly instituted by the same defendant for a like purpose, and every person served with any such notice shall thenceforth be deemed a party to such cause or matter, with the same rights in respect of his defense against such claim as if he had been duly served in the ordinary way by such defendant.

The said courts respectively and every Judge thereof shall recognize and take notice of all statutes, titles, and rights, and all equitable duties and liabilities appearing incidentally in the course of any cause or matter in the same manner in which a court of equity would have recognized and taken notice of the same in any suit or proceeding duly instituted therein before the passing of this act.

Touching the Matter of Injunctions.

No cause or proceeding at any time pending in either of said courts shall be restrained by prohibition or injunction; and every matter of equity on which an injunction against the prosecution of any such cause or proceeding might have been obtained if this act had not been passed, either unconditionally or on any terms or conditions, may be relied on by way of defense thereto. Provided, always, that nothing in this act contained shall disable either of said courts from directing a stay of proceedings in any cause or matter pending before it, if it shall see fit, and any person, whether a party or not to any such cause or matter, who would have been entitled, if this act had not been passed, to apply to any court to restrain the prosecution thereof, or who may be entitled to enforce by attachment or otherwise, a judgment, decree, rule, or order contrary to which all or any part of the proceedings in such cause or matter may have been taken shall be at liberty to apply to the said courts respectively, by motion in a summary way, for a stay of proceedings in such cause or matter, either generally or so far as may be necessary for the purposes of justice; and the court shall thereupon make such order as shall be just.

Subject to the aforesaid provisions for giving effect to equitable rights and other matters of equity in the manner aforesaid, and the other express provisions of this act, the said courts respectively and every Judge thereof shall recognize and give effect to all legal and all estates, titles, rights, duties, obligations, and liabilities existing by the common law or by any custom or created by any statute in the same manner as the same would have been recognized and given effect if this act had not been passed.

Generally and in all matters not particularly mentioned and provided for by statute in which there is any conflict or variance between the rules of equity and the rules of common law with reference to the same matter the rules of equity shall prevail.

BRUSH IN THE HOUSE ON PENSIONS.

Resolution Criticising the Cleveland Administration Referred to a Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—In the House Mr. Kitzmiller asked unanimous consent to introduce the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The national administration has given unmistakable evidence of its hostility to the Union soldier of the late rebellion by either reducing their pension or taking them away entirely; and

WHEREAS, The efforts on the part of the said administration to show that these pensions were fraudulently obtained have proved a dismal failure, therefore be it

Resolved, By this House, the Senate concurring herein, that we hereby request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to procure the passage of a bill which will prevent the further reduction or stopping of any pension now obtained, and that copies of this resolution, when passed by the House and concurred in by the Senate, shall be printed and sent to each of our United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. Merritt and others on the Democratic side objected to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Cochran (Rep.) then moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of adopting the resolution. A loud call for the yeas and nays went up from the Democratic side.

"All right," shouted a dozen Republicans in chorus, "that's what we want."

The roll being called the motion to suspend the rules failing to receive the requisite two-thirds vote was declared lost. The result was received with cheers from the Democratic side. The vote was on party lines—yeas, 76; nays, 51.

Mr. Berry (Rep.) then moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. This Mr. Crafts objected to on the ground that the resolution was not properly before the House. Speaker Meyer, however, held that inasmuch as the House was on the order of petitions and as a petition accompanied the resolution the reference was proper. The resolution was accordingly referred.

Mr. Cochran, from the Committee on State and Municipal Service Reform, reported the substitute agreed upon by the committee last week for the civil service bill introduced by Mr. Shanahan. It was read a first time, ordered printed, and to a second reading.

Mr. White of Whiteside secured a reconsideration of the vote by which the House yesterday defeated his bill to make incurable insanity a ground for divorce. The bill, on Mr. White's motion, was then recommitted to the Judiciary committee for further amendment.

Mr. Berry moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House yesterday passed Mr. Kaiser's bill prohibiting minors under 16 years of age from carrying deadly weapons, and, in the absence of Mr. Kaiser, asked that the matter be made a special order for next Tuesday, which was assented to.

The following bills were among the bills introduced:

Mr. Berry—Creating "The Illinois Farmers' Institution."

Mr. Buckner—Providing for the assessment of the stock of building and loan associations.

Mr. Crafts—Abolishing the distinction between law and equity and providing an entire new code of procedure which is practically the English judicature act of 1873.

Mr. Dearborn—Making an appropriation for the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. Eakins—Providing for the pensioning of teachers in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Graham—Amending the pharmacy act by providing that either a physician or a registered pharmacist may conduct a drug store.

Mr. Hawley—Making an appropriation for the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. Jones of Green—Amending the game law.

Mr. McConnell—To provide for the voluntary dissolution of corporations upon the stock plan.

Mr. Mulac—Appropriating $85,000 to the Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind at Chicago.

Mr. Reed—Appropriating $500 per annum for the publication of the reports of the State Beekeepers' Association.

Mr. Steen—To regulate the employment of minors. The bill prohibits the employment of any child under 14 years of age in any mine, workshop, factory, etc., abolishes the present factory inspection system, and provides for the appointment by the Governor of a factory inspector at $1,500 per annum, an assistant at $1,250, and twelve deputy inspectors at $1,000. Six of the deputy inspectors shall be women, and two of them shall be physicians in good standing, one a man and the other a woman. Their duties are similar to those of the present factory inspectors.

Mr. Stoskopf—To provide for the support of certain dependent children in homes other than poorhouses; to create a State Board of Guardians for the supervision and care of dependent and neglected children. The State Board of Guardians is to consist of seven members, to be appointed by the Governor, and it is made the duty of this board to receive offers to adopt dependent or neglected children in family homes and institutions and to pass upon such offers.

Mr. Weston—To prohibit any race track, driving park, or fair ground association from having racing more than thirty days in any year.

Mr. Woolsey—To require street car companies to provide an inclosure for the protection of motormen and gripmen in inclement weather.

Mr. Merritt—To protect motormen and gripmen from inclement weather by requiring street car companies to provide suitable inclosures. The bill is a copy of the Minnesota law on this subject.

The House adjourned till 5 p. m. Monday.

ACTION ON SUFFRAGE BILL POSTPONED.

Senate Will Take Up the Coon Measure Again Feb. 27.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—Senator Coon in the Senate today moved the reconsideration of the vote which defeated his bill granting woman suffrage in town elections, and further asked that the matter be postponed until Wednesday, Feb. 27. The motion prevailed.

Senator Crawford asked unanimous consent to call up the resolution in regard to the Lincoln Monument Association reported yesterday by the Senate Judiciary committee. The Senate concurred and the resolution was adopted.

Senator Higbee obtained unanimous consent to call up the House bill relating to contest of wills and had it advanced to second reading without reference to a committee.

Senator Aspinwall's bill amending the election law by empowering county boards to divide into districts election precincts of over 450 voters was advanced to a third reading.

Senator O'Brien introduced a bill for an act regulating gas companies and corporations providing that the expense of laying and repairing gas pipes or mains shall be borne by the companies instead of the taxpayers. Other bills were introduced as follows:

Senator Coon—To tax gifts, legacies, and inheritances; to make an appropriation of $500 per annum for the Illinois State Beekeepers' Association; to amend the law restricting the powers of cities, towns, and villages in licensing dram shops, granting to county boards the right to issue liquor licenses for $500 a year and licenses to sell malt liquors for $150 per year; amending the act providing for the incorporation of cities, towns, and villages.

Senator Anthony—To amend the act providing for the exercise of the right of eminent domain requiring plaintiffs in case they appeal to put up a sum equal to the amount awarded for the immediate use of the defendant; to abolish the general issue in actions ex contractu for the more speedy trial of cases in courts of record.

Senator Bogardus—To enable Boards of Education in cities of over 40,000 population to maintain paternal schools.

Senator Green—Appropriating $22,000 toward the ordinary expenses of the Southern Illinois State Normal School at Carbondale.

Senator Aspinwall—To enable county boards to remove children from poorhouses to the care of private families and to create a State board of guardians for the case of destitute and dependents; also to amend the law in relation to the adoption of children.

Senator Hunter—For an act in regard to the assessment of the property of mutual building and loan associations.

Senator Higbee—To amend the act relating to corporations.

Senator Evans—Appropriating $165,000 to the ordinary expenses of the Northern Hospital for the Insane. Also appropriating $180,000 to improvements at the same institution.

The following bills were ordered to third reading:

Senator Walls—Restricting the employment of convicts.

Senator Hunt—To amend the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence, providing a fine for the growth of the Russian thistle, and another to include the Russian thistle in the act concerning the Canada thistle.

Senator Anthony—To provide for the protection of cemeteries.

Senator Higbee—To amend the drainage law.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the House bill amending the act in regard to Circuit Courts and fixing the time of holding the same outside of Cook County.

The Senate adjourned until 5 p. m. Monday.

BILL TO PENSION SCHOOL EMPLOYES.

Representative Eakin Introduces the Measure in the House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—Mr. Eakin today introduced in the House a bill to provide for the formation and disbursement for a public school teachers' and public school employés' pension and retirement fund in cities having a population exceeding 100,000. Accompanying the bill was a petition signed by 3,113 teachers in the public schools of Chicago asking that the bill be passed. Its provisions are as follows:

That the Board of Education in cities having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants shall have power and it shall be the duty of said board to create a public school teachers' and public school employés' pension and retirement fund, and for that purpose set apart the following moneys—to-wit:

1. All moneys, pay, compensation, or salary, or any part thereof forfeited, deducted, or withheld from any teacher or school employé for absence from duty, or for any cause whatsoever, in accordance with the provision of the rules of said Board of Education.

2. An amount not exceeding 1 per cent per annum of the respective salaries paid to teachers and school employés in the employment of said Board of Education, which amount shall be deducted in equal installments from said salaries at the regular times for the payment of said salaries.

3. All moneys received from donations, legacies, gifts, bequests, or otherwise, on account of such fund.

4. All moneys which may be derived from such method of increment as may be duly and legally devised for the increase of said fund.

The Board of Education, together with the Superintendent of Schools and two representatives to be selected by the teachers and employés of the public schools, under control of said board, shall form a Board of Trustees, a majority of whom shall determine the amount to be deducted from the salaries paid to teachers and employés as aforesaid, and shall have charge of and administer said fund, and shall have power to invest the same as shall be deemed most beneficial to said fund, and shall have power to make payments from said fund of annuities granted in pursuance of this act, and shall from time to time make and establish such rules and regulations for the administration of said fund as they shall deem best.

The Board of Education shall have power by a majority vote of all its members to retire any female teacher or other female school employé who shall have taught in public schools or rendered service therein for a period aggregating twenty years; and any male teacher or male school employé who shall have taught or rendered service for a period aggregating twenty-five years; and such teacher or school employé shall have the right after said term of service to retire and become a beneficiary under this act; provided, however, that three-fifths of said term of service shall have been rendered by said beneficiary within the limits of the municipality where said Board of Education has jurisdiction.

Each teacher and school employé so retired shall thereafter be entitled to receive as an annuity one-half the usual salary paid to said teacher or school employé at the date of such retirement; provided, however, that such annuity shall not exceed the sum of $1,000, which shall be paid by said Board of Education out of the fund created in accordance with this act, in the manner provided by law for the payment of salaries.

The Board of Trustees is hereby given the power to use both the principal and income of said fund for the payment of annuities hereinbefore mentioned and to manage, invest, and accumulate and otherwise control said fund as it may provide by its rules and regulations, and shall have power to reduce from time to time the amount or all annuity, provided only that such reduction shall be at the same rate in all cases.

The President and Secretary of such Board of Education shall certify monthly to the City Treasurer all amounts deducted from the salaries of special teachers and employés of the Board of Education in accordance with the provisions of this act, which amounts, as well as all other moneys contributed to said fund, shall be set apart and held by said Treasurer as a special fund for the purpose hereinbefore provided, subject to the order of said Board of Education, Superintendent of Schools, and two representatives as aforesaid, and shall be paid out upon warrants signed by the President and Secretary of said Board of Education.

CREATES ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Features of a Bill Introduced by Representative Berry.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—Representative Berry today introduced a bill creating "The Illinois Farmers' Institute." The object is "to authorize and encourage useful education among farmers and for developing the agricultural resources of the State." The institute shall consist of three delegates from each county elected annually at the farmers' institutes held in such counties. The affairs of the institute are to be managed by a board of directors consisting of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Professor of Agriculture of the University of Illinois, the President of the State Board of Agriculture, the President of the State Horticultural Society, the President of the State Dairymen's Association, and one member from each Congressional District of the State, to be selected by the delegates from the district present at the annual meeting. An annual report shall be made to the Governor, embracing the papers read and addresses delivered at the annual meeting and a statement of receipts and disbursements of money. The State of Illinois shall in no event be liable or responsible for any debt, obligation, or contract made by the institute or its directors. The officers of the institute are to maintain an office at the State capital and an annual meeting of delegates from county farmers' institutes is to be held under the direction of the Board of Directors.

COON'S BILL TO TAX INHERITANCES.

Main Features of the Measure as Introduced in the Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—Senator Coon's bill to tax gifts, legacies, and inheritances in certain cases and to provide for its collection provides that all property, real or personal, which shall pass by will or otherwise, whether the decedent is a resident of this State or not at the time of his death, the whole or part of the property being in the State shall come within the meaning of the proposed law. The tax shall be paid to the Treasurer in the county in which the estate is settled and shall be for the use of the State. The rate of tax in the case of immediate relatives shall be on every $100 of the market value of the property received by each person and at the same rate for every less amount, provided the estate is valued at $10,000. The tax is to be levied only upon the excess of $10,000 received by each person. When the beneficial interests shall pass to or for the use of any uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, or any of their lineal descendants, the rate of tax shall be $2 on every $100 calculated on the access of $2,000 received by each person. In all other cases the rate shall be as follows: On each $100 of the clear market value of all property, and at the same rate for any less amount on all estates of $10,000 or less, $3; on all estates of over $10,000 and not exceeding $20,000, $4; on all estates over $20,000, not exceeding $50,000, $5; and on all estates over this figure, $6. Estates valued at $500 or less shall not come within the provisions of this act. The Treasurer of each county shall collect and pay the State Treasurer all taxes, reporting under oath to the Auditor of the State the first Monday of March and September of each year. Defaulting in payment to the State Treasurer by Oct. 1 and April 1 of each year any County Treasurer shall be compelled to pay interest at the rate of 10 per cent. As a fee for his services the Treasurer is allowed 5 per cent upon all taxes paid and accounted for. Appraisers of property are provided for.

HOMES FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Representative Stoskopf Introduces a Bill Prepared by Chicagoans.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15.—A bill prepared under supervision of Mrs. J. M. Flower, one of the trustees of the University of Illinois; Prof. Henderson of the Chicago University, and Miss Jane Addams of the Hull House, was introduced in the House today by Mr. Stoskopf. The bill is to provide for the care of dependent children who are sound of mind and body and are now confined in the various poorhouses throughout the State. There are now, it is said, between 400 and 500 children of this character confined in poor-houses, and it is the object of the bill to have them removed and placed in suitable homes or training schools. County boards are empowered to contract with families for the care of these children, or they may contract with schools for the same purpose. A State Board of Guardians is appointed which shall be composed of seven members. The board is empowered to remove any child from a home or institution in case it believes either may not be suitable for the bringing up of the child. Similar laws have been enacted in Wisconsin, Michigan, Massachusetts, and other States, and it is said much good has resulted.

STATE WILL REST ITS CASE TODAY.

Evidence Will Be All in Against the Murderers of Barnes.

Inspector Hunt finished his narrative of Edward Jordan's confession of the murder of Alfred D. Barnes in Judge Freeman's court yesterday. Capt. Powers corroborated Inspector Hunt's testimony, and denied that any treats or offers of reward had been used or made by Inspector Hunt in his presence to induce Jordan or Annie Mahoney to confess. Officer Daniel Brown of the Woodlawn Police Station detailed his visit to the Hiawatha Flats on the day of the finding of Barnes' body in the box. The witness said that he accompanied Lieut. Larkin to the house. Officer John C. Gardner's testimony was corroborative of that already given. He told of the bottle that was found in Jordan's effects and which was identified by Annie Mahoney as a bottle containing poison, which Barnes had given Jordan when he asked the latter to poison Policeman Allen. This evidence was brought out by the defense for the purpose of showing that Barnes was what the defense has contended he was—a bad man.

There was a large attendance of women in the court yesterday.

When Judge Freeman adjourned court at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison said the State would rest its case at noon today. This morning a number of newspaper reporters will be placed on the stand to corroborate the evidence of other witnesses as to the confessions of Jordan, Jersey, and Annie Mahoney.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP MEETINGS.

League Plans for a Series in Various Parts of the City.

The Christian Citizenship League has for some time been planning for a series of mass-meetings to be held in different parts of the city, with special music at each, and prominent pastors and laymen as speakers. The series will include fifty or more meetings, and the discussions will be along the definite line of reform on a Christian basis. The meetings for tomorrow will be as follows:

Oakland M. E. Church, corner Oakland boulevard and Langley avenue, 3 p. m. Speakers—The Rev. W. B. Riley, Walter Thomas Mills, and A. M. Haswell. Music by colored quartet.

Eighth Presbyterian Church, Washington boulevard and Robey street, 3 p. m. Speakers—Dr. Carlos Martyn, the Rev. W. A. Phillips, and Edwin D. Wheelock. The Bliss Black Diamond Quartet will sing.

Meetings for Sunday, the 24th, will be held, one on the North Side, one at the People's Institute, and one in Englewood.

Shows Prisoners Used Dynamite.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—An accident in the county jail today shows that the prisoners in their recent attempt to escape used dynamite. One of the hinges exploded while being repaired and Andrew Olander, the workman engaged in repairing it, will lose his eye.

The True Cure

Of all

Nervous Troubles

Is Found in

PURE BLOOD

Because upon the purity of the Blood depends the health of every organ and tissue of the Body. If the Blood is thin and impure there is weakness, Nervousness, That Tired Feeling, and you are in the condition which invites disease. If the Blood is pure and healthy, you have sweet sleep, nerve strength, mental vigor, a good appetite, and perfect digestion.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood

That is why the Cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are permanent. They do not rest upon the insecure support of a temporary stimulant, opiate or nerve compound, but upon the solid foundation of vitalized, enriched and purified blood. Read this:

The cure of Olive Carl by Hood's Sarsaparilla has few equals in medical history. The testimonial was first published two years ago, and a late letter from her mother says Olive continues in good health and "We are satisfied her remarkable cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla was permanent."

Briefly stated the case was this: "When Olive was 8 years old she had the whooping cough and measles, followed by intense pains in every joint in her body, like rheumatism. Physicians were puzzled, but after a consultation, pronounced the disease some form of

Constitutional Scrofula.

"When we began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla, she could not be moved without crying out with pain, and we were compelled to cut her hair, as she could not bear the weight of it. At first the change for the better was very gradual; the pains seemed to be less frequent and the swelling in some of the joints subsided after using about one bottle. Then improvement was more rapid and one night she surprised us greatly by telling us that we need not prop her up in bed as we had done for several months, and next night she surprised us still more by rolling over across the bed. From that time on

Improvement was Very Rapid

and she soon began to creep about the house and then to walk on crutches. Now she generally uses but one crutch, the disease having left one leg crooked, and I fear it will remain so. We feel that to Hood's Sarsaparilla we owe our child's life.

"I enclose the photograph of my daughter and I think it is a picture of perfect health. When I think how near she was to death's door I cannot feel thankful enough for her recovery." MRS. J. A. CARL, Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania.

The greater includes the less. Such a cure as the above must convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful blood purifier. Give it a trial this spring.

"I can't eat, I have no appetite," is the complaint of many people just now. This is because the blood is in a sluggish and impure condition. Vitalize and enrich it by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you will soon be hungry all the time because your blood will demand proper sustenance from good food.

Nervous Dyspepsia.

"I suffered with what the doctors called nervous dyspepsia. I could hardly walk and could hardly keep anything on my stomach. I doctored for six or seven years but the different medicines did not do me any good and I grew steadily worse. I would have sick headache for three days and nights, causing me such agony that it seemed as though I would rather die than live. I was told to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and did so. When I had finished the third bottle I was so much better that I could eat things that I had not dared to eat before for years. I have taken six bottles and feel like a different person." MRS. SIMON DECKER, Ruggles, Pennsylvania.

"Refreshing sleep has been given me by Hood's Sarsaparilla and I now rest well and do not feel tired in the morning as I used to." JOHN CRAIG, Somerville, Mass.

Makes Pure Blood

SHE BEARS A FAMOUS MAN'S NAME.

Minnesota Young Woman Who Is Pushing Her Way in Newspaper Work.

ST. PETER, Minn., Feb. 13.—[Special Correspondence.]—Twice in its history has St. Peter come near having greatness thrust upon it. Years ago the town was selected as the capital of the State, but after the bill had been passed by both Houses, and before its engrossment, some wicked man made away with the document, so that lawmaking is still going on eighty-five miles northward. Nevertheless St. Peter is going to get itself in print. A leading spirit of the town, twenty-five years ago, became an expectant father, and he made his calculations on the newcomer being of the masculine gender. Before its birth the name of Horace Greeley was selected for the child, but the little bundle of humanity that came to the boy-wanting citizen was intended to wear bloomers. The friend of Horace Greeley decided that though it must be borne by a child in frocks he would name his girl for the great journalist and he did. There came a time when the current of domestic life drifted the father from the sanctum of his newspaper. "Greeley" then became editor and publisher of the paper, and a member of the Minnesota Editorial Association. She took in all the association meetings, annual and otherwise. No jaunt was too long nor any junket too manish to quench the fire of her ambition to get to the front. Then came a time when the newspaper circle of the metropolitan twins on either side of the Mississippi should be invaded by the reportorial genius of Nicollet County, and soon the city papers were forced to give her name a place in the extended account of a great murder trial. "Greeley" not only pushed her pencil in court, but followed a newsy nose into the cell of an accused murder, and in other ways showed that she was qualified to bear the name of Gotham's greatest editor. It may be that St. Peter shall never be the capital of Minnesota, but forever will it be famous as the home and workshop of the only Western girl who bears the name of the former editor of the New York *Tribune*.

JULIA MARLOWE SUES FOR LIBEL.

Newspaper Said She Had a "My Lord, the Carriage Waits" Supper.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Suit was filed in the United States District Court this morning by Julia Marlowe Taber against the Indianapolis *Journal* Newspaper company, asking $25,000 damages for an alleged libelous criticism published Dec. 16, 1894. The matter complained of reads as follows:

Mrs. Taber's supporting company has ever been selected with a view to misleading the public. Her talents shine by contrast, with a few only fair and a great number absolutely poor people. The bulk of them have been playing "My Lord, the carriage waits" parts in first-class companies for years. The real truth is Mrs. Taber has been trifling with the good will of the public and her friends.

The complaint alleges that Mrs. Taber is a resident of the State of New York, has been an actress for seven pears past, and that at the time of the publication of the preceding criticism she was supported by a company of experienced players selected at a great expense. The expression "My Lord, the carriage waits," is averred by Mrs. Taber to be everywhere understood as referring solely to those who hrve neither the ability nor experience to play parts of any consequence.

TELEGRAPH MANAGER IN CONTEMPT

Court Commits Him for Refusing to Answer Questions.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Lewis F. Bennett, manager of a Western Union branch office in this city, was today committed by Judge Dennis for contempt of court in refusing to answer questions concerning cipher dispatches in the grand jury's investigation of policy-gambling in Baltimore. Cipher dispatches giving the policy-drawings at Norfolk, Va., are supposed to have passed through this Western Union office. The questions Mr. Bennett declined to answer were whether Robert Jackson or any other person came to the Western Union office and received cipher messages in connection with the policy business and whether the Western Union company sent such messages to any place or company. It is thought that one of the reasons for the manager refusing to answer the questions is that it might lead to other questions, the answers of which might be used to make the officers or employés of the Western Union amenable to the new policy laws making it a crime to have policy-drawings in ones possession.

Many Indictments at Bloomington, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The McLean County grand jury, which has been in session here for the last two weeks, adjourned today after returning 176 true indictments. A large number of indictments were found against persons engaged in illicit liquor dealing. Charles Mooberry, who, Jan. 4, near Anchor, this county, killed Charles Hinshaw, as he claimed in self-defense, was indicted for murder.

ILLINOIS EDITORS' SESSION OVER.

Officers Elected and Committees Report at Yesterday's Session.

The meeting of the Illinois Press Association came to a close yesterday. The session was devoted to the annual election of officers and the reading of the reports of committees. Among the committees reports was one approving and commending the action already taken looking toward the assuming by the State of Illinois of the possession, control, and management of the Lincoln Memorial Monument at Springfield. Another recommendation was that the association should indorse the formation of an international commission for the investigation of the outrages recently committed by the Turkish soldiery upon the defenseless Armenians.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of the following with little opposition:

President—C. D. Tufts, *Democrat*, of Centralia.
First Vice-President—W. L. Eaton, *Register-Gazette*, Rockford.
Second Vice-President—Arthur C. Bentley, *Guide*, Baylis.
Third Vice-President—T. A. Fritchie, *Republican*, Olney.
Secretary—J. M. Page, *Democrat*, Jerseyville.
Treasurer—C. M. Tinney, *Gazette*, Virginia.
Auditing Committee—W. F. Beck, Charles Bradshaw, and George L. Tipton.
Committee on Nicaragua Canal—J. M. Page, S. D. Atkins, J. N. Carver, C. B. Rosette, W. D. Eaton, E. E. Ellis, W. F. Beck.
Executive committee—J. J. Penny, T. H. Stokes, E. M. John.
Delegates to national convention—T. A. Fritchie, Charles A. Coughlin, Charles E. Davidson, Horace Chinfield, L. A. McLean, H. B. Glasco, A. G. David, J. C. Coulson, F. S. Greenleaf, J. N. Ohstott, M. F. Walsh, C. M. Tinney, Walter Colyer, and L. Wessell.
National Executive committeeman—E. A. Snively.

"Society Circus" Closes Today.

The "Society Circus" at Battery D will give its last two performances today. Several new attractions have been added, among them being the Lyric Lady Quartet, consisting of the following women: M. Lillian Northcote, Ella Gilbert Cozine, Anna Lehman, and Maude Garabrant. They will be assisted by their leader, Mrs. M. L. Wilkie, who will give a character sketch. The matinée commences at 2 o'clock and the night performance at 8. Popular prices will prevail.

Majestic Cooking Ranges

are made of STEEL AND MALLEABLE IRON. They revolutionize things in the kitchen, change worry and waste into comfort and economy. More than one hundred thousand housewives have them. They bake evenly, cook quickly, save fuel and never have to be repaired. Write for "Majestic Illustrated."
Majestic Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.
For sale by Siegel, Cooper & Co.

Radway's PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild, and reliable. Regulate the Liver and Digestive organs. The safest and best medicine in the world for the

CURE

of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera, PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

Price 25 cts. per box. Sold by all druggists.

RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, New York.

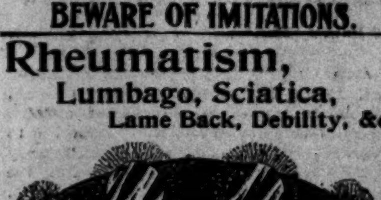
Two Plucky women nearly broke a clerk's head because he offered them a substitute when they asked for WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP.

PIPER HEIDSIECK
PLUG TOBACCO.
CHAMPAGNE FLAVOR

Consumers of chewing tobacco who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade tobaccos, will find this brand superior to all others

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Lame Back, Debility, &c.


CHEAP AND WARRANTED.

WHY BE SICK when a trifle will buy the greatest healing invention of the day? Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is a complete body battery for self-treatment, and guaranteed, or money refunded. It will cure without medicine Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Lame Back, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility Weakness, Losses, Drains, and all effects of early indiscretion or excess. To weak men it is the greatest possible boon, as the mild, soothing electric current is applied direct to the nerve centers, and improvements are felt from the first hour used. A pocket edition of the celebrated electro-medical work,

"THREE CLASSES OF MEN,"

illustrated, is sent free, sealed, by mail upon application. Every young, middle-aged, or old man suffering the slightest weakness should read it. It will show an easy, sure, and speedy way to regain strength and health when everything else has failed. Address

DR. SANDEN, 58 State-st., Chicago, Near Randolph. Office hours, 8 to 6; Sunday, 10 to 1. Largest Electric Belt Concern in the World.

EXPANDED METAL STEEL PLASTERING LATH.

Every house that is plastered on wood lath is a fire trap, and consequently a death trap. The interior wood work under the drying effects of artificial heat becomes as inflamable as tinder, needing only a spark to flash the fire from cellar to roof.

Expanded Metal Steel Lath when covered with its coating of mortar (the best known fire proof material) insures safety and costs but little in excess of wood. It prevents cracking and falling of plaster.

Adopted for all U. S. Government Buildings and specified by leading Architects for Hotels, Theaters, Asylums, Hospitals, School Houses and Residences. Write for catalogue of lathing, fencing, etc.

NORTHWESTERN EXPANDED METAL CO., 400 E. 26th Street, CHICAGO.

MAKE ANYTHING IN ALUMINUM OR BRASS. Nickel plating, antique and all kinds of metal finishes. Drop a postal or tel. Main 983. TURNER BRASS WORKS, 122 Kinzie St.

STUDENTS AT A FEAST

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIANS GATHER AROUND BANQUET TABLES.

Four Hundred from the Schools of Chicago Are the Guests of Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston—They Exchange Ideas About Their Studies and the Work Before Them—Toasts Responded to and a Musical Program Carried Out—Welcoming Address and the Response.

Four hundred students and the faculties of the four leading theological schools of Chicago gathered in the assembly rooms of the First Methodist Church, Evanston, last evening and were banqueted by the students of Garrett Biblical Institute. The feast was the annual inter-seminary banquet, which has been held for a number of years in order to cultivate a closer relationship between the different schools and to give each an idea of the work being done at the other institutions. The guests present represented schools of four different denominations; they were: Chicago Theological Seminary, McCormick Theological Seminary, University of Chicago Divinity School, and Northwestern University Theological School.

Devotional exercises, led by Prof. Curtis of Chicago Theological Seminary, opened the proceedings. The Rev. Dr. Miner Raymond, senior Professor in Garrett Biblical Institute and professor of Systematic Theology, gave an address of welcome. Dr. Raymond remarked that he was a little mixed as to who were hosts and who the guests. He said: "In conformity to custom I have been appointed to welcome all guests, and in behalf of faculty, trustees, students, alumni, and friends of Garrett Biblical Institute, I do most heartily welcome you. I hope that you may receive pleasure and profit from the occasion. We are glad you are here and thank you for coming. I regard it as an appropriate custom that brings us together. Whatever doubts we may entertain concerning creeds, we are agreed when a man cultivates good fellowship he is in the line of right. Fellowship is a good of the highest rank. Fellowship is good will to mankind, is love to our brother. It is second in the law. The love of God is first. Fellowship is a condition in the love of God. If you love not your brother, whom you have seen, how shall you love God, whom you have not seen? Our meeting this evening is that we may grow in this Christian fellowship and dwell together in the love of God and of man."

Prof. Matthews' Response.

Prof. Matthews of the Divinity School of Chicago University responded. He said: "I find myself in much the same difficulty in my reply that the venerable doctor had in his address of welcome. We are all one and I fear I may be like the professor in the following story: He had just finished a well received address and had taken his seat amid loud applause when he perceived that the audience had broken into a titter. He was at a loss to account for it till he had made inquiry of a friend. 'Why,' he answered in surprise, 'don't you know? When you sat down you joined heartily in the applause.' To praise the clergy in this presence would be an act of much the same sort. These reunions signify something. They lead to a broader religion. We believe from the bottom of our souls there lie before us infinitely greater possibilities than were ever known by our fathers. Let us so lay hold on the activity of the times that we will pave for those following a broader religion. At present we are so introspective, so intellectual, that we are devouring our own possibilities. The faith we need today is not the faith of the chair, of the dogmatic, but of the heart. Let us bring more the teachings of Christ into the social atmosphere. Christ was no demagogue. We are to apply his teachings to social problems, to downright, visible church life. We are members of a grand army, though of different companies. Let us fight the battles of the nineteenth century with nineteenth century weapons."

Then Toasts Were in Order.

All repaired to the parlors of the church, where refreshments were served. Following this a series of toasts was responded to—one by a representative from each institution. Willis E. Way of Garrett acted as toastmaster. Music was interspersed, each seminary furnishing one number. The toasts and speakers were as follows:

"By This Sign ($) We Conquer"—Otis Halbert Holmes, Chicago Theological Seminary.

"The Tongue"—J. A. Herrick, the Divinity School of the University of Chicago.

"Fellowship"—George William Wright, McCormick Theological Seminary.

"The Divinity Student in and Out of the Seminary"—L. E. Simes Garrett Biblical Institute.

During the evening the following selections were given: Solo, "The Poor Mariner," Edward McNutt; tenor solo, O. T. Pugh; baritone solo, R. P. Davidson. At the conclusion of the banquet the guests again retired to the audience-room, where they were entertained by the Ashland Quartet, consisting of Messrs. Humphrey, Wheeler, Adams, and Burleigh.

CELEBRATES ITS TWENTIETH BIRTHDAY

St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church Commemorates with Two Bishops.

A large congregation assembled last night in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, West Adams street and Winchester avenue, Bishop Samuel Fallows, rector, to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of its organization. A banquet in the lecture room from 6 to 7:30 p. m. was followed by a program of music and speaking in the main audience room. The musical numbers were given by Thomas Wilson, the organist; Miss Jessie Waters, Miss Maud Wilson, Miss Grace E. Hall, Mrs. J. M. Ball, and J. H. Mueller, and consisted of selections on the organ, harp, and piano, and several songs. The speaking was equally attractive.

Bishop Fallows led off with a brief historical sketch of the church. The first public service held in contemplation of organizing the church was held in the American Reformed Church on Washington street Jan. 1, 1875, by Bishop Cheney. This led to a resolution Feb. 14 to organize the church, and April 5 the organization was effected. At this meeting great diversity of opinion was manifested as to the proper name to be given it. The Fourth Reformed Episcopal Church was selected, but at a subsequent meeting the name was changed to St. Paul's Church. Bishop Fallows was called to the pastorate April 17. He conducted his first service June 6 and began his pastorate June 29. The church began its career in the church building of the American Reformed Church, but Dec. 3, 1877, purchased the building of the Third Presbyterian Church. The church sold that property July 10 and Sept. 9 bought its present site. The corner-stone of the present building was laid Feb. 22, 1886, and the opening service was held Oct. 24. Part of the building was destroyed by fire soon afterward and was rebuilt and reopened Jan. 1, 1887. Since its organization there have been 970 new members enrolled, of whom 384 were by confirmation. Bishop Fallows closed by reading some letters of regrets from absent members and a short poem by his daughter Alice.

Brief remarks consisting entirely of pleasantry were made by the Rev. H. F. Milligan, the Rev. Dr. William G. Clarke, and the Rev. Charles John Millar, and the closing address was made by Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, who gave an interesting and thrilling account of the genesis of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He considered that this denomination was three or four years older in Chicago than anywhere else. It was in December, 1873, that Chicago was stirred to its center by the controversy which arose between him and Bishop Whitehouse. The subject of the dispute was the effect of Christian baptism, and whether, as the Prayer Book taught, it had power to regenerate the hearts of those who received it. He and his people took the ground the ordinance had no such virtue, and the result was a series of the most dreadful persecutions which did not stop until they had invoked the courts of law. The situation in which he and his sympathizers found themselves, said Bishop Cheney was pitiable in the extreme until they heard there was one Bishop in the Episcopal Church who sympathized with their views and who stood ready to transmit to the ministers of the new movement his office and powers received by Apostolic succession. This was Bishop Cummings of Kentucky; and when it was heard he had taken the same stand with the brethren in Chicago the telegraphic wires soon bore the message, "Glory to God in the highest." Then followed, said the speaker, the memorable conference in New York City, where the whole movement was represented by seven ministers and twenty laymen. None of these ministers had a parish except the speaker, and he was expecting to lose his the moment he returned to Chicago and to begin preaching in a rented hall. Things were better, however, than he expected when he returned. His people stood by him to a man and his sanctuary was preserved. Still there was not $1 of property behind the movement elsewhere, and it had nothing to hope in but the power and blessing of God. St. Paul's Church was organized. He could not say its growth had been rapid, but its societies now were scattered over all North America, from Puget Sound to Newfoundland, and it had its societies and Bishops also in England.

FOUNDERS' DAY AT KNOX COLLEGE.

Fifty-Eighth Anniversary Celebrated in an Interesting Manner.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—This was the fifty-eighth anniversary of Knox College, and in commemoration the college today observed founders' day in an elaborate fashion. This forenoon the students gathered at the college and, headed by the band and cadets, marched to the Central Congregational Church, singing college songs on the way. The edifice was already filled with a large and distinguished audience. Many alumni were present. President John H. Finley was in the chair.

First was formally presented to the college the original letter of instructions regarding the founding of Galesburg, written by George W. Gale to Thomas Gilbert, these being two of the founders of the town.

Prof. M. L. Comstock followed with reminiscenses of "Chapel Talk," going back to 1844, when Dr. Gale conducted these talks.

Dr. A. F. Sherrill then spoke of the "Old First Church," which has been the scene of so many college doings.

W. E. Phelps, Elmwood, spoke on "When Knox Was Young," and described the early commencements.

The Rev. H. H. Gregg, Ottawa, treated of "Christian Scholarship," urging that this should meet the world's needs and to help the student. The world expects the Christian scholar to lead it out into the fuller light of truth.

The song written by Prof. Comstock was then rendered and Dr. W. G. Hale, University of Chicago, followed with a helpful address on "The University," and showed how the college should fit students for graduate work. He gave an account of the first graduate work done in this country in the fifties in Harvard University, and said it was this work rather than that of the European university the University of Chicago is carrying on. Speaking of specialists he said the specialist must be born with celestial fire in him. He must be more than a mere professor. The student must have in him the blood of mastery and the power of divination. He must also have dormant creative powers, and his teacher must have active, creative, working faculties and lead him into advanced work. In concluding Dr. Hale held there should not be too many graduate schools in this country.

Dr. Cushing followed with a talk on "Knox as Others See It." He thought Knox lacks in college spirit and urged the inculcation of this spirit in songs, yells, customs, and history.

Miss Harriet Monroe, Chicago, then recited a part of her "Columbian Ode."

The Rev. S. H. Dana, Quincy, next spoke on alma mater love and urged the students to go forth inspired with this to work for the college.

Miss Elizabeth Wallace, the new dean of the seminary, then spoke on the town and gown, asking Galesburg to take more interest in the college.

Letters of regret from distinguished men were next read.

The poem of the day was by John B. Silander and was chosen from a number written by the students.

After the church exercises the competitive drill by the cadets for the Mills prize medal was held and the medal was awarded Nelson Willard of this city.

This evening Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, lately dean of women of Chicago University, lectured before a brilliant audience on the higher education of women. She spoke of the change that has come to society, church, and State through the passion for study among women the last two centuries. The girls are now knocking at the doors of the great Eastern universities. Mrs. Palmer contended that a college education splendidly fits a girl for her post as guardian of the home, and also gives them fine equipment as teachers. In concluding she contended that modern girls desire something better than teas and parties.

HIGHER CRITICISM AND BIBLE STUDY.

Small Class at Johns Hopkins University—Haupt's New Book.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—Prof. Paul Haupt of the Semitic Seminary of the Johns Hopkins University and editor of the new Hebrew Bible has an interesting class in Bible study, using the higher critical methods. It is made up of four rabbis of this city, the Rev. Dr. Tobias Schanfarber, the Rev. Adolph Guttmacher, the Rev. William Rosenau, the Rev. Clifton H. Levy, and six Catholic priests, students at St. Mary's Seminary. They also study Arabic, Assyrian, take lectures on the Hexateuch, and participate in Hebrew conversation exercise under Dr. Caspar Levias. Prof. Haupt hopes to secure $20,000 by subscription to found a chair at the Johns Hopkins in Jewish literature.

Prof. Haupt has received from Leipsic the first numbers of an edition de luxe of his critical edition of the Hebrew Bible printed in colors. The two parts of the new edition which have been received are Leviticus, by Prof. S. R. Driver of the University of Oxford, England, and Samuel, by Prof. K. Budde of the University of Strasburg, Germany.

This magnificent edition, which is printed on the finest heavy plate paper, is of folio size, and will appear in twenty parts, each book of the Bible forming a separate part, with the exception of the twelve lesser prophets, which are combined in one part, and the five books of Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, and Esther, which together form another part. A Rabbinical Appendix, by M. Friedman of Vienna and S. Schechter of Cambridge, England, will conclude the whole.

The paper for the edition was made especially for the purpose in Vienna, and the type used is Drugulin's new style of Hebrew letters, patterned after the old Amsterdam cut of letters. The letter-press is embellished with ornamentations, most of which have been specially designed for this work by Prof. Stroehl of the University of Vienna according to directions given by the editor, Prof. Haupt.

Only 120 copies of the edition de luxe will be printed, each of which will be signed by Prof. Haupt as editor.

BELOIT COLLEGE ALUMNI MEET.

Annual Dinner Is Given and the Year's Officers Are Elected.

The Chicago Association of Beloit College Alumni gave its annual dinner last evening at the University club. There were fifty present. Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows:

President, Henry S. Osbourne, '62; Vice-President, W. D. Gates, '77; Secretary and Treasurer, E. L. Burchard, '91; Executive committee, F. F. Norcross, '87; F. J. Watson, '86; H. M. Hyde, '88; L. L. Gregory, '84; A. Young, '86.

Prof. R. D. Salisbury was toastmaster, and among those who responded to toasts were the following:

President E. D. Eaton, Prof. F. J. Watson, C. S. Pellet, Prof. Peter Hendrickson, Prof. T. A. Chamberlain, Dr. H. P. Merriman, Prof. H. Densmore, Prof. C. S. Bacon, Daniel Dauchy.

SALARY MUST BE PAID EMPLOYES.

Attitude of Court in Regard to Garnishment Suits Against Santa Fe.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—United States Circuit Judge Henry C. Caldwell in regard to the attitude of the court in the matter of garnishment suits brought against receivers of the Santa Fé and 'Frisco roads to secure the payment of debts owed by employés, said in a letter today:

> You will not be in contempt of any court over which I preside by issuing out a writ of garnishment to garnishee the wages of an employé of the receivers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad. But if you get judgment against the receivers as garnishees you cannot levy upon the property in their possession as receivers, or otherwise compel them to pay it by any process issued from the court rendering the garnishee judgment. The receivers are forbidden by an order of the court to pay any judgment except upon the order of the court appointing them, and the rule is not to pay any attention to the garnishment of the monthly wages of the employés of the receivers beyond a respectful notice to the plaintiff and the court in which the garnishee proceedings are pending that the wages of the employés will be paid to them in person in pursuance of the order of this court.

FOES OF GREAT VICES.

ENEMIES OF INTOXICATING DRINKS AND OPIUM ASSEMBLE.

White Ribboners Meet at the Capitol to Present Their Polyglot Petition to the President and to Congress—They Desire That the Honor of Nations Be Redeemed—Mrs. Matilda B. Carse Makes an Appeal for the Chicago W. C. T. U. Temple—Addresses of Miss Willard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church was becomingly decorated today in honor of the Convention of White-Ribboners. A good attendance was present at the opening session, which began with the singing of hymns, followed by an address of welcome by Mrs. M. E. Griffith, President of the District W. C. T. U., to which Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, the Recording Secretary of the National W. C. T. U., responded.

Then came a prayer and consecration meeting, conducted by Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson of Chicago and participated in by other prominent workers in the cause of temperance. Mrs. Griffith conducted a noontide prayer, which began at 12 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Lunn of England, a prominent temperance worker, occupied a seat on the platform. Miss Frances Willard and Lady Henry Somerset were unable to be present, having been detained in Boston, but they are expected to arrive tonight.

The principal object of the gathering is to call to the attention of Congress and the President as strongly as possible the immense polyglot petition, which has arrived in Washington after a journey around the world, and which now, as asserted, bears the signatures of more than 3,000,000 people of all nationalities.

Text of the Petition.

This monster petition is as follows:

"For God and Home and Every Land—Polyglot Petition of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Addressed to the Governments of the World.

"Honored Rulers, Representatives, and Rulers:—We, your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong of heart to love our homes, our native land, and the world's family of nations. We know that clear brains and pure hearts make honest lives and happy homes and that by these the nations prosper and the time is brought nearer when the world shall be at peace.

"We know that indulgence in alcohol and opium, and in other vices which disgrace our social life, makes misery for all the world, and most of all for us and for our children. We know that stimulants and opiates are sold under legal guarantees, which make the governments partners in the traffic, by accepting as revenue a portion of the profits, and we know with shame that they are often forced by treaty upon populations, either ignorant or unwilling.

"We know that you might do much, now left undone, to raise the moral tone of society and render vice difficult.

"We have no power to prevent these great iniquities beneath which the whole world groans, but you have power to redeem the honor of the nations from an indefensible complicity.

"We therefore come to you with the united voice of representative women of every land beseeching you to raise the standard of the laws to that of Christian morals, to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the State from the drink traffic and the opium trade, and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of this curse of civilization throughout all the territory over which your government extends."

Devotional Services and Addresses.

Devotional services conducted by Mrs. Helen M. Barker, the National Treasurer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, were held at the opening of the afternoon session, when the attendance was again large. Three addresses were delivered, the first by Mrs. Margaret B. Platt of Washington on "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Has Attained Her Majority; Is She Worthy of Citizenship?"

Next Mrs. Emily L. McLaughlin of Massachusetts spoke on moral and political reform in large cities.

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse of Chicago gave a retrospective review of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and made an appeal for funds to assist in building the proposed new temple in Chicago.

Three thousand persons were present at the evening session. After devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, Miss Anna Gordon read Miss Frances Willard's address as follows:

> The labor of sending out blank petitions for signatures was largely carried on by our lamented Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge of Chicago, Corresponding Secretary of the World's W. C. T. U. They were gathered in and acknowledged by Miss Alice E. Briggs, for years the office Secretary of the World's W. C. T. U. at the Temple, Chicago, and they were mounted on white muslin by Mrs. Rebecca Shuman of Evanston, Ill. The signatures came to hand in fifty languages. Mrs. Shuman has now mounted 1,928 yards, or over one mile of canvas, making five miles of names written solidly, one under the other—771,200 in all. This is exclusive of about 350,000 names that came from Great Britain already mounted, making the total of 1,121,200 actual names on the document that will be submitted to President Cleveland. Besides these there are hundreds of thousands of names yet awaiting to be added to the long roll. Nor will we ever rest until we have 2,000,000 actual names, besides the present 5,000,000 additional signers by attestation. Though this is a woman's petition it should be noted that it is indorsed by perhaps 1,000,000 men—some by personal signature, but most by the attestation of the officers of the societies to which they belong. Thus the Salvation Army has indorsed it with its 300,000 members; the Good Templars have put their 570,000 names upon it by attestation; the Universal Peace Union has signed it in this way and innumerable societies and conventions have swelled the list; the United Society of Christian Endeavor has alone added 2,000,000 names. If all the indorsements were written out in the same manner the petition would be fifty-three miles long. It would be invidious to mention the names of signers, but they represent every grade of human life and the great procession is headed by the name of Neal Dow, the father of prohibitory law, who signed when over 90 years of age and who is hale and hearty. It is more than ten years since the petition was written; if I had to rewrite it I should assuredly include the enfranchisement of women among the requests it specifies, for I believe that our Heavenly Father will not suffer men alone to work out the great redemption of the race from the bewilderment of drink, the hallucination of opium, and the brutal delirium of impurity. Hand in hand we have traversed the Sahara of ignorance and escaped from the city of destruction; hand in hand let us mount the heights of knowledge, purity, and peace.

At the close of the reading of Miss Willard's address Miss Belle Kearney delivered an address to men. She was followed by Dr. Lunn of London and Mrs. Baker, National Treasurer of the union. The latter held that men had no right to mark out woman's sphere in the world. "Adam was asleep when Eve was made," said she, "and it was not thought necessary to wake him up to take his advice in the matter."

Telegrams of regret were read from many persons who were unable to be present, and the proceedings closed with an address by Mrs. Clara Hoffman.

WILL PROSECUTE DAVIS TO THE END

Evanston People Decide to Push the Cas Against Him.

Denny Davis, the negro who attempted to assault little Hulda Stark at Evanston and was sentenced to six months in the bridewell, will be returned to Evanston today on a State warrant and a determined effort is to be made by citizens of Evanston to have him sent to the penitentiary. The matter was brought before the Evanston City Council last evening. Mayor Mann said a heinous crime had been attempted in the city. Ald. Prentiss said a State warrant had been issued for Davis' return, and made a motion the necessary steps be taken by the city authorities to have him brought before the grand jury. It was unanimously carried. Richard F. Curry, the liveryman who captured Davis, will be deputized as special officer to bring Davis back to Evanston, and he will be taken before Justice McCallum for hearing.

NEGRO STUDENT THE PRIZE ORATOR.

Takes First Honors in the Contest at Bloomington, Ind.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 15.—Of four competitors in the oratorical contest, Preston E. Eagleson, one of two colored students in the college, took the first honors. His subject was Abraham Lincoln. Preston E. Eagleson is the son of a barber. He will represent Bloomington at the State oratorical contest at Indianapolis. The other contestants were J. C. Faris, C. E. Compton, and W. V. Payne.

SOCIETY.

The Entre Nous set turned out in force at Bournique's last night for one more final dance before Lent. "One more final" is used advisedly. The one just preceding this last was the end of the series of five originally subscribed. But the report of the Treasurer showed a balance in hand, to use which the extra impromptu of last night was given. About 200 prominent young society people, representing every side of the city, were present. Nine dances were given, followed by a cotillon. Johnny Hand furnished the music, as usual, and a collation was served at 12. After this dancing was continued until 2 o'clock. The fun grew right merry as the evening drew to a close, every one realizing that this was practically the end of a season's gayties. And like Rip Van Winkle it was always "just one more."

The German Männerchor will give a masquerade ball this evening. There will be an adequate mimic rendition of the four seasons, doing homage to the Prince and Princess Carnival. None but those fully masked will be admitted to either of the dancing halls, and none but members and their friends will be admitted even as spectators. Elegance of costume is requested, and the "domino" is discouraged.

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The Kenwood club gave a musical last night at its club-house. The following program was rendered:

Canzonetta con variazione, rondo à la Russe (from suite op. 44)....Edward Schuett
Messrs. Allen H. Spencer and Harry Dimond.
"Where E'er You Walk" ("Semele")....Handel
W. H. Dale.
"For the Sake of the Past"....Mattel
Mme. Ragna Linne.
Walther's Preislied ("Meistersinger")....Wagner-Wilhelmj
Harry Dimond.
(a) "Minuet Italien"....Mrs. H. H. Beach
(b) "Poeme Erotique"....Grieg
(c) "Etude Chromatique"....P. C. Lutkin
Allen H. Spencer.
(a) "Liebesgluck"....Max Spicker
(b) "The Faded Flower"....Max Spicker
Mr. Dale.
(a) "Synnove Song"....Kjerulf
(b) "Ritournelle"....Chaminade
(c) "The Snow-Flake"....Ruifrok
Mme. Linne.
"Gypsy Melodies"....Sarasate
Harry Dimond.
"Waldesrauschen"....Liszt
"Rigoletto"....Liszt
Mr. Spencer.

Miss Florence C. Dudley gave a benefit recital last night at No. 1010 East Fifty-first street. The program was:

Instrumental solo, "Manhattan March"...Sousa
Miss Edna A. Spencer.
"Miss Edith Entertains Her Sister's Beau".Anon
"Tragedy"....Anon
"Lullaby of the Fountain"....M. Thea Hayes
Miss Lucille M. Ward.
Chariot race from "Ben Hur".Gen. Lew Wallace
"Farmer's Story"....Anon
Duet, "Lustspiel"....Keler Bela
Misses Lucile M. and Catherine Ward.
"Freckled-Face Girl"....Anon
"Our Baby"....Alden
"The Washington Post"....Sousa
M. Lucile M. Ward.

The proceeds are to be devoted to the charity work of the Washington Park Congregational Church.

The Euterpe Musical Society gave its second production of "Chimes of Normandy" at Rosalie Hall last evening. A large audience witnessed the opera. The last production will be given this evening.

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Mrs. George W. Davis, No. 71 Thirty-third street, gave a violet luncheon at 12 o'clock yesterday. It was the first of a series of four flower luncheons which will be given by Mrs. Davis during the month. Among those present were Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Spry, Mrs. Bosley, Mrs. Spicer, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Rollo, Mrs. Phelps, and Mrs. Shoyer.

Mrs. James M. Clark, No. 523 Jackson boulevard, gave a dinner last evening for her sister, Miss Clara Tomblin. Miss Tomblin will be married Thursday of next week to Mr. John Carrington Dunn.

Mrs. P. C. Dyrenfurth, No. 27 Hawthorne place, Lake View, gave a tea yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. About 200 guests were present. White hyacinths and carnations were used in decorations, interwoven with palms and ferns. Tomaso's Mandolin Orchestra was in attendance.

Mrs. O. W. Potter entertained a party of women at luncheon yesterday at 1 o'clock, after which whist was in order.

Mrs. J. C. Thurer, No. 1809 Indiana avenue, gave a dinner at her home last evening. Covers were laid for eighteen.

Mrs. H. H. Porter, No. 311 Erie street, gave a dinner party last evening.

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Mrs. Paul Morton, Mrs. Mark Morton, and Mrs. Joy Morton, No. 15 Groveland Park, entertained about 500 of their friends at a reception yesterday afternoon. Vases of cut flowers were placed artistically about the rooms. Odd nooks and corners were filled with palms and tropical plants. The decorations in the dining-room were of yellow. A mandolin orchestra was in attendance. The hostesses were assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Frank Wells, Mrs. H. D. Cooke, Mrs. J. K. Livingston, Mrs. Bingham, and Mrs. Wakeley.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stuart Whyte, No. 4836 Calumet avenue, held a reception last night to celebrate the fifth anniversary of their wedding. The house was profusely decorated. About 200 guests were present.

Mrs. J. J. Herrick, No. 2221 Prairie avenue, gave a reception at her home last evening for Miss Dora Allen.

Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, No. 407 North State street, holds a reception this afternoon.

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An entertainment for the maintenance of its visiting nurses will be given tonight at Emerson's Hall, No. 40 Dearborn street, by the Ladies' Union of the Ethical Society. A number of excellent things are on the program, among them a "Trilby" talk by Mrs. Mary A. Ford.

Mrs. Byron L. Smith, No. 2141 Prairie avenue, entertained a whist party last night. A club was organized a number of years ago by Mrs. O. W. Potter, who is its present President. Meetings are held once a week at the house of one of the twenty-eight members in town.

A Valentine party was given at the residence of Mrs. J. L. Gatzert, No. 3628 Grand boulevard, last evening.

The Nokomis club gave a sleighing party to forty of its members last night.

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The sophmore class of Northwestern University gave a benefit last evening at the First Congregational church, Evanston. The proceeds will be used to fit up and maintain a suitable tennis court for the students. The entertainment was in charge of T. W. McCaskey, and consisted of imitations of bird calls by McCormick, the whistler, music by the Carrie Knox Concert company, and feats of mind-reading by Prof. King.

The Country Club Dramatic Association presented a four-act comedy entitled "A Kettle of Fish" last evening at the club-house in Evanston. It was the last dramatic entertainment to be given by the club before Lent, and the play was witnessed by a large gathering. The cast included Henry Roeder, W. J. Fabian, Frank Savage, Louis A. Ferguson, and Frank M. Gould, and Miss Spalding, Miss Scott, Miss Wilcox, and Miss Matteson.

At the Douglas club last night sixty-four couples at thirty-two tables played progressive euchre.

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ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The nineteenth annual ball, formerly known as the Junior Hop, is in progress in the Waterman Gymnasium this evening. This party is given by the secret fraternities Psi Upsilon, Chi Psi, Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Sigma Phi, Seta Psi, Beta Theta Psi, Phi Kappa Psi, and Delta Tau Delta. Guests from out of town began to arrive as early as yesterday afternoon and the town has been rapidly filling up with strangers all day today. The ball was begun with the usual grand march, after which the dancing was started and will in all probability continue until daylight tomorrow morning.

Notes.

Dr. Rufus W. Bishop sails on La Normandie today for Paris to be absent some months.

Mrs. Caroline Waixel and daughter have returned from Hot Springs and are again at the Lexington.

Boy Shot and Killed in a Barn.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—James Jamison, 16 years old, was shot and killed tonight in a barn. Who fired the fatal shot has not been learned. That it is murder there is no doubt, as he was found in a stall in the barn, while the revolver, now in the possession of Coroner Phillips, was found under a pile of blankets in the office. Several persons were in the barn at the time, but none of them heard the shooting.

SISTE LAVOY IS DEAD.

FACTOR IN THE CANADIAN REBELLION PASSES AWAY IN CHICAGO.

Peaceful Farmer of Lacadi, Stirred Up by the Speeches of Louis Joseph Papineau, Joins the Armed Revolt—After the Defeat He with Others Flees Into Uncle Sam's Domain After Throwing Away His Gun—Richard Trevellick Dead—Other Obituary Matters.

Sisté Lavoy died at the residence of his son, J. L. Lavoy, No. 81 Kendall street, of pneumonia Thursday at 3:40 p. m. Mr. Lavoy was a French-Candian. He was born March 28, 1808, on a farm in the little village of Lacadi. His early years were passed here quietly enough. His father died when he was 7 years old. When only a boy he began to work the farm. He did well and prospered. He married in the early '30s and his life seemed destined to pass as serenely as had his father's and his grandfather's.

But when, in 1834, Louis Joseph Papineau drew up the list of the demands and grievances of his countrymen, known in Canadian history as the ninety-two resolutions, Sisté Lavoy became an enthusiastic adherent. Early in 1837 Papineau's speeches in the parishes aroused the people to even greater fury than he desired and an armed revolt was determined upon. Farmer Lavoy's house was one of the many secret meeting places, and when Papineau gave, in October of that year, his assent to the fiery "Appeal to the People" which resulted in actual rebellion, Sisté Lavoy shouldered his gun. He and some thirty other insurgents met at Rouse's Point. Not more than half a dozen were armed with guns, the remainder having merely such rude weapons as they had been able to hastily improvise. They had scarcely met before a body of English soldiers appeared. The rebels intrenched themselves behind some strawstacks, but at the first volley from the soldiers they dispersed and fled across the American frontier. Not daring to enter the United States bearing arms Mr. Lavoy, as did the others, threw away his gun and for three days hid in the woods. Then he cautiously made his way back to Lacadi, reaching his farm at night. For days he lay concealed there.

Papineau fled to the United States and then to France, and Felix Poutré, who was Sisté Lavoy's special leader, was arrested and put in jail in Montreal, whence he escaped later by feigning insanity. The British soldiers were soon afterward retired to the Town of St. George, on the Richelieu River, and it became known that it was the policy of the government not to actively pursue the mere adherents of Papineau and Poutré.

For nearly twenty-one years Mr. Lavoy continued on his farm. In 1857 his eldest son came to Illinois and settled in the Kankakee valley. He urged his father to join him and in 1858 he sold his farm and came on with his family. That year heavy floods destroyed the crops and the following year the chinch bug appeared for the first time in Illinois and again the crops were lost. When the war broke out the father and eldest son remained on the farm and J. L. Lavoy went to the front. After the close of the war the family moved to Chicago and Mr. Lavoy engaged in the teaming business. Later he went into the country on the farm of his eldest son, but twelve years ago came to live with his son J. L. Lavoy. During this time he was not actively engaged in any business, passing the evening of his life, according to old-fashioned French ways, with his children and grandchildren, resting.

The funeral will be held this morning at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Church of Notre Dame and will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

CAPT. RICHARD TREVELLICK DEAD.

The Politician and Labor Organizer Passes Away at Detroit—Mortuary Matters.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 15.—Capt. Richard Trevellick, the well-known labor advocate and politician, died at his home in this city today of paralysis, aged 65 years. Capt. Trevellick assisted in the formation of several labor organizations of a national character and was one of the founders of the Greenback party, presiding over the national convention of that body in 1880.

Adolf Ashreyer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The death, at the age of 67 years, of Adolf Ashreyer, the famous painter, is announced in a private cablegram from Paris. The artist, who had long been settled in France, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1828. He was a painter remarkable for the spirit with which he rendered horses, and the men on them, in action, and for the vivid, picturesque, and ofttimes dramatic impressions made by the scenes he pictured, which were both of peace and war.

Funeral of the Rev. Father Baldwin.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The funeral of Rev. Father Baldwin was attended by twenty-five priests from this State, Illinois, and Kentucky. The death of the young priest is the first of a member of the Franciscan order west of the Allegheny Mountains. The remains were sent to Hoboken, N. J. Death resulted from a surgical operation for appendicitis.

Joseph Dehart.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Joseph Dehart, the oldest resident of the county, died suddenly this morning. He started to go downtown when he was taken sick and fell in the street, expiring shortly after being taken home. He was in his 88th year, and had resided here since 1835.

Dr. Herman B. Hale Dies.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Dr. Herman B. Hale died this evening. He was a native of Vermont and came this city in 1858. He practiced dentistry until 1876, when he retired. The funeral will be held Monday.

Obituary Notes.

A. B. McConnell died at Woodstock, Ill., yesterday, aged 56 years.

Jacob Ekert, an old citizen of Champaign, Ill., died there yesterday.

The funeral of the Rev. D. C. Hostetter, for many years a resident of Arcola, Ill., took place there yesterday.

Percy R. Pyne, Vice-President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company, died at Rome, Italy.

Pat Cranny, for forty years a resident of Clinton, Ia., died there yesterday at the age of 80 years. He was from Kentucky and originally an associate of Henry Clay.

Ex-Judge John Handley, late Presiding Judge of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania District, died yesterday, aged 63 years, at Scranton, Pa. Judge Handley leaves an estate valued at several million dollars located there and at Winchester, Va.

Brief funeral services were conducted yesterday at No. 3819 Ellis avenue for Sheldon Graves. He was a pioneer in Chicago, having come here in 1836 to trade with the Indians. He was born in Jordan, N. Y., and the body was sent there for interment. The services in Chicago were short and were conducted by the Rev. T. J. Leak. The pallbearers were members of the family.

STATE WILL STILL BE A BIG LOSER.

Fourteen Thousand It Won't Get of State Treasurer's Shortage.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—In spite of the fact that the Chicago bondsmen paid $360,000 to cover the shortage of the late State Treasurer, it appears that the State will still lose something like $14,000 on account of the Seiter-Ramsay failure. When "Jim" Baker was appointed Warden of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary Messrs. Seiter and Ramsay were away up financially, politically, and otherwise. They went on "Jim's" bonds. In return it is alleged Baker deposited about $14,000 of State funds in Seiter's Lebanon bank. The bank is bankrupt, Seiter is bankrupt, the estate of Treasurer Ramsay is $500,000 less than nothing, and it requires tall figuring to see how the State is going to get the $14,000.

CHICAGOAN WEDS IN MILWAUKEE.

J. F. Meacham Married to Miss Emma Holtz of Evansville, Ind.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Miss Emma Holtz and J. F. Meacham, the artist, whose studio is in the Central Music Hall, Chicago, were married Wednesday in this city by a Justice of the Peace. Miss Holtz is the daughter of the managing partner of the Cook brewery in Evansville, Ind., and is understood to be worth more than $100,000 in her own right. They intend to be married again by a Catholic priest.

SCHOOL PROPERTY LESSEES HEARD.

Board of Education Committee Begins Discussion of the Revaluation.

The committee of the Board of Education having in charge the leases of school fund property held a meeting yesterday in the board room. A number of lease-holders were before the meeting to discuss the terms of the lease under the revaluation, but nothing was accomplished further than a brief discussion of each case presented. Hannah & Hogg, who occupy the premises at Nos. 81 to 87 Madison street, objected to the terms fixed by the committee on the revaluation. The amount now paid is $14,400 a year on a valuation of $240,000. The committee, in revaluing the property, put its value at $640,000 and the yearly rental at $38,400, being 6 per cent on a valuation of $8,000 a front foot. This was objected to by the lessees, and they were asked by members of the committee what they would be willing to pay. They made an informal offer of 5 per cent upon a valuation of $5,000 a front foot. James R. Wilson, representing Caroline F. Wilson, was before the committee, but he asked for further time. This lease went over for consideration for two meetings. Mr. Cusack objected to the character of the tenants on some of the School Board property near Halsted and Madison streets. There is to be another meeting of the committee this afternoon, when other property-holders will be heard as to their views of the valuation, which should be established under the leases. F. M. Blount of the committee said unless the lessees and the board could arrive at some understanding, without the appointment of appraisers, nothing could be done looking toward the extension of the leases for ninety-nine years at a fixed rental for the term.

PLAY IN SHAKSPEAREAN PARTS.

Post-Graduate Students of the Columbia School of Oratory Act.

Students of the post-graduate class of the Columbia School of Oratory, assisted by W. G. Coskey and other members of the senior class, gave a recital of scenes from Shakspeare's "As You Like It" last night at Columbia School of Oratory Hall, No. 24 East Adams street. Although no attempt was made to furnish scenery or Shakespearean costumes the parts were well carried out and some of the scenes elicited the heartiest applause. Miss Jessie E. Fraser as Rosalind was an especial favorite with the audience. The cast of characters was as follows:

Audrey....Florine I. Seymour
Phebe....Ina Clarke
Oliver....William Koren
Adam....S. Frances Rowe
Corin, Duke Senior, Sir Oliver Martext....Ellen Hanson
Jacques, Charles....W. G. Caskey
Orlando....Edwin Eugene Cox
Duke Frederick, Silvius, First Lord....Permelia C. Mahan
LeBeau, William....Katherine Gill
Touchstone, Amiens....Albert S. Humphrey
Rosalind....Jessie E. Fraser
Celia....Josephine Gilman

Music was furnished by Leon A. Strauss, violinist, and Miss Evelyn B. Williams, pianist. The scenes interpreted were Act I., Scenes II. and III.; Act II., Scenes III., IV., V., and part of VII.; Act III., part of Scene II., and Scenes III. and V.; Act IV., part of Scenes I. and III.; Act V., Scene I., and part of Scene IV. The entertainment was a benefit for the library fund of the school.

WISCONSIN TOWN SUFFERS BY FIRE.

Loss of $50,000 in the Buell Block at Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Wis., Feb. 15.—Fire which started in F. J. Buell's hardware store last night burned out the Buell Block. Losses: Charles Vollz & Sons, dry goods, $30,000; F. J. Buell, hardware store, $10,000; F. W. Buell, building, $6,000. Other smaller losses bring the aggregate up to $50,000, with only a partial insurance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The Lady of the Lake, one of the oldest steamers on the Potomac, burned to the waters edge early this morning. The vessel was the property of the People's Transportation company, a negro excursion organization. Loss, $30,000.

WATERLOO, Ia., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The oatmeal mill at Cedar Falls, operated by the Forrest Milling company, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $12,000.

RAMSEY, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Herrick, eight miles east on the Cloverleaf road, was visited by a destructive fire at 3 o'clock this morning. Tallman & Evans, implements and grain, and J. H. Saylor, drugs, are the chief losers. Losses approximate $7,000, with $1,200 insurance.

DECATUR, Ala., Feb. 15.—The Louisville and Nashville railroad depot here was destroyed by fire tonight. A large amount of undelivered freight was burned, but no estimate of actual loss can be made at this time. The railroad company's loss is fully covered by insurance.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 15.—The Waters-Pierce Oil company's warehouse, containing half a million gallons of oil, is burning.

IRWIN'S FATE IS WITH THE JURY.

Optional Pool Case at Pittsburg to Be Ended Soon.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Irwin case went to the jury tonight. Judge Kennedy waited several hours, and as there was no indication the jurors had made up their minds he adjourned court. He left orders in case a verdict was reached it should be sealed. It is not likely court will be in session tomorrow and the verdict will not be made known until Monday. An attempt was made by Irwin's attorneys to have the court charge the jury in Irwin's favor. Judge Kennedy did not do this. He said if the jurors thought Irwin had told his customers their money was safe he was guilty. When the jury filed out several attorneys not interested in the case said Irwin may be acquitted but ordered to pay the costs. If found guilty the penalty is two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

CONVICT ESCAPES ON AN ENGINE.

Three Texas Men Make a Bold Break and One Gets Away.

HILLSBORO, Tex., Feb. 15.—At Hermitage, Tex., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, this afternoon, three convicts working on the track made a break for liberty, uncoupling the engine from the work train, throwing the engineer off, and starting away. The guards fired, killing one and wounding another. The fireman filled the boiler with cold water, killing the engine. When it stopped the remaining able convict made his escape.

Successor to Judge Casey Appointed.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 15.—Gov. Jackson today appointed A. J. McCrary of Keokuk to fill the vacancy on the bench in Lee County caused by the death of Judge Casey.

CAME AS A BROTHER.

SENATOR GORDON TALKS OF THE LAST DAYS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The Georgia General Is Cheered Heartily by a Patriotic Audience at the Auditorium—Columbia Post G. A. R. Secures the Orator's Presence—He Tells Many Stories of the Experiences of the Southern Army on the Way to and from Gettysburg.

Gen. John B. Gordon, Senator from Georgia, addressed a patriotic gathering in the Auditorium last night on "The Last Days of the Confederacy." The lecture was given under the auspices of Columbia Post, G. A. R., and was in line with the banquet of the night before, notable as an occasion when former foes shook hands and agreed they were fellow-citizens of a common country. Members of Columbia Post and of the Ex-Confederate Veterans' Association marching arm in arm formed the escort of Gen. Gordon as he advanced to the front of the stage. H. H. McDowell, Department Commander of the G. A. R. of Illinois, made the introductory speech, first welcoming Gen. Gordon on behalf of his comrades and then saying to the audience:

"Welcome with me this proud, brave soldier, comrade to all the brave men, North and South, who will be sung in song and story while the stars shall reign."

The people responded to the appeal with a round of cheers. Gen. Gordon began his address with the salutation, "Ladies and my fellow-countrymen." He said certainly no Southern man could fail to be stirred to the depths of his soul by such a welcome from such a gathering. He had come to Chicago with a higher aim than mere personal consideration. In selecting his subject it had not been his design to treat of the cause of the rise and death of the Southern Confederacy, but to deal with the noble traits of the men and women, North and South, whom the days of the war had tried and proved. At Appomattox and Greensborough the sun of the Confederacy set forever. At Vicksburg and Gettysburg it had reached its meridian.

Some persons might think it strange that Lee had crossed the Potomac into Pennsylvania, Gen. Gordon said, but the reason the Confederate army went to Gettysburg was because it was hungry. It wanted to reach the fat farms of the Dutchmen and was, beside, actuated by courteous desire to return some of the visits the Yankees had been making to the South. It crossed the river rapidly and cheerfully, and a few days later more rapidly and less cheerfully recrossed it. Continuing, he said:

> Twenty months later we made another visit. This time the war was over. We came back to our own republic, and we came back to stay. We came back to take our part in handing down this free government to posterity. We came back to resolve, with you of the North, that no internecine war should be known in this country again forever.

Gen. Gordon told a humorous anecdote of how a Dutch farmer found one of his horses in the Confederate camp after Gettysburg and how he gave him an order on the President of the United States to pay for it. Then he told how the Federals had fired a bridge across the Susquehanna River at Wrightsville and his own soldiers put out the fire to save the home of one of the noblest women he had ever met. She entertained him and his officers so hospitably that he thought he had met a Southern sympathizer, and said so. She told him she had treated him and his men with courtesy because they had saved her home, but she was a Union woman; her husband and son were in the Union army and her daily prayer was for that army's success that the country might be saved. Gen. Gordon paid an eloquent tribute to this woman and to all the women, North and South, who had shown their loyalty and self-sacrifice during the war.

"Countrymen of the North," he said, "it must be true, it is true, the sacrifices of the women in that conflict will remain as great an inspiration of patriotism as the great libation of blood spilled on the battlefield."

Gen. Gordon paid a tribute to Gen. Mead, and related an anecdote showing the latter's tolerance to Southerners just after the war, "when the whole political heaven was red with passion." He also related how he found Gen. Francis C. Barlow wounded on the field of Gettysburg. He had Gen. Barlow sent to the rear and promised to send word to his wife, who was in Gen. Mead's headquarters. Gen. Gordon's wife shared his campaigns with him. That night he had Mrs. Barlow escorted through his lines to where her husband was lying. Gen. Gordon supposed Gen. Barlow died. Shortly afterward a Gen. J. B. Gordon of North Carolina was killed. These two men, each certain the other was dead, met fifteen years later at a banquet in New York and renewed this strange friendship.

The speaker told of the many interchanges of courtesy between the soldiers of the the armies along the Rapidan, of the battles at Spottsylvania and in the wilderness, and of how amid all the carnage incidents were ever happening which showed the contestants were brothers, men of one race and one blood.

The Iroquois club gives a luncheon to Gen. Gordon today at 1 o'clock. At 2 o'clock he will receive the members of the club in the large reception-room.

FIRE IN THE WELLINGTON FLATS.

Lively Blaze at Wabash Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.

Fire in the Wellington flats, Nos. 3433 to 3437 Wabash avenue, at 8:30 o'clock last night created considerable excitement among the tennants of the building and the residents in the vicinity of Thirty-fifth street and Wabash avenue. The fire started on the third floor in W. K. Kenley's flat, and was presumably caused by an overcharged electric light wire. When the Fire Department arrived the flames were burning through the light shaft. Mrs. Nelson Flaunsburg, who was in the fourth flat, was caught in the smoke and made her way to the rear of the building, narrowly escaping suffocation. It was a difficult fire to fight and for nearly two hours the firemen were at work in the building. At one time the flames reached the roof. The Wellington Flats is a four-story structure, where sixteen families live. The greatest loss falls on W. K. Kenley, who estimates his damage at $4,000. Nelson Flaunsburg loses $1,000, and the damage to the building is $2,500.

Freight Conductor Killed.

A. C. Graper, a Chicago and Northwestern freight conductor, well known among railroad men, was struck and instantly killed by a passenger train at 10 o'clock last night at Harding and Kinzie streets. His body was badly mangled. He lived with his wife and one child at No. 100 Homan avenue.

Made of Paper.

Paper plates are used in some German restaurants.

Quaker OATS

A Delicious Breakfast!

To begin with, Quaker Oats

and cream: then ——— ——— ———

Sold only in 2 lb. Packages.

NEWS FROM AB

GERMANY WANTS AN INTE
AL MONETARY CONGE

**Silver Is Declared to Be Absol
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Reichstag—England's Hous
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importance to commerce.

Chancellor von Hohenlohe decl
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the silver question. The debate w
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LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch f
to the *Times* says it is stated that a
ball Wednesday night Emperor W
ferred with Theodore Runyan, the
Ambassador, on the subject of th
situation in the United States, and
himself as greatly interested in th
and tariff questions.

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN AR

**Attention of the Porte Called
There—Time Wasted in Parli**

LONDON, Feb. 15.—During the se
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RIFLES GET INTO SAMOA A

**Berlin Treaty Is Disgraced by
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S A BROTHER.

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THE WELLINGTON FLATS.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD.

GERMANY WANTS AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONGRESS.

Silver Is Declared to Be Absolutely Necessary for the Prosperity of the Agricultural Interests of the Land—Previous Conferences of a Similar Nature and Their Effects Are Discussed in the Reichstag—England's House of Commons Discusses Armenians.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Count von Mirbach, German Conservative, introduced a resolution in the Reichstag today instructing the federal governments of Germany to issue invitations for an international monetary congress to take measures to bring about the rehabilitation of silver as a circulating medium. Mirbach said the moment had now arrived for Germany to take the initiative in settling this question, which is one of the greatest importance. It was one of life or death for husbandry, as well as for the export industry. Bimetallism would cause the rise of all prices in England where gold was the currency. Agriculture would be ruined if the present system was maintained. America would either absorb Germany's gold or adopt a pure silver standard and capture the whole Eastern trade. Other supporters of the resolution said they indorsed the proposition that Germany had taken at the Paris monetary conference in 1883—namely: that she regarded an international agreement upon a ratio between gold and silver desirable.

Dr. Theodore Barth, German Radical Unionist, said the Brussels conference had proved a fiasco and the conference held in Germany in 1894 was fruitless. There was little or no connection between the depression in husbandry and the introduction of the gold standard.

Count Herbert Bismarck said the failure of the Brussels conference was partly due to the absence of an entente between the powers which took part in it. The Berlin congress of 1878 arrived at a result because Great Britain and Russia had previously reached a basis for an agreement. An international entente upon the currency question would be arrived at in the course of time and in the case of Great Britain the feeling was growing in favor of bimetallism. In conclusion Count Herbest said:

"It gives me great pleasure to show how warmly my friend Balfour has taken up the cause in that country."

Herr Schoenlank, Social Democrat, contended that the introduction of bimetallism would lead to a fall in the value of currency and would promise nothing but a hopeless future to the workingman. Dr. Lieber of the Center party said the Centrists willingly supported the measure because they saw in the proposed conference an attempt to remove the difficulties in regard to the monetary standard—a question which was of paramount importance to commerce.

Chancellor von Hohenlohe declared that he was inclined to favorably consider a proposal for an interchange of views on the subject with those States which were concerned in the silver question. The debate was then adjourned.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* says it is stated that at the opera ball Wednesday night Emperor William conferred with Theodore Runyan, the American Ambassador, on the subject of the economic situation in the United States, and expressed himself as greatly interested in the currency and tariff questions.

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN ARMENIANS.

Attention of the Porte Called to Affairs There—Time Wasted in Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—During the session of the House of Commons this afternoon a member asked whether the government was aware the Moslems in the Pashalic of Marash were terrorizing the Armenians of that district. Sir Edward Grey said the government had received reports of the existence of anti-Christian feeling among the Musselman population of Marash. The attention of the Porte had been called by Sir Philip Currie, her Majesty's Ambassador to Constantinople, to the condition of affairs there and other parts of Aleppo. The Porte had promised Sir Philip to have an inquiry made into the condition of affairs.

On the resumption of the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech opening the session Joseph Chamberlain offered an amendment declaring it was contrary to the public interest for the time of Parliament to be occupied in the discussion of measures which, according to the Minister's own statements, had no prospect of passing into law, while proposals involving grave constitutional changes had been announced on which the judgment of Parliament should be taken without delay.

In speaking to his amendment Mr. Chamberlain said the Unionists in the House desired to impugn the latest electoral device, consisting of wasting the time of the House in the discussion of measures which were not expected to pass, but had been introduced in order to confuse the issues now before the people and destroy the inevitable condemnation which awaited the primary policy of the government. The refusal of the government to disclose the terms of its proposed resolution against the House of Lords was disrespectful to the House. The government was tottering, and could no longer represent the interests of Great Britain in the councils of Europe. Neither could it enact measures for the enforcement of its domestic policy.

Herbert Asquith said it would not be the government's fault, but the fault of the House of Lords, if the measure did not become law. Henry Labouchere said the members of his party were dissatisfied because a leader, Lord Rosebery, who was a member of the House of Lords, had been planked upon them. He blamed Lord Rosebery for pandering to the "Jingo" party. There had undoubtedly been a change of the attitude of Liberal officialdom since the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, both in regard to home rule and the position of the House of Lords. The change was due to the influence of Lord Rosebery. Mr. Labouchere warned the government that the country had not changed its view of the question, but demanded the abolition of the House of Lords. He urged the government not to pursue a course which would surely lead to disaster.

RIFLES GET INTO SAMOA AS TOYS.

Berlin Treaty Is Disgraced by Germans—Punishment Is Light.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—Correspondence of the Associated Press per steamer Mariposa Feb. 15:

APIA, Samoa, Jan. 30.—The great scandal during the last month has been the discovery that Fringer & Spatz, a large German firm here, has been importing and selling the rebels rifles and ammunition. For some time it has been known that munitions of war had been supplied to the rebel party and that thereby it was enabled to maintain an armed opposition to the Malietoa Government. It was suspected that the offenders in this respect were Germans, and not much surprise was felt when no proper efforts were made to bring them to justice. One of the local papers has been keen in endeavoring to trace the offense home to the guilty persons and early this year it found its opportunity. By some means it acquired information in regard to this contraband trade and the next issue of the *Herald* contained an article which forced the authorities to take such action that the whole disgraceful business was exposed. The rifles had been imported from Germany, packed in cases labeled toys, and owing to the imperfect customs arrangements had got into Samoa. The first installment was but part of an immense quantity now stored in Sydney by the firm in question, and which it has admitted were intended to be introduced into Samoa.

It will scarcely be believed that for such a heinous offense in direct contravention of the Berlin treaty the German Consul has simply fined the two partners of the firm $37.40 each. Great indignation has been expressed together with a certain amount of satisfaction that at least the perpetrators of this outrage of supplying the natives with the means of shedding each other's blood have at last been discovered, and that neither Britishers nor Americans are involved.

Samoa has been visited by a plague in the form of the dengue fever, which has laid up almost every foreign resident and most of the natives. At present Cousul-General Mulligan is severely attacked. Many deaths have resulted, and although the fever has nearly abated in Upolu it is raging fiercely in the other islands.

The British Consul, Cusack Smith, has left for England. His successor is Mr. Woodford. His action in regard to exposing the individuals who have supplied guns and cartridges to the natives is much commended.

The British warship Waterloo left for New Zealand Jan. 5. The only vessel at present in the harbor is the German ship Falke. The biennial municipal elections are at present in full swing, and as usual the contest has become an international one as between Germans, Britishers, and Americans. The fight for positions promises to be a hot one.

RIVERS IN SPAIN THREATEN DISASTER.

Many Towns Now Submerged and Much Greater Damage Likely.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—The River Segura, which flows through the Provinces of Murcia and Alicante into the Mediterranean, has overflowed its banks and considerable damage has been done at many places. A portion of the City of Orihela, in Alicante, is inundated and the railway from there to the City of Alicante, the capital of the province, is submerged. There is also a serious flood in the Guadalquivir River and Trisni, a suburb of Seville, is under water. The River Tagus is also rising and the Town of Aranjuez, thirty miles southeast of Madrid, where there was a royal palace, is threatened with inundation. The royal residence itself is in danger of being reached by the water.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin says one hundred fishermen with an ice breaker are trying to extricate the steamer Neva, which is icebound in a dangerous position near Lubeck. The pack ice is seven feet high in the Baltic off Memel and Pillau, and the Vistula River, from Neufahrwasser to Dantzic, is navigable only with the help of ice breakers. Colbergermunde Harbor is blocked with ice. Forty-five large steamers and many sailing vessels are crowded in Elsinore Harbor. An ice breaker conveys the mails between Denmark and Sweden. The Danube is frozen for a length of sixty English miles. The ice will soon extend to Vienna.

AMERICANS MEET THE PRINCE OF WALES

His Royal Highness Holds His First Levee of the Season.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Prince of Wales held his first levee of the season at St. James Palace this evening. Notwithstanding the weather was intensely cold and a slight snowstorm prevailed the levee was largely attended. The usual crowds of sightseers assembled in Pall Mall to witness the arrival of those attending the function and to see the Prince of Wales drive in state from Marlborough House, his London residence, to the palace. His Royal Highness was escorted by the Second Life Guards, who wore polished helmets with white plumes and long red cloaks. Among those present at the levee were Thomas F. Bayard, the United States Ambassador; Maj. William Ludlow, the military attaché of the Embassy; and Lieutenant-Commander William S. Cowles, the naval attaché. Among those presented to the Prince in the diplomatic circle was David D. Wells, the Second Secretary of the Embassy. William C. Ralston of San Francisco was presented to his Royal Highness in the general circle.

DUKE MAY MARRY MISS VANDERBILT.

Marlborough Likely to Wed Miss Consuelo and Her Money.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 15.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The report is revived in London society that a marriage is in course of arrangement between Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt and the young Duke of Marlborough. This union was first mooted last summer, when the Duke paid several visits to Mrs. Vanderbilt's residence at Marlow-on-Thames. But it was simply said he was paying attention to Miss Darcy, the daughter of an Australian millionaire, the proprietor of the Mount Morgan gold mine. Miss Darcy is now engaged to marry an officer of the Life Guards, and it is said negotiations are proceeding for a settlement for a Marlborough-Vanderbilt marriage. It is quite generally recognized that the Duke must marry money if he is to keep up Blenheim. His income is only $8,000 and Blenheim costs $14,000 a year.

LI HUNG CHANG TO BE PEACE ENVOY.

He and Prince Kung, Uncle of the Emperor, Said to Be Appointed.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 15.—It is reported here that Li Hung Chang and Prince Kung, an uncle of the Emperor of China, have been appointed peace envoys.

CHEFOO, Feb. 15.—Negotiation for the surrender of Wei Hai Wei to the Japanese have been pending since Tuesday. Admiral Ting, the commander of the Chinese naval forces at Wei Hai Wei, committed suicide Tuesday night because of the defeat of his fleet. The Chen Yuen is the only remaining effective vessel of the Chinese fleet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The Navy Department has heard from Admiral Carpenter under even date from Chefoo to the effect that the Charleston had arrived there after having rescued fourteen missionaries, and that he had directed the Yorktown to go to the south coast of Shantung, China, to the assistance of missionaries there. He also said the Chinese still hold the island forts at Wei Hai Wei.

EXILED ZORILLA GOES BACK TO SPAIN.

Recent Amnesty Act Includes Him in Its Terms of Pardon.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—Manuel Ruise Zorilla, the noted Spanish Republican who for ten years has lived in England, France, and Switzerland, arrived at Barcelona today on his return to Spain, having accepted the terms of the amnesty act recently passed by the Cortes. There is the greatest excitement among all Republicans in Spain on account of the return of Zorilla, especially at Barcelona, where arrangements for an imposing reception to him have been made. The authorities of the city fear that disturbances will attend the demonstration of the Republicans and have arranged for a rigorous suppression of any trouble that may occur.

COLOMBIA REVOLUTION IS ENDED.

United States Minister Announces the Result in the Interest of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The State Department today received a telegram from Minister McKinney at Bogota, Colombia, dated today, as follows: "The Minister of Foreign Affairs requests us to say that the revolution is practically ended and there is no fear of any further trouble. Have this published in the interest of commerce."

REFER TO AMERICA FOR CHARACTERS.

Edward Ames Webster and Louis Henry Berlman on Trial in London.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Edward Ames Webster and Louis Henry Berlman were arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court this morning on a charge of extensive frauds in connection with the Oxyzone company. They were committed for a further hearing and bail for them was refused. Their lawyer said they could bring a large number of persons of high position on various police forces in America to testify to their good character. He also said they had a cablegram from Guy Webster of New York saying all the promises they had made would be redeemed.

HE SAYS THE WAR CLOUD STILL HOVERS.

Mexican Foreign Minister Declares Guatemala Is Trying to Gain Time.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 15.—Don Ignacio Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Relations in the Mexican Cabinet, says, despite reports to the contrary, that the end of the Guatemalian question is not yet in sight. The Secretary indicated that the neighboring republic is still at its tactics of evading the real questions in the dispute with Mexico and endeavoring to gain all the time possible.

News from the frontier reports everything tranquil. There is no change in the Mexico-Guatemala negotiations. Guatemalan Minister De Leon is confined to his bed by a slight attack of illness.

The negotiations between Foreign Minister Mariscal and Guatemalan Minister De Leon continue most slowly. They conferred three times in the last fortnight, but only to clear up some doubtful point. It is untrue, as has been telegraphed, that they are discussing the amount of indemnity to be paid by Guatemala and that Guatemala concedes that an indemnity and apology are due Mexico. The question of the amount of indemnity and payment can be decided later and can be left to a mixed commission for arbitration. Mexico has not receded one iota from its original demands as outlined by Diaz in his message opening Congress. The general opinion in official circles is that a peaceful settlement will be reached, while the public and military desire war. Mercantile and financial circles oppose war, but all unite in saying war must be, unless Guatemala concedes in full all of Mexico's demands. In the foreign office here the feeling is that Guatemala must not be hurried, so it cannot have the excuse that it has been forced, but the public wants Guatemala pushed to a settlement. The government will not give any information as to deliberations, which it is claimed must be secret.

POLES URGED TO UNITE WITH GERMANS.

Peaceful Work for the Common Good Is Advised by Von Koeller.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet today Herr von Koeller, Minister of the Interior, refused emphatically to entertain a demand made by the Polish Deputies that the government should intervene against the work of the society for the promotion of Germanism in the eastern province of Prussia. Herr von Koeller declared that the aims of the society were not aggressive, whereas the Polish press was always stirring up ill-feeling against Germans. Such an attack upon the German element, he declared, required to be firmly repelled. National pride commanded every German to do what was best to promote Germanism in the eastern provinces. Herr von Koeller concluded his remarks by advising the Poles to unite with the Germans in peaceful work for the common good.

ALL IS WELL ON BOARD LA TOURAINE.

French Liner on Its Way to Mediterranean Ports Reaches Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 15.—The French line steamer La Touraine, Capt. Santelli, which sailed from New York Feb. 6 on a winter excursion to Mediterranean ports and the Orient has arrived here after stopping at Lisbon. La Touraine reports having encountered a rough passage to the Azores. It made no stop there on account of the severe weather. All on board are well.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 15.—The steamer Amsterdam has arrived from New York.

NAPLES, Feb. 15.—The Werra has arrived from New York.

SHIELDS, Feb. 15.—The Lepanto has arrived from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15.—The Adriatic has arrived from New York.

BAYARD ADVISED NOT TO PROPHESY.

London Newspaper Criticises His Remarks on the Collision Preventing Rule.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In a leader this morning the *Chronicle* says: "Ambassador Bayard, when he does not know, ought not to prophesy on the subject of Great Britain's acceptance of the new rule to prevent collisions at sea. The idea that because the Washington or any other conference, composed for the most part of men without practical knowledge, has come to a certain conclusion therefore the world must conform thereto is preposterous. We fancy that Mr. Bayard will learn as much by the time the Parliamentary committee has ended its sittings."

SATOLLI TO BE A NUNCIO AT LISBON.

This Move Will Be the One Prior to His Creation as a Cardinal.

ROME, Feb. 15.—It is reported in semi-official Vatican circles that in order that there shall be no departure from the usual custom in the promotion of apostolic delegates abroad Mgr. Satolli, the delegate to the United States, will be appointed Nuncio at Lisbon prior to being created a Cardinal.

Plot to Murder Is Nipped.

BATAVIA, Feb. 15.—A plot of natives involving murder has been discovered in the Tjamdea Distric in the Assistant Residency of Builtenzorg, on the Island of Java. It was the intention of the plotters to murder all the Europeans and Chinese in the district if possible. All the chief movers in the plot and fifty of their followers have been arrested and placed in prison.

Another Elbe Victim Found.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 15.—A cablegram was received today by Frank W. Ellwood from his brother-in-law, Capt. Klipfel of the German army, who is in Lowestoft, to the effect that the body of Mrs. Klipfel, who went down with the Elbe, had been recovered. The remains are now at Lowestoft, but will be taken to Berlin for interment.

Engraver Vogel Is Dead.

MUNICH, Feb. 15.—Johann Friedrich Vogel, a well-known German engraver, is dead. He was born at Musbach, Bavaria, Dec. 17, 1828, and after studying at Nuremberg, Leipsic, Dusseldrof, and Paris he settled in this city. His works are well known among art lovers. In 1872 he was made a member of the Academy of Fine Arts.

Mme. Rejane to Sail Saturday.

HAVRE, Feb. 15.—Mme. Rejane and her husband, M. Porel, will sail Saturday for New York on the Générale Transatlantique steamer La Champagne to join Grau's company, which will shortly produce "Mme. Sans-Géne" at Abbey's Theater, New York.

Kelly's Death Is Deplored.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—At a meeting this evening of the members of the Irish Parliamentary party a resolution was unanimously adopted regretting the death of Eugene Kelly of New York, the banker and sympathizer with the cause of the Irish Nationalists.

Portalis in Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A special to a morning paper from Buenos Ayres says: "Edouard Portalis, director of the *XIX. Siecle* of Paris, charged with blackmail, who escaped via Antwerp, has arrived here. He is living with his brother.

Sees a Burning Vessel.

HAVRE, Feb. 15.—The British steamer Topaz, Capt. Gray, at this port from Savannah, reports that when in latitude 49, longitude 17 west, it sighted a vessel 150 feet long on fire. There was no sign of life on board the burning vessel.

Two Hundred Thousand for Relief.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—The Spanish Government has invited the Cortes to vote the sum of 1,000,000 pesetas ($200,000) for the relief of the distress among the poor, caused by the severity of the weather.

Peasants Buried in an Avalanche.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—An avalanche today buried several peasants at Borszesczow, Galicia. Before they could be extricated all were suffocated.

World's Ice Trotting Record Broken.

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 15.—Clara K. broke the world's ice trotting record for the distance today. She made five miles in 12:46¼.

EX-QUEEN IS ON TRIAL

LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS OF HAWAII CHARGED WITH TREASON.

Most Damaging Evidence Against Her Is in Her Personal Diary—It Records One Instance of Receiving a Present from President Cleveland, but Does Not Say What It Was—She Refuses to Plead and Denies the Right of the Court to Try Her—Other Trials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—The steamer Mariposa arrived from Sydney and Auckland via Apia and Honolulu this morning bringing the following Hawaiian advices as of Honolulu Feb. 8: Liliuokalani Dominis, ex-Queen of Hawaii, was arraigned Feb. 5 on a charge of misprision of treason. The original charge was treason. She is represented by Paul Neumann. The first day was frittered away by the argument of counsel, who objected to the court at every turn. His objections were overruled in every instance. After the charge was read the matter went over for a day. The case was called again day before yesterday. The deposed monarch refused to plead, so a plea of not guilty was entered. The work of examining the witnesses was gone on with, and enough evidence was given to prove to an impartial observer that she was aware the rebellion was to be started. The most damaging evidence that will be brought against her is her personal diary, which was found in her residence after her arrest. Whether this is introduced and made public at her trial depends upon the course pursued by her counsel in defending her case. The ex-Queen recorded her thoughts, desires, and impressions freely in her diary. Among the entries made during last summer was one stating:

"J. O. Carter called today and delivered President Cleveland's present to me." What the present was is not stated.

Up to the time of the return of the special commission which went to Washington to interview President Cleveland the ex-Queen records herself as favoring a waiting policy, confident that the American administration would interfere in her behalf. After Mr. Cleveland's answer to the commission she became more aggressive and began to listen with growing favor to those urging an uprising on the part of the natives. Rudolph Spreckels called to see her often, and is represented as advising her to fight it out. She did not agree with him until during his last stay in Honolulu. He indicated that she could get plenty of money in San Francisco to buy arms and carry out a successful rebellion. He is also represented as the willing agent of the ex-Queen.

She Signs Commissions.

The last entry of the diary was made Dec. 28, 1894, and closed with: "Signed eleven commissions today." These were commissions for officers of the new government referred to in the testimony of her private secretary. The documents have been concealed or destroyed, and her attorney has endeavored to prove that they never existed.

The government, just prior to the sailing of the Mariposa, decided to banish Carl Widemann, convicted of treason. He is a son of Judge Widemann, one of the ex-Queen's Commissioners to Washington.

The Warrimoo's departure for Victoria was delayed two hours in order to give Johnstone, Muller, and Cranstoun, banished men, an opportunity to see their respective counsel. Johnstone talked to British Commissioner Hawes, after which he stated he was satisfied to go. Cranstoun saw Minister Willis, who protested to the government, claiming it had no right to send men out of the country without first giving them a trial. The German Consul also objected in the case of Muller. After the steamer sailed Minister Willis boarded the Philadelphia and had a conference with Admiral Beardslee. The movements of Willis are watched anxiously, and it is said the government fears he will call in the forces of the Philadelphia to his aid in case the government decides to hang Willard Seward, one of the men condemned by the military court.

The *Advertiser* recently published an editorial about the American Minister's course, which brought forth the following:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HONOLULU, H. I., Feb. 4.—Dear Sir: I have noticed in this morning's issue of the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* an editorial commenting unfavorably upon the action of the American Minister in relation to the deportation of Mr. Cranstoun. I desire to call your attention in this connection to the fact of our friendly relations to the Government of the United States, and that, therefore, it is desirable that due caution be exercised in commenting upon the official conduct of its representative here, to refrain from harsh and unfriendly criticism, and especially so when reference is made to the acts of the President of that country. I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS H. HATCH,
Minister Foreign Affairs.

To Wallace R. Farrington, Esq., editor of the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, Honolulu.

It is understood that the foregoing was sent to forestall any objection that Willis might make.

Rebels Are Tried.

Since last advices the military court has tried twenty-one native rebels, V. V. Ashford, John Cummins, John Wise and Capt. Davies. Cummins and Davies both pleaded guilty to the charge of treason. The latter was master of the steamer Waimanalo, the vessel that landed arms for the rebels. The government has liberated John S. Walker, Thomas Rawlins, and Henry Swinton on their own recognizances. They are charged with conspiracy. It is understood that a number of prisoners, who have business interests, will be liberated after the departure of the Mariposa. A well-defined rumor says that Admiral Beardslee has instructions to raise the flag of the United States over Pearl Harbor. It is indicated that the United States Government will take possession of the harbor under guaranteed treaty rights and virtually declare a protectorate over the islands. Admiral Beardslee is said to be vested with the authority necessary to carry out the program. C. C. Moreno, who takes a lively interest in Hawaiian affairs, recently wrote to Robert Wilcox, one of the condemned rebel leaders, saying that he had been assured by Senator Hawley and other prominent men that President Cleveland and Minister Willis were both ready to recognize the rebels if they were successful.

While the trial of the ex-Queen was in progress yesterday she was placed on the stand in her own behalf. The direct examination was confined to an alleged conversation between her and Charles Clark, who testified that he informed her of the proposed rebellion. She denied that any such conversation took place. After her examination was concluded a statement written by her was filed. It commences with the history since the time she was deposed, and goes on to say:

The movement undertaken by the Hawaiians last month was absolutely commenced without my knowledge, sanction, consent, or assistance, directly or indirectly, and this fact is in truth well known to those who took part in it. I received no information from any one in regard to arms which were to be procured, nor of any men who were induced to join in any such uprising. I do not know why this information should be withheld from me, unless it was with a view to my personal safety or as a precautionary measure. It would not have received my sanction, and I assure the gentlemen of this commission that had I known of any such intention I would have dissuaded the promoters from such a venture. But I will add that had I known their secrets would have been mine and inviolately preserved.

Recites Her Rights.

That I intended to change my Cabinet and to appoint certain officers of the kingdom in the event of restoration I will admit; but that I, or any one known to me, had, in part or in whole, established a new government is not true. Before Jan. 24, 1895, the day upon which I formally abdicated and called upon my people to recognize the Republic of Hawaii as the only lawful government of these islands and to support that government, I claim that I had the right to select the Cabinet in anticipation of possibilities, and the history of other governments support this right. I was not intimidated into abdicating, but followed the counsel of able and generous friends and well-wishers, who advised me that such an act would restore peace and good will among my people. I acted of my own free will, and I wish the world to know I have no immunity or favor to ask for myself, nor have I pleaded my abdication as a petition for mercy. I must deny your right to try me in the manner and by the court which you have called together for this purpose.

The military court will probably bring in a verdict of guilty in the case of the ex-Queen, notwithstanding her denial. Sentence will be passed, but it is not believed she will be imprisoned, but will be allowed her freedom on her own recognizance. The next case to be tried will be that of Jonah Kanionaole. He was a Prince under the monarchy and was to have been King in case the rebellion was successful. The Queen was to abdicate in his favor in order to keep Princess Kaiulani from the throne. This fact is well known by English residents.

F. D. Walker has lodged a protest with the British Commissioner. Walker is the owner of the schooner Norman that arrived recently from Victoria with a cargo of salmon. The authorities believe she landed a load of opium on one of the islands. They refuse to allow Walker to leave the country.

A number of prominent natives and half-castes are making arrangements to form political clubs all over the islands. Annexation is the aim of the organizations. The government is collecting evidence against Rudolph Spreckels, but no move will be made in his case until the authorities are absolutely certain that he was mixed up in the rebellion. A rumor was started this morning to the effect that Carl Widemann, William Greig, and Louis Marshall, the three men convicted of treason, were to be deported today along with a number of others. When told of the rumor a Cabinet officer stated that there was no truth in the story. He said the government had no intention of sending the men named away. At the last moment, however, it was determined to send Widemann away, and he was put aboard the Mariposa for San Francisco with another man named William France.

The steamer Australia, leaving here Feb. 23 with a number of men now under arrest, will be allowed to leave the country with the understanding that they cannot return without permission of the government. In the meantime an act will be passed to cover their cases. Among the men who will be allowed to leave will be James Brown, Fred Wundenberg, George Ritman, John White, Charles Creighton, E. B. Thomas, and F. H. Redward. White and Ritman made dynamite shells that were to be used by the rebels. Peterson and Creighton were both Cabinet officers at one time. Wundenberg was formerly Postmaster-General. From a government source it is learned that John F. Bowler and V. V. Ashford have been found guilty of misprision of treason. Up to this date the military court has disposed of sixty-five cases. It has convicted sixty-two men, acquitted two, and one case, that of the Queen's, is pending.

MUST NOT EXECUTE THE TWO MEN.

American and Briton Under Sentence of Death in Hawaii May Be Saved.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Sir Edward Gray, in response to an inquiry in the House of Commons as to the conditions of affairs in Hawaii, said Mr. Hawes, the British Commissioner, has been instructed by cable to ask for the delay of the execution of the Englishman, Rickard, who had been condemned to death by the court-martial, if he had been convicted of complicity only in the rising or actual participation, without having had a fair and open trial with full opportunity to defend himself against the accusations made against him. In either case the evidence on which the sentence of Rickards is based is to be sent home, and Mr. Hawes has been directed to act in concert with his United States colleague, who has received similar instructions from his government in the case of the American, Seward, who was also condemned to death.

HERBERT'S PRAISE OF LINCOLN.

The Secretary Tells Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish There Is No Dividing Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 15.—The Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society held its sixth annual banquet at the Hotel Bellevue tonight. A large array of distinguished guests attended. The speakers of the evening were Secretary of the Navy Herbert, United States Senator Manderson of Nebraska, and Representatives Hatch of Missouri and Grosvenor of Ohio. Col. A. K. McClure presided. Secretary Herbert was the first speaker. After saying there was no line between North and South, he continued:

I don't believe there is any more striking illustration of the real sentiment in the South today than the affectionate and continuously growing reverence in that section for the memory of Lincoln, who, I believe, was of Scotch-Irish descent. Born in a slave State, reared in a free State, Abraham Lincoln was the spirit incarnate of the struggle for the preservation of the Union, slavery or no slavery. "If," he wrote to Horace Greeley, "to preserve the Union it is necessary to preserve slavery I am for the preservation of slavery." Fortunately it was ordained that slavery was to go down. With Abraham Lincoln the Union was indeed "the paramount object of patriotic desire."

The time has passed when might makes right, whether for individuals or for nations. Our national government must do that which is right unto all its people, and to all the nations, and all the rulers on the earth, great and small, and thus will the government be like the city set on a hill, fair to see, an example to all the world of wisdom, the justice and the boundless beneficence of free institutions.

STAY ON A SCHOONER ALL NIGHT.

Ice Breaks Under Skaters and They Have a Novel Experience.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Miss Nora Elliott of Baltimore and Alma Stone of Claremont, on James River, have had a novel experience. Day before yesterday they skated out half a mile on James River to the schooner Kate Darlington, which was frozen up. The Captain invited them aboard and they remained a short time. When they started back for the shore the ice had broken in the mid stream and great blocks of it were rushing down the current. They had to stay on board the vessel all night and until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the crews of vessels managed with the aid of ropes to get a small boat to the schooner and bring them ashore.

MUST NOT FOLLOW GROVER'S LEAD.

Vest Says if Democrats Hope to Win They Must Reject Gold Bonds.

NEVADA, Mo., Feb. 15.—V. P. Thorp, Collector of Vernon County, is in receipt of the following letter from United States Senator Vest upon the financial question:

In my judgment the only hope for the Democratic party in the future is to stand firmly by the doctrine of bimetallism. The Republican party is irrevocably pledged to the single gold standard and to the national banks. I believe an immense majority of the people of the United States favor a larger use for silver money, and if Democrats will only stand squarely and decidedly for the ancient doctrine of our party, gold and silver, we will achieve a great victory in 1896.

It is impossible to go any farther with Mr. Cleveland in his issue of gold bonds and the perpetuation of the national banking system. As I said in the Senate, we have come to the parting of the ways, and I do not propose to go any farther with him in the direction he has taken.

RYLANCE TO MARRY AFTER EASTER.

Former Rector of St. James' Church Will Wed Miss Ellen M. Coe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—It is announced that the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, the rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Stuyvesant square, Second avenue and Tenth street, is to marry soon after Easter Miss Ellen M. Coe, the club librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library. Dr. Rylance is prominently known in New York religious work. He is a graduate of Kings College, London, and in response to a call went to St. James' Church, Chicago, in 1863. During his pastorate in Chicago he was made Dean of Illinois. In 1871 he became rector of St. Mark's Church in this city.

BOY SHOOTS HIMSELF AT SCHOOL.

Accidental Discharge of a Pistol Meant for an Obnoxious Dog.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Fisk Hanks, a 15-year-old school boy, accidentally shot himself in a school room of the Wauwatosa High School today. Class had just been called when young Hanks attempted to put a revolver into his desk. It went off accidentally. The shot caused a great commotion in the school and several of the girls fainted. The wound is serious and may prove fatal. The boy carried the revolver to protect himself from a dog which annoyed him on his way to school.

Short Vacation for Whisky Trust Receivers.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Gen. McNulta, J. J. Mitchell, and E. F. Lawrence, the receivers of the whisky trust, left the city at a late hour tonight for Chicago. They expect to be gone until some time next week. They were at the headquarters all day and in the evening met several men who are interested in distilling business and have had dealings with the trust.

Will Frick Leave Carnegie?

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—It was rumored in business circles today that H. C. Frick, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Carnegie Steel company, is about to retire from the active management of the concern and will remove to New York. Mr. Frick denied the story.

IS LIKE WHITEWASH.

JOHN M'BRIDE NOT SATISFIED WITH COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN'S REPORT.

He Wants Either an Adverse Finding or an Out and Out Acquittal—No "Scotch Verdict" Will Be Accepted—Matter Goes Back to the Committee Again—Convention Adopts a Resolution That Miners Withdraw from the Militia—Southern Railway Employes Reject Schedule.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 15.—In the miners' convention today the Committee of Fifteen reported it had not found sufficient evidence to justify the allegation of Mark Wild that he had been given money corruptly by John McBride to pull out as leader of the Debs men in the Hocking Valley railroad strike. This report was not satisfactory to Mr. McBride and his friends. They said it was equivalent to a Scotch verdict, "guilty, but not proven," and insisted upon and finally carried their point to have the report recommitted with instructions to the committee to make an effort to settle the matter definitely one way or the other.

The situation in the convention pending the McBride incident was like this: Mr. Dollan, Chairman of the committee, explained it was unanimously of the opinion that John McBride was not guilty of any corruption in the matter, but that the report was put in the form stated, so it might not prejudice any investigation that might be instituted by the American Railway Union or other organizations. Mr. McBride said:

I would rather have a report of guilty than such a rail-riding verdict as has been brought in. The language is misleading and unfair. I am either guilty or not guilty. If I am guilty I am unfit to stand before you here today or to occupy the position I hold in organized labor. In view of the place I occupy (President of the American Federation), you cannot afford to do any whitewashing or accept any such report as this. Unless a satisfactory settlement is reached in this matter by the committee I shall insist on the convention going into a committee of the whole and I will give you all the particulars of the affair and the name of the man who donated the money.

The committee on the main set of resolutions reported, but action was postponed. One resolution was adopted, after strong opposition and as a compromise, asking miners to withdraw from the militia. The other resolutions adopted were to submit to vote the matter of a benevolent feature; to print the *Mineworker's Journal* in different languages; to give coöperation to the anthracite miners in the correction of alleged evils to labor there.

The mine workers struck out of a resolution words to the effect that strikes are failures, but agreed as a means of limiting strikes to the minimum that restriction of production and shorter hours are essential, and directed the officers to appeal to Congress and the State Legislatures to pass eight-hour laws, and declaring that miners will not vote for any candidate for a political office who is opposed to such law.

Other resolutions were: Asking Gov. Altgeld to pardon John L. Gehr and other miners in the Illinois penitentiary. Making the salary list—President, $1,200; Vice-President, $900; and Secretary-Treasurer, $1,000; Executive Board, $2.50 a day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The representatives of the employés of the Southern railway have decided to reject the wage schedule offered to them by the company, and will make a counter-proposition to Vice-President Baldwin within a few days.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—A proposition was made by the three largest manufacturers of cigars in the city today to their men for a reduction of wages from $1 to $3 a 1,000. Late this evening a meeting was held in Trades Assembly Hall and the members decided not to accept the reduction. A lockout is expected to follow tomorrow morning. An attempt was made a year ago by the same firms to reduce wages, but after a long struggle the men were successful and returned to work at the former wages. The move was undertaken at this time as trade is extremely dull.

ARREST OF A BUNCH OF ACTORS.

Macon and Savannah Police Spring a Sensational Coup.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 15.—The Chiefs of Police of Macon and Savannah, the Deputy Marshal of Bibb County, and four city detectives this afternoon boarded the train from Jacksonville, Fla., and placed under arrest Fred Solomon, Sol Solomon, John Frees, J. P. Currun, Sam Marion, Henry Hayes, Frank Ward, and the Meers brothers, charged with riot; and Will Wood, Fred Shepherd, John Sogg, and Manager Cooney, the husband of Lottie Collins, on charges of disorderly conduct. The arrests were made on bench warrants issued on indictments found by the grand jury at Macon. The actors offered no resistance. They were marched through the streets, guarded by the police, to the police barracks. Lottie Collins gave security to protect Manager Johnson of the theater, who then gave bond for the actors' appearance Monday. Ten will go to the State Court for trial on the charge of riot. Manager Cooney is confident of the acquittal of all.

PENNSYLVANIA TO TRY TROLLEYS.

Burlington Branch of the Amboy Division to Be Equipped as a Test.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 15.—The Pennsylvania railroad company is about to award the contract for equipping the Burlington branch of the Amboy division with the trolley system. This branch connects Burlington and Mount Holly, N. J., and is between seven and eight miles in length. Should the experiment prove successful other branches of the Pennsylvania will be operated by electricity instead of steam. The intention is to give a frequent service at high speed. The change of motive power will not prevent the use of steam locomotives on the branch, and they will probably be used, as at present, for hauling freight.

From the Moment
of Birth use
CUTICURA SOAP

It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties which purify and beautify the skin, and prevent skin blemishes, occasioned by imperfect cleansing at birth and the use of impure soap. Guaranteed absolutely pure by analytical chemists of the highest standing.

Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, Mass. "All about Baby's Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

AN ALPENA MIRACLE.

The Terrible Effects of Muscular Rheumatism.

(*From the Argus, Alpena, Mich.*)

We have long known Mrs. Jas. M. Todd, of Long Rapids, Mich. She has been a sad cripple. Many of her friends know the story of her recovery; for the benefit of those who do not we publish it today. Eight years ago she was taken with nervous prostration, and in a few months with muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. It affected her heart, then her head. Her feet became so swollen she could wear nothing on them; her hands were drawn all out of shape. Her eyes were swollen shut more than half the time, her knee joints terribly swollen, and for eighteen months she had to be held up to be dressed. One limb became entirely helpless, and the skin was so dry and cracked it would bleed. During these eight years she had been at Ann Arbor under best medical advice. All said her trouble was brought on by hard work and that rest was the only thing which would ease her. After going to live with her daughter she became entirely helpless and could not even raise her arms to cover herself at night. The interesting part of the story follows in her own words:

"I was urged to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," she said, "and at last did so. In three days after I commenced taking them I could dress myself, and after using them six weeks I went home and did my own washing, sewing, knitting, and other household duties. I continued taking the pills, until now I begin to forget my crutches, and can go up and down steps without aid. I am truly a living wonder, walking out of doors without assistance. If other like sufferers will try Pink Pills they will thank God for creating men who are able to conquer that terrible disease, rheumatism. I have in my own neighborhood recommended Pink Pills for the after effects of la grippe and weak women with impure blood, and with good results."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from

Dr. Williams'
Medicine Co.,
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.,
For 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

WINTER RESORTS.

A Comfortable House
in a Florida Town.

The HOTEL ST. ELMO, at GREEN COVE SPRINGS, FLORIDA, is run to make money, and yet its proprietor believes in and has a house cleanly kept, a good table, modern conveniences, with Northern management and reasonable rates. The St. Elmo is what might be called a homey house. If you are interested, the Manager, Mr. Judson L. Scott, will send information and booklet.

THE WELL KNOWN ISLAND OF
BERMUDA.

Is reached in forty-eight hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. Highest class passenger steamers are dispatched every ten days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day. For all particulars apply to ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, or A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO.,
Agents, 39 Broadway, New York.
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BERMUDA and WEST INDIA TICKETS Sold by
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"NEW POINT COMFORT"
Pennoyer Sanitarium,
KENOSHA, WIS. (between Chicago and Milwaukee).
An Ideal Invalid's Hotel with luxurious accommodations and homelike comforts.
Rest and Health. Specially recommended as a Winter Resort for those who may not be able to go South, or who may require the advantages of a perfectly equipped health institute.
Beautiful Architecture. The building is new, modern, and thoroughly sanitary, is heated with hot water, has a solarium, large recreation room, elevator, etc. Healthful Location—The climate is fine; artesian wells supply the house with water of rare purity and valuable mineral properties.
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NELSON E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.
Insane and objectionable cases are not received.

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Hot Springs, N. C.
Open Throughout the Year.
ON THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
A most charming resort, 1,800 feet elevation. Its justly celebrated NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, flowing through luxurious marble baths, have a NATIONAL REPUTATION. DR. F. SCHUMAN LECLERCQ of CARLSBAD, AUSTRIA, in charge. The hotel is first-class in all its appointments. Address
DOOLITTLE & BODEN, MANAGERS,
SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT CO., PROPRIETORS.

HYGEIA HOTEL,
Old Point Comfort, Va.
Unrivalled as a health and pleasure resort. Air balmy and full of life giving ozone. New plumbing throughout and perfect drainage and other sanitary arrangements. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
F. N. PIKE, Manager.

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The Altamonte
In the Highlands of Florida. Now open. A modern hotel. Pamphlet on request.
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THOMASVILLE, GA.
Piney Woods Hotel
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, etc., address
WILLIAM E. DAVIS, Thomasville, Ga.

DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
A popular resort for health, rest, change, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam heat, sun parlor and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Dry, tonic air, Saratoga waters, and winter sports; massage, electricity; all baths and health appliances; new Turkish and Russian baths. Send for illustrated circular.

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ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 500.
Located in the healthiest and most desirable part of the city. A hotel of the first class in every detail at moderate prices. Send for circulars.
BLANCHARD & HAGAR.

The Tribune,
First in News,
First in Advertising,
First in the Hands of
Chicagoans.

OH! IF I ONLY HAD
Her Complexion! Why it is easily obtained.
Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

MAN FATALLY HURT.

GRAND TRUNK TRAIN CRASHES INTO A SLEIGH AT A CROSSING.

Andrew P. Bowen and His Wife Are Driving Across the Tracks at Union Avenue and a Passenger Engine Smashes Their Vehicle—Mr. Bowen Will Probably Die, While His Wife Will Recover—Gateman Is Said to Be Blameless in the Affair—General Local Happenings.

The Union avenue intersection of the Chicago and Grand Trunk railroad was the scene of a grade-crossing accident last night that in all probability will be attended with fatal results. A sleigh was struck by a passenger engine and the following were injured:

BOWEN, ANDREW P., No. 4803 Emerald avenue, head cut in three places and injured internally. Taken home. Probably will die.

BOWEN, MRS. NETTIE, his wife, forehead cut and right thigh bruised. Taken home. Will recover.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowen were driving in their cutter north on Union avenue at 8 o'clock, and as they approached the Grand Trunk tracks the gates were down. There was a passenger engine a short distance away, going west, but Mr. Bowen thought he could clear the tracks in time if the gates were raised. He had a spirited horse and a good traveler and the animal was urged into full speed.

"Raise the gates," Bowen shouted to the gateman, "and hurry up."

The latter, Ephriam Baker, saw the engine approaching, but it was going so slowly he felt confident the occupants of the cutter could safely cross the tracks. Accordingly he raised the gates, and the next instant the sleigh was on the main track. Both Baker and Bowen had, however, miscalculated the distance of the engine. It was nearer than they thought and struck the cutter squarely in the center. The latter was overturned, dragged several feet, and ground to pieces. The traces were cut and away went the horse at a furious rate down Union avenue.

Bowen and his wife were thrown out to one side of the track so that they were not struck by the engine. The former was hurled ten feet and fell on a sidetrack, his head striking the rail with terrible force. A gash extended from his right eye to his ear, and there were two deep cuts on the left side of his head. After he had been removed to his home it was discovered he had also been injured internally. His physician did not think it possible for him to recover. Mrs. Bowen escaped more fortunately. She was not thrown so far as was her husband and only received one cut. It was on her forehead and was not deep. Her right thigh was contused.

Gateman Baker said he heard some one shout to him to raise the gates, and as he thought the engine was further away than it really was he did so. He thought the engineer must have increased his speed, otherwise the accident would not have occurred. Baker was not arrested.

ALARMING AMOUNT OF NEED IS HERE.

Committee on Public Service Discusses Charity and Its Dispensing.

At the meeting of the committee on public service of the county board yesterday afternoon the reports read showed there are at the present time not less than 150,000 persons in Chicago who are in dire destitution and require charity to keep them from starvation. These persons are in danger of being evicted from their homes by landlords who are also hard pushed for ready money. The committee held that the complaints they have received concerning the quantity and quality of coal furnished by the board are without foundation. It also reported that it had examined the shoes furnished by the county agent and purchased by the Superintendent of Public Service, and had found among them a job lot of a quality which could have been secured from any dealer at a much lower price. The committee recommended that Superintendent of Public Service Jamieson be instructed to obtain a reduction in price of 50 per cent on these shoes. Dr. Fenton B. Turck of the medical staff of the County Hospital made a long argument in behalf of a laboratory. Mrs. C. C. Kohlsaat and Mrs. John McLaren of the West End club urged that the boys' department, in the new jail building, be constructed in a manner to make it entirely detached from the cellrooms occupied by the old and hardened criminals. The communication of Judge Sears for a permanent court-room was referred to the Jail and Criminal Court committee, which committee will probably assign the Judge quarters in the new Criminal Court Building.

WILL BE A NEW SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

Mayor's Salary Will Not Be Raised, According to Ald. Madden.

The new smallpox hospital for the City Health Department is assured, according to the statements of the members of the Council Finance committee, who yesterday completed the first reading of the bill of department estimates. Chairman Madden said last night that the committee had decided to recommend the appropriation of enough money to start the new hospital, and in all probability the committee will, soon after the adoption of the appropriation bill by the Council, authorize the letting of the contracts for the construction of the building. The committee concluded the first reading of the bill yesterday and made revisions in all departments, with the exception of the offices of the Mayor and City Clerk. These offices will be taken up today. In the Controller's estimate, the Mayor's salary is raised from $7,000 to $10,000 a year, but Chairman Madden said that under no circumstances will the salary be raised from its present figure. The committee expects to be through with its work by Monday afternoon of next week, and the bill will then be sent to the printer, so that it can be compiled in book form in time for the meeting of the Council a week hence.

WOMAN LOSES ALL HER SAVINGS.

Because It Is Stolen She Threatens to Commit Suicide.

Because her money had been stolen yesterday Mrs. Etta Hirsch, No. 51 Henry street, threatened to kill herself. The woman is 65 years of age, and had saved $358, which she had concealed under a mattress. Yesterday morning she went to the grocery, and while she was out a thief entered her house and stole the money. When she discovered that all she had in the world was gone she was grief-stricken, and her two daughters and son had considerable difficulty in preventing her from doing herself bodily injury. Last night the Maxwell street police arrested Paul Linse, who has served several sentences in the bridewell, and charged him with the theft. Some of the neighbors identified him as the man whom they had seen enter Mrs. Hirsch's house, but they supposed he had gone there on an errand. Linse denied that he had committed the burglary and no money was found in his possession.

STEALS TO FEED HIS HUNGRY WIFE.

Justice C. J. White Promptly Discharges a Man Who Picked Up Potatoes.

Reinhold Sievert, who was arrested for stealing potatoes from the tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern railway company, was arraigned before Justice C. J. White yesterday morning. It was complained that he had picked up nearly a half bushel of potatoes that fell off a wagon as it was being loaded from a freight car. When asked to desist it was said he refused, after which he was arrested. Sievert's wife and two children were in court, and when the Justice saw them and learned that he was driven to the deed by excessive want he discharged him and advised that the County Agent be notified. Sievert has been out of work for some time, and is feeble from an injury received six months ago by being struck by a freight car.

ARRESTED FOR A DARING ROBBERY.

Frank O. Peterson Eludes the Police, but Is Finally Rounded Up.

Frank O. Peterson, a teamster, suspected of being one of the four men who assaulted and robbed Edward Cornilson Jan. 11 on a Milwaukee and St. Paul train, is locked up at the Desplaines Street Station as the result of several weeks' search on the part of the police. Policemen Connell and Kilcrane of the Lake Street Station made the arrest yesterday. The robbery of which Peterson is accused was noted for its daring boldness. Cornilson was standing on the platform of a coach riding home from his work in the evening. As the train was passing Ashland avenue, without any warning, he was confronted by four men, one of whom was masked with a handkerchief and held a revolver to his head. He was robbed of his overcoat and hat, a silver watch, and $7, after which the men pushed him off the moving train. One of the men tried to remove a ring from his finger and failed. For this he struck Cornilson a blow on the head. He was crippled for some time as a result of the assault and fall. Detective Martin White of the St. Paul railway has since had a number of detectives working on the case. Peterson will be arraigned before Justice Doyle this morning.

Shot in a Quarrel.

Harry Scofield was fatally shot by George Regan early yesterday morning. They quarreled at Desplaines and Monroe streets over a woman. Scofield was shot down in her presence. She and Regan were arrested and Scofield was sent to the County Hospital. Regan is believed to be and has been identified by the police as John Sullivan, notorious in the West Side district. Sullivan was arrested Feb. 9 on charges of having robbed and assaulted George Racine. He was then in company with Morris Flynn and Harry Roche. The case was called yesterday by Justice Dooley in the Maxwell Street Police Court, but Sullivan, or Regan, or "Corky," as the man's sobriquet is in police circles, was not in court. He was [illegible] in default of appearance and word soon reached the station that he was suspected of being the man who shot Scofield.

Swedish Lutherans in Session.

The Swedish Lutherans in convention at Bethlehem Church devoted yesterday to the transaction of business. Resolutions regarding the President's annual report were adopted as the first order of business. The remainder of the morning was given over to the consideration of a constitution for a Lutheran Church, submitted by the Board of Directors of the new Joliet Orphanage. This was taken under advisement by the body. In the afternoon the feature was an address by the Rev. Fred Nibelans, and the evening was devoted to the discussion of topics bearing upon missionary work.

He Has a Hard Task.

A difficult task confronts Ansley Hitz, No. 188 Monroe street. He is searching for Mrs. Laura D. Hale, a widow, whose signature he desires to secure to papers that will clear the title to certain clouded property in the West. His only clew is that some time in 1873 or 1874 she lived at a down-town hotel, and yesterday Mr. Hitz made a thorough canvass of the centrally located hostelries to trace her, if possible, by a research of old registers. Most of the hotel proprietors have a practice of destroying their old registers, and Mr. Hitz was not able to locate the woman by that method.

To Go to Cleveland.

Monday night the delegates to the annual convention of the National Electric Light Association will leave by special train over the Lake Shore road for Cleveland, O. This association comprises the representative men of the country engaged in the electric light and street railway interests. The convention is to be held for three days, Feb. 19, 20, 21, and the prospects are that it will be one of the largest and most important meetings ever held, as the Eastern delegates are turning out in large numbers and will reach Cleveland Monday night by special train.

Sampson Jury Secured.

After eleven days' effort, during which over 200 men were summoned as veniremen, a jury was secured at 5 o'clock yesterday to try John, alias "Maj." Sampson and his companions on a charge of assault with intent to murder E. M. Dickson, Republican challenger at the polls at No. 113 Illinois street, Nov. 6. Judge Ewing instructed the jury in the usual form and told the bailiff having them in charge to allow the jurors a number of visits to sick relatives today. Then court was adjourned until Monday, when the opening statements in the case will be made.

Funeral of Martin W. Kimball.

Martin W. Kimball was buried yesterday from his late residence, No. 1417 Kimball avenue. Many old settlers attended the ceremonies, which were conducted by the Rev. L. G. Dinsmore of the Third Universalist Church. Music was rendered by the Avondale Methodist Episcopal Church choir. The pallbearers, all grandsons of the deceased, were Raymond W. Kimball, Mark S. Strykes, Martin N. Kimball, Horace M. Kimball, and Edwin M. Kimball. Interment was at Union Ridge.

Funeral of Mrs. Eliza Strasburger Miller.

The funeral of Mrs. Eliza Strasburger Miller, who died Monday night after a brief illness, was held yesterday at No. 236 Lake-Shore drive. The officiating clergyman was Dr. Thomas, and a choir from Central Church furnished the music. Interment was in Rosehill. Mrs. Miller was the organizer of the Chicago Woman's Educational Union, of which she was Vice-President. She was also actively identified with the work of the W. C. T. U.

Smallpox Is Light.

Commissioner Reynolds of the City Health Department says there need be no further fear of an outbreak of smallpox during the closing days of the winter, as there was last year. The average number of cases a day during January was 6.5, and up to Feb. 15 the average has been only 3.6, or nearly 50 per cent less.

Has a Lot of Rare Stamps.

William Start, who was arrested and held to the Criminal Court by Justice Foster on charges of robbing Michael Shaw, No. 243 Wells street, of $175, was found to be in possession of a lot of rare stamps and many of them of apparently considerable value. It is thought the stamps were stolen.

Items.

An old folks' concert will be given next Thursday evening at the People's Institute.

John Gallagher made his escape from the insane asylum at Dunning Wednesday afternoon, and is now being sought after by the police.

Mrs. Annie Kratzen, No. 933 Milwaukee avenue, was run down by a Milwaukee avenue car at La Salle and Randolph streets yesterday afternoon and seriously injured.

The Travel class, under the leadership of Prof. Farrar, will hold its next meeting Monday, Feb. 18, at 8 p. m., in the lecture-room of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church. The subject, "Lake and Mountain Scenery of North Scotland," will be illustrated by lantern views of scenes in the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The body of Albert Pottie, 15 years old, who broke through the ice while skating near the Marine Hospital Thursday afternoon and was drowned, was recovered yesterday afternoon near where he disappeared in the water. An inquest will be held today. The boy was a son of William Pottie of No. 687 Alexander avenue.

The police learned yesterday that the lad who broke through the ice off Lake View Thursday and was drowned was in all probability Alfred Pottie, a son of William Pottie, No. 1687 Alexander avenue. Alfred's parents are in the South and the boy has been making his home with his brother-in-law, C. F. Batchelder, No. 742 Tuttle avenue.

Mrs. Laura U. Wickes obtained her decree of divorce from her husband, Thomas H. Wickes, Vice-President of the Pullman company, in Judge Tuthill's court yesterday afternoon. The evidence was heard in open court at a late hour owing to the court having other business, which occupied the morning.

Saturday evening, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock, at Emmerson's Hall, No. 40 Dearborn street, there will be an entertainment given by the Ladies' Union of the Ethical Society. Mrs. Mary H. Ford will give a "Trilby" talk, and other artists will assist. The admission will be 25 cents, and the entertainment is given to procure funds for the maintenance of a visiting nurse.

The troubles in the office management of the Evanston Press have been temporarily adjusted and the paper will appear today as usual. It has been agreed to arbitrate the matter, and last night D. P. O'Leary and George Corson were in charge of the office. The cases against A. G. Piehl and E. C. Vandercook, all charged with disorderly conduct, were dismissed yesterday.

ELBE SURVIVOR REACHES HIS HOME.

Hoffman Returns Alone to the Place He Left with Wife and Child.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Carl Hoffman, the Elbe survivor, returned alone tonight to the home in which he left wife and child Oct. 1. He was met at the station by his father-in-law, Mr. Tunnke, and a few other friends. There was an affecting scene as he stepped to the platform.

All the rage. Business booming. 15 photos, 3 styles $3. Stevens' Studio, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Eimer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851 has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism. Sufferers should try it.—GALE & BLOCKI, 111 Randolph-st., agents.

The favorite for restoring life and color to the hair is PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the only cure for corns, 15 cts.

For Hoarseness and Sore Throat there is no better remedy than "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

THIEVES STEAL A LOT

MOVE AWAY A SMALL HOUSE AND SELL THE EARTH EXCAVATED.

Leave the Cottage in Hoffman Avenue and Are Only Freed from Prosecution When They Return the Residence—Northwestern Faculty Will Move at Once to Evolve a Plan to Prevent Cribbing—Thanks the Students—Dog Starts a Fire Which Destroys a Home.

[This earns first prize, $5.]

A rickety old house with the windows smashed in and the doors torn from their hinges at No. 355 Hoffman avenue, near Humboldt boulevard, presents a scene of desolation and ruin to the observer. The building, with five lots adjoining, is owned by O. Jelieu, who until three years ago resided there. Since that time the house has been vacated, and the windows have long since been smashed in by small boys and the plaster torn from the walls. Last spring some unknown individuals moved the building about a half mile north on Hoffman avenue and left it standing in the middle of the road. They then excavated the five lots to a depth of six feet, sold the material, and pocketed the proceeds. The Street Department was informed of the house in the street and in turn notified Mr. Jelieu, who previous to this time was wholly ignorant of the state of affairs. He investigated and discovered the parties concerned in the business, but on their promise to remove the house to its former location was content to let matters rest. The house was returned and placed on slender posts, and now, inclining at an angle of fifteen degrees, is constantly in danger of being blown over. The neighbors say they have never heard of a house or lots being stolen, but this case comes pretty close to it.

HARRY DE VELDE,
[No. 1521 Clifton avenue, Northwest Division High School, Prof. R. E. Cutler, teacher.]

WILL ACT AGAINST STUDENTS' CRIBBING

President Rogers Warmly Approves the Ideas Suggested.

[This earns second prize, $3.]

It will be remembered that some time ago the students of the Northwestern University undertook a crusade against cribbing, and submitted to the faculty through their committee a proposal to organize a student court to try those who were caught cribbing. The matter has been before the faculty ever since, and yesterday President Rogers announced their decision to the students. He said that the delay in deciding concerning the proposal had not been because the faculty did not deem it important, but that because of its great importance they wanted to give it due deliberation. He said that among colleges there are two methods of government; the first, which is followed by the great majority, rigorously excludes the students from any share in the government. A few colleges lately have begun to try the experiment, for it is hardly more than an experiment, of having the students coöperate with the faculty. When a joint Committee on Ethics was appointed consisting of professors and students, some of them seemed to have the idea that the matter had been given over into the hands of the students, which was not the case. They were only to make suggestions. Their proposal regarding cribbing, he said, would be accepted, although not exactly along the lines which they had suggested, and the details would be submitted to their committee, who would bring it before the student body. This action of the students, in the opinion of President Rogers, is the most creditable which has been done by the student body of the university since he has been at its head.

ELIZA P. HALL,
[No. 1723 Cornelia street, Lake View High School, James H. Norton, Principal.]

LOST THE HOUSE, BUT SAVED THE DOG.

Demonstrative Pet Causes a Fire Which Destroys a Residence.

[This earns third prize, $2.]

At the residence of Mr. Glemmer, No. 241 Springfield avenue, last evening a fire broke out, caused by a dog upsetting a lamp. It also caused the residence occupied by Mr. Sarteag and family to be badly damaged. Callers visiting Mr. Glemmer were preparing to go home, when the dog grew frantic and wished to go also. Mrs. Glemmer called the dog to her, and in going he wagged his tail and upset the lamp, and so caused the fire. Mrs. Glemmer's home was burned down before any assistance could get to it. Mr. Sarteag saw the fire in time to save his piano and a few other things that were down-stairs. Mr. Glemmer owned his house and had his things insured. The dog was saved.

FLORENCE WORKMAN,
[No. 1567 West Huron street.]

TOADS MAKE FINE BAROMETERS.

North Side Family's Queer Pets Discount the Weather Bureau.

My father, being in the commission business on South Water street, received three years ago last December a shipment of lettuce from New Orleans. One of the barrels was opened for the sake of examining the stock, and in one of the heads was found a small tree toad. Father wrapped up the head of lettuce and brought it home and we put the toad in a glass jar, in which there is about an inch of sand and some water. The only trouble which we had with him at that time was that he would not eat, and we kept him from that time until late in the spring before we could coax him to eat anything. By that time he was quite tame and would eat small worms and flies. It is now nearly two months over three years that we have had him, and during all that time we have not heard him make the slightest noise. We have since got three more toads, one small one and two which are full grown. The last two mentioned do make a noise and sometimes wake us in the night with their whistling. The first toad, which we call "Yacob," managed to make his escape one day soon after we got him. About two days afterward we found him sticking to the piano leg as if he had been glued there, but after he was put into the water again he soon recovered. A strange thing about them is that they are excellent weather prophets. When we find them at the top of the jar we know that the next day will be a clear one, but if they remain at the bottom of the jar the next day is sure to be dull or rainy. In the winter time, when there are no flies about, we get meal worms from the bird store. When we feed them we take them out and put them on a paper, and when the worm comes near them it is quickly seized and swallowed.

FRANK C. FRIEDLY,
[North Division High School, Miss Kamble, teacher.]

DROVE AWAY WITH A DOCTOR'S HORSE.

Thief Is in Such a Hurry He Fails to Take Off a Hitching Weight.

Last night at 8 o'clock Dr. Hartmann's horse and cutter were stolen. They were standing in front of his office in the New Era Building at Halsted and Harrison streets and had a chain fastened to the bridle with lock and key. The iron weight was also locked. The blanket and weight were all the thief wanted, but, as he could not get them off, he jumped in the cutter and drove east on Harrison street at a furious pace, the weight bumping against the horse at every step. The cable car flagman stationed at the corner was a witness to the theft, but having his duties to attend to, and no police in sight, he could do nothing. Fifteen minutes later the doctor came for his rig. He inquired of the flagman if he had seen it, and learned the direction in which it was driven. The doctor hunted through streets and alleys and finally found the horse and cutter at the Desplaines Street Police Station minus the bridle, blanket, and weight. A policeman had found the horse trying to get into a barn near by.

J. FARQUHAR,
[No. 442 West Congress street, W. D. H. S., Mr. Clayberg, principal.]

ELECTRIC CURRENTS ARE TURNED ON.

Three Street Car Lines in the Northwest End in Operation.

The immense power-house which is to furnish a current for the lines in the northwest part of the city has been started and is now operating three lines, although it is far from being finished. The plant is to be of a final capacity of 8,000 horse-power and is one of the finest in the world. The first line in operation has five and one-half miles of double track, running from the crossing of Milwaukee and Elston avenues north and northwest on the latter to Montrose. The second line in operation is the Milwaukee avenue line, which, starting from the terminus of the Milwaukee avenue cable line of the West Chicago Street railroad, has five miles of double track running to the Village of Jefferson. The third line is known as the Lincoln avenue line and runs from the crossing of the Lincoln avenue cable line of the North Chicago Street railroad to Bowmanville.

HAZEL VANE,
[No. 440 Washington boulevard, Brown School, Miss Shaw, teacher.]

PREPARING FOR THE BIG FIELD DAY.

High School Athletes Interested in the State University Events.

The Athletic Association of the University of Illinois has notified all the high schools of the State that the third annual State field day will be held at Champaign, Ill. A meeting of the delegates of the different schools will be held at Urbana next Thursday to decide on the different events. The Chicago high schools have never taken the championship banner, but Lake View, Englewood, and Hyde Park have made a very good showing. A gold, silver, and bronze medal are given as prizes for each event. The field day will be held in the latter part of May. This season of athletics in the Cook County High School Athletic Association will be extremely interesting. Probably three schools were never more evenly matched than Lake View, Hyde Park, and Englewood. Lake View will have to win the Cook County Field Day this year in order to keep the banner. In order to hold the banner permanently it is required that one school win it three years in succession. Lake View won the banner in '93 and '94 and will probably not enter the baseball league, but will put all its energy toward the field day. Preliminary training has already begun in the gymnasiums, but in this Hyde Park has the advantage owing to its fine gymnasium and equipment.

GEORGE D. PURDEW,
[Lake View High School, J. H. Norton, Principal.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—Delegates from several high schools in the State met here today and fixed May 18 for the next field day meet. The contests will be held in this city.

"THERE GOES A MAN FROM JERSEY."

How Two Brothers Met After Many Years of Separation.

As O. Von Lengerke of No. 271 Wabash avenue, was walking with a friend near his place of business yesterday, he remarked as a stranger passed by whistling: "There goes a man from Jersey, I think that whistle would wake me if I were dead." The stranger seemed to be a Western man, wearing a large slouch hat, big boots, and Western clothing. When Mr. Von Lengerke arrived at his store some time later the same man stood at the showcase looking at a shotgun, which the clerk said he claimed he could buy out West for less money. Mr. Von Lengerke said he had cheaper guns of the same maker. Then the stranger looked him squarely in the face and remarked: "Yes you have!" Mr. Von Lengerke recognized his elder brother whom he had not seen for twenty-two years. It seems that the elder brother, who is a well-to-do ranch owner in Texas, had concluded to come to Chicago with his cattle, and after disposing of them he decided to look up his relatives here in Chicago, and knowing where his brother's store was located he decided to look him up first, and as he walked along Wabash avenue looking for the number he met and immediately recognized his brother and began to whistle a tune both knew in their younger days to see if the brother would recognize him, which he failed to do. In the evening they visited an uncle on Montana street, and now the two brothers will go to Jersey to visit their old mother, who has not seen her sons for many years.

WALTER E. NIEHOFF,
[No. 1508 George street, Agassiz School, Miss H. Sullivan, teacher.]

GRADUATES WILL ASK FOR MORE ROOM.

Think the People's Institute a Suitable Place for Their Great Day.

The senior class of the West Division High School held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The President, George Fay of Room No. 1, took the chair and appointed members to act on Arrangements, Photograph, Flower, Color, and Pin committees. Previous to the meeting a petition was sent around for the signatures of the seniors who desired to have the graduating exercises in June held in the People's Institute. A large majority of the class having signed this business was taken up in the meeting and after some discussion it was referred to the Arrangements committee, which will seek permission of the Board of Education to allow us to depart from the usual rule of holding the graduating exercises in the school Assembly Hall. The People's Institute can accommodate such a large audience that it is considered very desirable for the occasion and we now await the reply of the board. There are 197 members of the class and an assessment of $1 each was laid to defray expenses. Other assessments will be made later on in the year.

R. WEISS,
[No. 231 Loomis street, West Division High School, Mr. Dewey, teacher.]

RUN DOWN BY A BOULEVARD POLICEMAN.

Healy Is Seriously Hurt During the Excitement Caused by a Runaway.

A man named Healy was seriously hurt in Grand boulevard at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A horse was seen running away on the boulevard and two policemen on horseback dashed after it, but the horse evaded them and upset a sleigh. One of the policemen, while going at full speed, ran into Mr. Healy and knocked him down, the horse stepping on him. A physician was called and the man was taken to Graves' drug store, at Grand boulevard and Thirty-fifth street, where he was examined. He was then taken home in the carriage of the physician.

MILTON MANDEL,
[No. 3555 Prairie avenue, South Division High School, Mr. Chamberlin, teacher.]

BOUND TO SEE THE FIREMEN AT WORK.

Boy Turns in an Alarm After Being Told There Was No Fire.

A boy seeing steam coming out of the chimney of the Unity Church, at Dearborn avenue and Walton place, went in and told the sexton about it. The sexton informed him it was only steam caused by natural gas, which heats the church. Nevertheless the boy turned in an alarm of fire. Ten engines responded to the call. Three or four firemen climbed up on the roof with axes and fire extinguishers, but finding no signs of fire they came down. The sexton is now hunting for the boy who turned in the alarm.

HENRY A. IDE,
[No. 383 Elm street, North Division High School, Miss Dimon, teacher.]

MOTHER OFFERS TO SELL HER CHILD.

Five Dollars for a Babe and Fifty for a Strong Boy.

A Swedish woman entered a clothing store in State street yesterday, saying she wanted to warm herself and 4-month-old child which she carried. In conversation with a clerk she told him she would sell the child for $5. She also said she had a little boy at home for which she had been offered $50, but would not take it because she could get more for him.

EDNA BOWER,
[No. 1316 Wrightwood avenue, Agassiz School, Miss Lina E. Troendle, Principal.]

Will Install New Pastor.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Plummer Bryan, formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, is to be installed as pastor of the Church of the Covenant in Fullerton avenue Sunday evening, March 3. A number of delegates from the different societies, including the Christian Endeavor Society of his old church in Cincinnati, are invited by him to attend. Prominent ministers of different churches throughout this city are also to be present.

EDGAR KONSBERG.
[No. 1450 Montana street, Knickerbocker School, Miss Squier, teacher.]

Illustrated Lecture on the Holy Land.

A lecture on the Holy Land was given by Charles Loughridge at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, No. 1737 Belmont avenue, last night under the auspices of the Choir club. It was illustrated by stereopticon views and proved to be a successful entertainment.

ERNEST ELLIOTT,
[No. 1534 Sheridan Road, Louis Nettelhorst School, Miss Final, teacher.]

ILLINOIS IN THE FORE

ITS WOMEN TAKE PROMINENT PARTS AT NATIONAL MEETINGS.

They Are Numerously on the Program at the Second Triennial National Council, Which Begins at Washington, D. C., Sunday—Man Who Married a Domestic Upholds the Worker in the Kitchen—North Chicago Political Equality League Meets—Matters of Interest to Women.

Progressive women of Illinois are to take prominent part in the great forthcoming woman's event—the second triennial of the National Council of Women—which begins a two weeks' session Sunday afternoon at Washington, D. C.

Among the representatives from this State is Miss Ada C. Sweet, who will present a paper on "The Separation of Politics from Municipal Government." Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, as President of the National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Fannie Berrier Williams, and Margaret I. Sandes will participate in a discussion on "Need of Coöperation of Men and Women in All Correctional Work." A paper on "Women as Patriots" will be read by Miss Mary H. Krout. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith will answer the query "How can the higher art be brought to bear upon the common people through the common home and the common school?" Frances E. Willard will give an address on "The Do Everything Policy." "Improved Dress from Standpoints of Comfort, Health, and Beauty" will be considered by Annie White Johnson. Sadie American will speak of "Social Obligations of Religion." "Illinois Training School for Girls" will be discussed by Margaret I. Sandes. Margaret Ray Wickins will present "The New Thought—the True Thought for Philanthrophy." Netta G. McLaughlin will tell of "The Need of Business Education for Women." Harriet A. Shinn will treat of "Woman as a Factor in the Modern Business World." "Labor and the Unemployed" will be considered by Mary E. Miller, and Marie S. Price will talk on "Current Conditions of Labor for Wage-Earning Women and Children."

Besides these women from Illinois a brilliant galaxy of speakers will present topics of interest. The President, Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indiana, will make two addresses. Lady Henry Somerset of England will speak of "The White Ribbon." "The Story of the Flag" will be told by Mrs. John A. Logan. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster will tell "How the Moral Element in Current Politics Can Be Supplied." Kate Bond of New York will speak of "The Needed Factor in Municipal Government." A paper prepared by Elizabeth Cady Stanton on "Our Proper Attitude Toward Immigration" will be read by Susan B. Anthony. Belva A. Lockwood will talk on "Growth of Peace Principles." The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw of Pennsylvania will reply to the question, "Is Physical Force the Basis of Government?" On behalf of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity Elizabeth B. Grannis of New York will speak. "The Financial Argument" will be discussed by Alice Stone Blackwell of Massachusetts, and Susan B. Anthony of New York will speak of "Woman's Work and the Ballot."

These are a few of the many women of national and international reputation who will speak on topics of the day particularly interesting to womankind. Indeed the program seems exhaustive, covering, as it does, all reforms from religion, temperance, philanthropy, industry, education, politics, and divorce, to that particularly interesting topic—dress.

Great interest is expressed by Chicago club women in the doings of these delegates, representative of 700,000 women in the country who are identified with the National Council. In short, it promises to be an event of peculiar significance even in these fin de siecle days of the so-called "new woman." And what is more, Illinois women will be prominent in the proceedings of the Council.

LIFE IN A KITCHEN NOT DEGRADING.

Young Women Should Not Look with Disdain on a Domestic.

"One perplexing phase of the servant-girl question—and indeed of the fallen woman problem—might be solved if the young woman of today did not look with such fine disdain on the culinary art," remarked an educated man yesterday, who is married to a girl that made her living after this honorable fashion. "The trouble is, so many girls foolishly prefer the feverish down-town life with moderate salary to the retired life of a well-paid domestic. The sequel is, that after five years' standing behind a counter they are invalids. And, what is more pitiable, many fall from the high estate of pure womanhood. On the other hand, as a man who has married a domestic and is not ashamed of it, I should like to know what is degrading in the life of the kitchen?" With an average of $4 a week, besides board and spare time, is it not infinitely preferable to drudgery, and, as is usually the case, a miserable pittance for salary?"

POLITICAL EQUALITY CLUB MEETS.

North Chicago Women Meet at the Vendome Hotel.

The North Chicago Political Equality club held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Vendome Hotel parlors at which the constitution of the organization was presented for ratification and adopted. The club is a nonpartisan affair and was formed almost as much for the purpose of the study of political questions as for the active agitation of equal suffrage. The officers are: President, Mrs. L. N. Eldrige; Vice-President, Mrs. R. L. Kober; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Emma Rowan Wing; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Caroline A. Huling; Treasurer, Mrs. J. Hartney. At yesterday's meeting Mrs. Shippen read a translation from an article written by Bertha von Suttner on the question of women in politics and in other capacities heretofore monopolized by man. Mrs. Springer, who had just had an interview with Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch regarding the latter's trip to Springfield in the interests of the township suffrage bill, made the announcement that although the bill had been defeated by one vote all was not considered lost by Mrs. McCulloch, as she had made arrangements to have the bill brought up again, and entertains sincere hopes of its passage then.

ALL FACTIONS ARE UNITED SAVE ONE.

Meeting of Republican Women Today to Effect an Organization.

There is an interesting bit of political history back of a gathering of Republican women to be held this afternoon at the People's Institute, Van Buren and Leavitt streets. At this time, under the white flag of truce, a permanent organization auxiliary to the Illinois Republican Woman's Central committee will be perfected. The women of this ward still relate with pardonable pride that they polled the largest woman's vote in the last election. Unfortunately consequent misunderstandings led to the development of several inharmonious factions. To say the least, the cloud looked ominous. The happy result of a conference of recent date, however, was the union of all factions save one, which will be identified with the Men's Voting club. The committee then appointed to reorganize the ward auxiliary to the Illinois Republican Woman's Central committee will report today and officers will be chosen. The future plans include a study class and a class in parliamentary law. Thus one rift in the political lute has been mended in the most approved style.

WEST END WOMEN DISCUSS POLITICS.

The President Urges the Members to Be Prepared for Suffrage.

The women of the West End Women's club met yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association's rooms, No. 542 West Monroe street. After several musical numbers by Mrs. T. D. Wallace, who sang three songs, and her son, Arthur, who rendered a cornet solo, the main feature of the program was taken up—a symposium on "Woman's Responsibility in Politics." Mrs. Louise B. Chapman led by emphasizing the duty of her sex toward home and its surroundings; politics should at most be secondary to this sacred trust. Miss Belle Gibson spoke particularly on the dignity that woman would lend to the civil function of the vote, if granted her. Mrs. Keturah G. Beers and Mrs. Sarah J. Holden were both of the opinion that their sex would prove itself equal to the moment when suffrage should fall to its lot. An informal discussion followed, in which the members as a whole expressed conservative opinions, and this was closed by the President, Mrs. Alson E. Clark. She took the ground that the vote would eventually be thrust upon her, that the great need lay in her proper preparation for the event; women who had hitherto devoted themselves to the classics should now study government. Next Friday afternoon a lecture, illustrated by a stereopticon, will be delivered by Mrs. A. V. Atkins on the "Art of Holland." The following week the ladies will discuss the "Customs and Ethics of Mourning." Late in March a meeting at which the daughters of the members will be the invited guests will be a notable event.

DELEGATES LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON.

Twenty Illinois Women Will Attend the Continental Congress.

Last evening the Pennsylvania Central railroad bore away the "State Regent's car" filled with women who will attend the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the Revolution. Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot has charge of the delegation, which is composed of the following Regents and delegates: Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot, Illinois State Regent; Mrs. John M. Jewett, Chapter Regent, Chicago; Delegates Mrs. Daniel Goodwin, Mrs. F. Becker, Mrs. Dwight Graves, Mrs. McClelland, and Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Mary Howard Gridley is delegate from Highland Park and Mrs. Lillian Smith alternate. Miss Cornelia Gray Lunt is delegate from Evanston, Mrs. James B. Taylor and Mrs. Lillard delegates from Bloomington, Mrs. Ralph Emerson from Rockford, Mrs. Charles Hickox from Springfield, and Mrs. Mary L. Deere from Moline, making twenty delegates in all with the alternates from Illinois.

Evanston Woman's Club Meeting.

The Woman's club of Evanston met yesterday afternoon at the Boat club. Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller read a paper entitled "Women in Relation to the Public Schools." The oral topic for discussion was "Manual Training and its Possibilities." The discussion was led by Mrs. W. F. Singleton and Mrs. H. H. Kingsley.

Of Interest to Women.

"Charles Baudelaire and Poets of the New Generation" was the topic considered by the Arché club yesterday afternoon.

Republican women interested in the municipal suffrage bill will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Sherman House.

The Committee on Woman Suffrage of the Massachusetts Legislature has decided, 8 to 3, to report a bill in favor of municipal suffrage for women.

The River Forest Women's club was addressed at its last meeting by Miss Wagner, who has charge of the kindergarten department of Bethesda Mission. Miss Mary Sturgis, daughter of one of the members and graduate student of Chicago University, gave a pleasant talk on "Biology."

Particularly apropos to the bill introduced in the State Legislature providing for the establishment of parental schools for truant boys is the discussion on the topics, "The Bad Boy" and "Truant Schools," to be given at the Great Northern this afternoon, with the women of the Chicago Teachers' club as participants. Papers will be presented by Mrs. Nellie Martin and Miss Nelson.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Forecast for Saturday:

Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, fair, northwest winds.

Iowa, fair, probably slightly warmer in extreme northwest portion, variable winds.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan, fair, west winds.

Wisconsin, fair, slight rise in temperature in western portion, west winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Maxm'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'on 12 hours
Abilene	30.76	10	16	N. W.	Clear	.01
Bismarck, N. D.	30.44	10	16	Calm.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	30.18	32	38	W.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.36	20	26	S. W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill	30.44	26	28	N. W.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	30.14	34	36	N. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.88	6	26	N. W.	Clear	
Chicago	30.44	22	26	W.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.40	28	32	N.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.38	24	30	S. W.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	30.50	14	20	W.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	30.80	18	26	S. W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.58	24	26	N. W.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.38	26	30	W.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas	30.66	16	20	N. W.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	30.32	22	30	S. W.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	30.74	24	28	N. E.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.38	22	28	S. W.	Clear	
Galveston, Tex.	30.52	28	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Grand Haven	30.38	24	32	W.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.38	18	26	S.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	30.64	8	12	W.	Clear	
Huron, S. D.	30.58	12	20	S. W.	Clear	
Indianapolis	30.42	28	30	S. W.	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.00	42	48	N. W.	Rain	.38
Kansas City, Mo	30.60	24	28	N. W.	Clear	
Knoxville	30.32	30	32	E.	Snow	Trace
La Crosse, Wis.	30.50	18	22	W.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	30.44	32	34	N.	Cl'udy	
Louisville, Ky.	30.40	30	32	N.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich	30.24	26	32	W.	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn	30.42	32	32	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Miles City	30.50	2	10	S.	Cl'udy	
Milwaukee	30.42	20	26	W.	Clear	
Minnedosa	30.18	6	12	W.	Clear	
Montreal	30.16	20	22	W.	Fair	
Moorhead	30.44	6	12	S.	Clear	
New Orleans, La	30.34	34	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
New York City	30.30	32	38	W.	Clear	
Omaha	30.62	22	26	W.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.28	28	30	W.	Cl'udy	
Palestine	30.54	26	30	N. W.	Clear	Trace
Pierre, S. D.	30.52	16	26	S. E.	Clear	
Pittsburg	30.34	30	36	S. W.	Clear	
Port Huron	30.36	24	32	S. W.	Clear	
Pueblo	30.82	12	26	S. W.	Clear	
Rapid City	30.46	16	26	S. E.	Clear	
St. Louis	30.52	22	24	N.	Clear	
St. Paul	30.54	12	16	S. W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	30.84	14	22	S. W.	Clear	
Santa Fe	30.68	8	12	N.	Clear	
Sioux City	30.62	14	22	N. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.50	18	22	N. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.56	20	24	N.	Cl'udy	
Toledo	30.40	26	32	W.	Clear	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 13 above zero; 9 a. m., 15; 10 a. m., 17; 11 a. m., 20; 12 m., 22; 1 p. m., 25; 3 p. m., 27; 6 p. m., 26. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.89; 6 p. m., 29.83.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Saale, Bremen.
BOULOGNE—Arrived—Amsterdam, New York, for Rotterdam.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 15.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following new companies:

The Concrete Athletic club of Peoria, at Peoria; without capital stock; athletics; incorporators, Charles Bush, William F. Anglum, and Frank O. Daniels.

The Illinois Society for Child Study, at Normal; without capital stock; educational; incorporators, John W. Cook, C. C. Van Liew, and C. A. McMurray.

Cesko Obcansky Republikansky klub, 9ty Wardy (Bohemian Citizen's Republican club of the Ninth Ward), at Chicago; without capital stock; political; incorporators, Joe Tupy, Joseph Fleischhaus, Vaclav Zaloudek, and others.

Tennessee Union Land Development company, at Granite City; capital stock, $300,000; to develop mineral resources in Tennessee; incorporators, James T. Tartt, C. C. Corbett, and R. E. Desmond.

St. Louis Quarry and Construction company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $5,000; for quarrying and contracting; incorporators, M. J. Hatfield, C. W. Watson, C. F. Schilling, and P. J. Schilling.

Evergreen City Publishing company, at Bloomington; capital stock, $5,000; to publish and print; incorporators, Jesse K. Miser, Frank M. Doxie, and William H. Hardesty.

The Standard Transfer company, at West Pullman; capital stock, $10,000; for general transferring; incorporators, George A. Martin, Frank R. Williams, Robert Knox, and Robert Tafts.

The Monarch Cycle Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; to manufacture bicycles; incorporators, Chandler Robbins, John W. Kiser, and John S. Emmert.

The Decorators' Supply company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to manufacture grill work; incorporators, William Wolfarth, William T. Foster, and Max M. Wolfarth.

Phœnix Telephone and Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to manufacture electrical apparatus; incorporators, Lee R. Brown, E. E. Yaxier, and J. H. Biley.

The Union Biblical Institute of the Evangelical Association of North America, at Chicago, certified to the increase of the number of its directors.

Chicago Keystone Pleasure club, Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, August Meyer, Alvin Karrer, and Fred Peterson.

Fast Time Pleasure club, Chicago; without capital stock; incorporators, Frank Janis, Emil Reget, John Saik, and Ernest Karel.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Carsten Lutzen, Katherine Hendricksen	30—25
Thedor Bergmann, Johanna Koch	40—30
George Pierson, Gertie Peterson	23—24
Max Ferdinand, Sarah Perry	22—20
John Lindhammer, Bertha Kuehemund	23—23
Oscar Gunderson, Inger Larsen	33—30
William Esan, Carrie Deeke	25—17
Thomas Kewalski, Josefine Schukaj	22—19
John Haltpin, Mattie Wells	30—39
John Pella, Konstanzia Felbicek	25—24
Henry Mousel, Katie Striel	22—22
August Malakofsky, Sophia Ricken	23—21
Cyrenius Dorning, Mary McAllister	65—58
Ivar Osterborg, Hilma Floren	26—26
Abraham Holland, Hannah Kohn	29—27
Joseph Lamoreux, Lillie Lagesse	[illegible]
Adolph Johnson, Elida Carlson	25—24
John Mulvey, Mary Broderick	28—24
Edward Ryan, Nora Healey	25—27
Carl Grams, Caroline Wachlin	23—24
George McEvoy, Cynthia Nevills	29—28
Charles Pease, Elsie French	28—23
Hubert Classen, Annie Ortlepp	24—21

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE EQUAL SUFFRAGE SOCIETY WILL meet at the Sherman House Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 2 p. m.

THOMAS G. ALLEN JR. WILL LECTURE this afternoon and evening at Central Music Hall on his trip across Asia.

THE SIXTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICAN Club will meet at Baughmolf Hall, corner Thirty-first and Lock-sts., Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

DEATHS.

AXMAN—Feb. 14, 7:35 p. m., Sophia Axman. Funeral from late residence, 2546 Dearborn-st., Sunday 1 p. m. New York and Kansas City papers please copy.

DIETZ—Feb. 15 at 3:45, after a long series of sickness, my beloved husband, Frederick Dietz, aged 59 years 8 months 12 days. Funeral services will take place at his late residence, 3230 Vernon-av., Monday at 1 o'clock. Madeliene Dietz, his wife, and Mrs. Louis Hutt and Mrs. Amelia Fromm, his daughters; Mr. Louis Hutt and Mr. George Fromm.

KRACKE—In this city, Feb. 15, at 3:30 p. m., George Kracke, aged 36 years. Funeral from his late residence, 668 North Park-av., Sunday at 2 p. m.

KING—Miranda L., wife of the late James B. King, at her residence, 2532 Wabash-av. Funeral services Sunday at 1 o'clock.

LA PARLE—William B., Feb. 15. Funeral from late residence, 704 Warren-av., Sunday, at 1 p. m. Carriages to Graceland, where services will be held by Cleveland Lodge 211, A., F. and A. M.

MARTIN—Wilson Martin, beloved husband of Mary Martin, and brother of Mary J. Orr, aged 62 years 9 months and 15 days. Funeral from late residence, 4561 Wentworth-av., Saturday, Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock. Train to Mt. Greenwood. May his soul rest in peace.

MELDRUM—Feb. 15, at 4 p. m., Mrs. A. W. Meldrum. Remains will be sent East for burial. Buffalo and Mount Clemens papers please copy.

MILADINOVICH—Feb. 14, 1895, Gustie, nee Bosnjak, beloved wife of John Miladinovich. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock sharp, from her late residence, 1015 W. 12th-st., thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

MUELLER—At her residence, 2700 Cottage Grove-av., Feb. 14, Lena, beloved wife of Fritz Mueller, aged 33 years. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 17, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Oakwoods.

O'MALLEY—Feb. 15, Peter B. O'Malley, aged 21 years and 10 months, son of Mrs. Luke Bourke, nee Moran, and nephew of John and Mary O'Malley. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 17, from residence, 379 S. Clinton-st., at 10 a. m., to Holy Family Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

PORTER—Feb. 14, Emily Cushing Porter, wife of the late Rev. Samuel Porter, and mother of Miss J. M. Porter, the Rev. T. A. Porter of Makoketa, Iowa; Miss Ellen Porter, Mrs. Fred B. Perry of this city, and Mrs. Morton E. Converse of Winchendon, Mass.

RARDON—Carolina E., beloved wife of James J. Rardon, aged 51 years. Notice of funeral later. Buffalo papers please copy.

STANTON—Feb. 14, Samuel Stanton, formerly of Manchester, New Hampshire, and since 1866 a resident of London, Eng., aged 73. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 16, at 2:30 p. m., from the house of his son, Dr. S. C. Stanton, Park Ridge.

SNYDER—Frederick Snyder, at 7 p. m., Feb. 13, beloved husband of Mae (nee Ritter), aged 37 years and 5 months. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 16, from residence, 7053 Adams-av., Parkside, to Woodlawn Methodist Church, corner 64th-st. and Woodlawn-av., at 3 o'clock, thence by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

WARREN—Feb. 15, 7 a. m., at 171 Dearborn-av., Eva Warren, daughter of J. H., and Isabel Warren, aged 24. Funeral private.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 21, at 8:15.
GEN. LEW WALLACE
IN HIS NEW LECTURE
"TURKEY AND THE TURKS."
Seats now on sale, 50c, 75c, $1. F. WIGHT NEUMANN, Mgr.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
MATINEE 2 P. M. ..Today.. EVENING 8:15 P. M.
THOS. G. ALLEN JR.
ILLUSTRATED STORY OF TRAVEL....
ACROSS ASIA ON A BICYCLE.
200 BEAUTIFUL STEREOPTICON VIEWS.
Taken where no civilized foot has ever trod before.
Subject Today—Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Ascent of Mount Ararat.
Subject Next Saturday—Turkestan, China, Interview with Li Hung Chang.
Reserved seats $1.00, 75c, 50c. Now on sale.

AUDITORIUM—Chicago Orchestra.
THEODORE THOMAS
CONDUCTOR.
Friday Afternoon, Feb. 15, Saturday Eve'g, Feb. 16.
REQUEST PROGRAM.
Country Wedding, Goldmark; Concert Piece for Viola, Hans Sitt (new); March Funebre, Chopin-Thomas; Overture, "Midsummernight's Dream," Mendelssohn; Prelude and Closing Scene, Tristan and Isolde, Wagner; Rhapsody, Liszt.
Soloist—AUGUST YUNKER, Viola.

THE AUDITORIUM—TUESDAY, FEB. 19.
YSAYE
Assisted by M. Lachaume, Pianist,
And the CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Direction of N. E. Johnston and Jos. Arthur.

HOPKINS' THEATER.
(Formerly People's) - - - State-st., near Congress.
A Veritable Boom. Chicago Captured.
Continuous Performances from 1 to 11 p. m.
NO WAITS—NO OVERTURES—NO STOPS.
Alice J. Shaw; Barney Fagan, with His Original 9 Pickaninnies; Bison City Quartette; Regaloncita and Sisters; Janson, Riano, and Bentley; Spanish Trio; Willie Russell; The Rossleys; Young Renaldo, etc., etc. Frederick Bryton's Great Play, FORGIVEN.
OUR PRICES—Entire parquet floor, 30c; entire balcony floor, 20c; entire gallery floor, 10c.
NOTHING SMALL ABOUT US BUT OUR PRICES

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LAST DAY OF MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
Today at 2..........ARMS AND THE MAN
Tonight..........DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE
Seats now on sale at Box Office.
Sunday Night—HOYT'S "A TEXAS STEER."

HOOLEY'S—MATINEE TODAY AT 2. Evenings, including Sunday at 8.
ANNIE RUSSELL in "LETHE."
E. M. HOLLAND and a Great Cast in
...THE FOUNDLING...
Introducing the famous Gaiety Girl Dancer,
CISSY FITZGERALD.

THE SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
MATINEE TODAY. TONIGHT AT 8:15.
FRIENDS
Next Sunday, Feb. 17. Louise Beaudet Opera Bouffe Co. The Dragoon's Daughter. Seats now on sale.
Every Sunday at 3—Popular Concerts by the CHICAGO MARINE BAND. Prices, 25 and 50c.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
SEE TRILBY With Pretty Feet.
ONLY BURLESQUE IN TOWN.
RICE'S 1492
NEW SONGS AND SPECIALTIES.
Evenings at 8. Wed. and Sat. Mats. at 2.

McVICKER'S THEATER—Every Night at 8.
Next Week the Last of "the Great Play."
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
JAMES A. HERNE
In his own beautiful play,
SHORE ACRES.

ROYAL ENGLISH WINTER CIRCUS AND GERMAN
WATER CARNIVAL
Wabash-av. Twice daily, 2 and 8 p. m. Adm. 25c to $1

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Sole Manager.
Matinee Today at 2.
LAST TIME TONIGHT.
LILLIAN RUSSELL
Presenting the "GRAND DUCHESS."
Monday—Superb Revival of "La Perichole."

U.S. FAMILY THEATER—
West Madison-st., near Halsted.
Continuous Performances 1 to 10:30
Only West Side family continuous theater. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN America's best drama. and big bill of Novelty Vaudeville. Prices, 10c, 20c, 30c. Best Seat, 30c. Free messenger service. Free writing room.

BATTERY "D."
SOCIETY CIRCUS
Benefit Illinois Industrial School for Girls.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE
Popular Prices—25c, 50c. Boxes, 6 seats, $5.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
Chicago's Best Theater—W. Madison and Halsted-sts.
ELITA PROCTOR OTIS And Great Co.
In Dickens' Immortal Fiction,
OLIVER TWIST.
Ladies' and Children's Dickens Matinee Today at 2.
Tomorrow Night—HALLEN & HART.

FRANK HALL'S CASINO
MUSEE and VARIETY THEATER, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st. The Leading and Fashionable Vaudeville Theater of the city. Continuous Stage Performances. Solid Refined Variety this week. 30 Artists and GEORGIE DEAN SPALDING, RENOWNED HARPIST. The Greatest Variety Show ever given in Chicago. Prices 10, 15, 25, 35, and 50c.

GOES TO THE CIRCUS.

TATTERSALL'S TO BE TRANSFORMED FOR RINGLINGS' OPENING.

The Great Horse Mart to Become the Home of a Western Show—Plans for the Alteration of the Interior of the House—Ellison Is in the Lead in the Amateur Tournament—Combinations Possible—Winners of the Races at San Francisco, Little Rock, and Madison.

Negotiations, which have been pending for several months, for the lease of the Tattersall Building by Ringling Bros., the circus managers, have been completed, and the show will open its season there April 6. The Chicago engagement is for three weeks only, but it is understood the circus managers have an option on the building and will proably make their Chicago opening at Tattersall's an annual event.

The Tattersall Building is the largest structure of the kind in the United States, with the exception of Madison Square Garden. The auditorium offers great opportunities, not only for giving circus performances, but also for accommodating large numbers of people. The area afforded by the tanbark track was demonstrated by the military tournament during the World's Fair and also during the more recent live stock show. The interior will, however, be entirely remodeled and refitted to meet the requirements of the circus and hippodrome. The plans, which have been prepared by a Chicago architect, contemplate three rings, two stages, and a hippodrome track extending the length of the building, and inclosing the arenas. The solid nature of the track, which has been amply tested, is expected to insure satisfactory racing. This feature will, it is announced, be an important part of the exhibition.

The plans for reseating the building are comprehensive. Comfortable chairs will be used, and several tiers of loges have been provided. The decoration of the interior of the building generally promises to be unusually attractive. The glass roof of the Tattersall Building admirably fits it for day performances.

The menagerie is to be inclosed within a spacious promenade, constructed under the seat platforms. The space at the disposal of the architect for this purpose is so considerable that it will not be necessary to provide stationary cages, and the huge animal dens used by the show "on the road" can be utilized and displayed there with their contents. Adjoining the menagerie will be a large apartment to be known as the "horse fair," where the 400 horses owned by the show will be exhibited.

On the Dearborn street side of the building there will be no extensive alterations. The plans, however, contemplate an entire reconstruction of the State street entrance. There the ornamentation will be elaborate and the electric lighting effects striking and effective. Several additional exits will also be provided, so that the audience may, if necessary, be dismissed within a few minutes.

Ringling Bros.' circus is peculiarly a Western institution. It is expected that by means of their reputation and abundant capital they will be able to popularize Tattersall's and incidentally increase the value of property in that section of the city. The Ringling Bros. announce the performances to be given there will be of the highest character and that the people engaged embrace many of the best known performers of this country and of Europe.

As an incident of the deal the new managers of Tattersall's have arranged with all the railroads centering in Chicago to run special excursions to the show, and it is expected that thousands of people will thus be brought to the city from within a radius of seventy-five miles.

ELLISON PROBABLY WILL BE WINNER.

Combinations Which May Defeat the Leader—Gallagher Wants a Game.

Ellison has yet to play Rice and Adams; Rice will meet Ellison, Adams, and Goodwin; Adams before completing his games will contest with Ellison and Rice; Kellogg has only left his game with Rein. The main interest in the tournament has been reserved for the final games next week. It is probable that Ellison will win the emblem for the championship of Illinois, Rice is nearly as sure of second honors, and Adams and Kellogg may tie for third place. It is possible, however, for Ellison to drop as low as third place, as by losing both his games he would stand five winning and two losing games, while Adams by winning from now on would stand six wins and one lose, and should Rice win from Ellison and Goodwin and lose to Adams he would also stand six wins and one lose. It can easily be figured also how Ellison and Rice or Ellison and Adams can tie with six wins and one lose, but there cannot be a three-handed tie. Any one of the three leaders—Ellison, Rice, Adams—can still win the championship without a tie, while Rice can be shut out entirely from even third place by losing all of his remaining three games and being beaten in a play-off by Kellogg.

Nolan, who played all his games in the amateur tournament, has a total of four losing and three winning games, and so finishes "behind the money." His best single average is 5; grand average, 3 3-5; high run, 39.

T. J. Gallagher ("Gray Tom"), finding out that billiards are booming here, authorizes a friend in town to make a match for him against any of the experts now in Chicago. This is on a par with the suggestion of Mr. Stevenson, who "would just as lief" play Mr. Dexter at cushion carroms at the odds of discount, for Gallagher can concede 30 per cent at fourteen-inch balk-line to such players as Anson, Helm, Pagin, or Haskins, and 20 per cent to Maggioli. He wishes to play Spinks, but that worthy has discontinued practice and is engaged in business, and Gallagher's only chance for a match with a Western man would be contingent on W. H. Catton entering the lists. Gallagher has heretofore beaten Catton, but the Rock Island man so improved when in France that the rumor is current that Eugene Carter "ducked" when Catton offered a match, and everybody knows Carter for years has held Gallagher safe. As handicap tournaments seem to have gone out of fashion there is no chance for Gallagher in that direction.

The fifth block of 200 points of the 1,200 point 14-inch balk line billiard match between Capt. Anson and Harry Pagin last night at the Bensinger billiard hall again resulted in a victory for the baseball player by a score of 200 to 142. The score from the preceding night stood: Anson, 800; Pagin, 704. [E. C. Rein acted as referee. The score:

Anson—26, 0, 7, 2, 1, 1, 12, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 0, 8, 4, 10, 19, 0, 1, 5, 0, 4, 2, 4, 2, 1, 12, 21, 0, 33, 4, 0, 9, 0, 2, 4. Total, 200. High run, 33; average, 5 20-36.

Pagin—0, 11, 4, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 17, 9, 1, 1, 0, 2, 5, 8, 0, 1, 0, 7, 2, 11, 11, 1, 1, 2, 16, 1, 2, 1, 6, 0, 0, 0, 15, 4. Total, 142. High run, 17; average, 3 34-36.

In the fourteen-inch balk-line tournament yesterday at the Brunswick Billiard Hall, No. 75-77 Randolph street, Wood (115) defeated Frost (125) by a score of 115 points to 89 points. Tonight's game will be between Starr 130 and Anderson 110.

Schaefer Defeats Ives, Who Is Ill.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Schaefer defeated Ives in tonight's billiard match, balk line, at Masonic Hall, by a score of 600 to 490. Neither man played particularly well. Ives seemed sick and suffered from a bad cold. It was explained that he also had a touch of rheumatism. The score:

Ives—12, 0, 1, 1, 0, 9, 22, 3, 36, 18, 0, 36, 56, 7, 121, 0, 56, 0, 0, 0, 6, 0, 26, 3, 17, 20, 6, 25, 3, 5, 3, 0, 0, 9. Total, 490. Average, 14. High run, 121.

Schaefer—53, 0, 6, 54, 1, 28, 83, 1, 10, 7, 59, 1, 1, 3, 0, 0, 3, 2, 26, 5, 67, 25, 21, 1, 5, 30, 6, 2, 12, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 84. Total, 600. Average, 17 1-7. High run, 84.

CORRIGAN'S COLT RUNS A GOOD SECOND.

The Newly-Named Kowalski Looked the Best of the 2-Year-Old Lot.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 15.—In the second race run today eight likely-looking youngsters faced the starter. Although he did not win, Ed Corrigan's D'Rochement colt, which has been named Kowalski, seemed the best of the lot, but was not up to a race. In the last White Cloud, the heavily-played favorite, at 2 to 1, ran away two miles and dropped dead. He was owned by J. E. King. The summaries are:

First race, 5 furlongs, selling—Motto, 98 pounds (Griffin), even, won; Repeater, 102 (Bergen), 5 to 1, second; Catch 'Em, 98 (Cockran), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:07¼. Sir Reginald, Flagstaff, Jennie Deane, Charles Quinn also ran.

Second race, 4 furlongs, 2-year-olds—Sister Ruth Ryang, 115 pounds (Griffin), 3 to 1, won; De Rochement colt, 108 (Bergen), 6 to 1, second; William Pinkerton, 115 (Heinrichs), 10 to 1, third. Time, :52¼. Carlo, Rey El Bandidos, Josephine, Wawona filly also ran.

Third race, 7 furlongs—Flash Light, 97 pounds (Cockran), 13 to 5, won; Miss Ruth, 92 (Isom), 8 to 5, second; Arundel, 104 (Griffin), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:04¼. Warrego, True Briton, and Experiment gelding also ran.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Braw Scott, 107 pounds (Carr), 2 to 5, won; Ike L., 87 (Cockran), 8 to 1, second; Carmel, 100 (Griffin), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¼. Talbot Clifton, Sir Richard, and Empress of Norfolk also ran.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Vulcan, 102 pounds (Hill), 15 to 1, won; Steadfast, 101 (Heinrichs), 6 to 1, second; Soledad, 104 (Tuberville), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:05¾. Mount Carlos, Arctic, Bellringer, Sam Brown, Wilde, and White Cloud also ran.

San Francisco entries for tomorrow:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Little Tough, 100 pounds; Bellinger, 103; Monroe, 101; Nipper, 103; Yandene, 92; Bancroft, 94; Currency, 100; Marietta, 90; Steadfast, 103; Prince, 100.

Second race, ⅝ mile, selling—Johnny Payne, 93 pounds; Robin Hood, 100; Banjo, 98; Mamie Scott, 84; Sligo, 99; Abi P., 103; Grandee, 100; Conde, 103; Monita, 90; Percy, 108.

Third race, ¾ mile, handicap—Ferrier, 115 pounds; Realization, 107; Charles A., 103; Gussie, 108; Bernardo, 103; Robin Hood II., 99; Circe, 92.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, the Burns Handicap, guaranteed $5,000—Hawthorne, 118 pounds; Gilead, 111; Lovdal, 111; Tom Hill, 112; Charmion, 108; Mr. Jingle, 106; Articus, 99; Maj. McLaughlin, 96; San Louis Rey, 80; Jim Flood, 98; Mary S., 88.

Fifth race, 1½ miles, handicap hurdle—Eli Kindig, 139; Mendocino, 138; April, 132; Woodford, 135; Tyro, 130; Mero, 124; Nestor, 120.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Fly, 101; Martinet, 100; St. Jacob, 95; Niagara, 91; Agnes, 83; Ernest, 91; Saragossa, 105; Reserve, 100; Hermon, 107.

Two Races Run at Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—On account of bad weather here this afternoon only two of the races were run. Summaries:

First race, 4½ furlongs, selling—Mollie May, 110 pounds (Thorn), 3 to 1, first; Bluestone, 115 (Britton), 3 to 2, second; Abana Boy, 102 (Legrys), 6 to 1, third. Time, 0:59½.

Second race, 5 furlongs, match, $300—Maggie Gray, 102 pounds (Wallace), 3 to 5, first; Green Prewitt, 102 (Davis), 8 to 5, second. Time, 1:07.

The entries for tomorrow are:

First race, 2-year-olds, ⅜ mile—Sleepy Duke, 118 pounds; Glendair, 108; Bird, 105; Miss Rippy, 105; Miss Byron, 105; Miss Lord filly, 105.

Second race, ⅝ mile—Bones, Concordia, Van Belt, 110 pounds each; Peekaboo, Dixie D., Cora T., 105 each.

Third race, ⅝ mile, selling—Joe Newberger, Workman, Importance, Monk Overton, Dan Matthews, 102 pounds each; Mollie May, 108; Bluestone, 105.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, handicap—Montana, 115 pounds; Acton, 100; Ora Audrain, 106; Cyrus, 108; Monk Overton, 100; Jennie Schwartz, 95; Importance, 100; Pacolet, 95.

Bad Weather Prevents New Orleans Races.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 15.—The bad weather today prevented the races. The entries for tomorrow are:

First race, 5 furlongs, selling—Black Satin, Anna McNairy, 100 pounds; Insomnia, Dr. Reed, 102; Black Jack, Verdi, 105; Feedman, 107.

Second race, 7½ furlongs, selling—Mezzotint, 100 pounds; Woodruff, G. F. Cox, Henry Owsley, La Grande, Footrunner, 102; Bill White, Joe Woolman, Ixion, Bonnie B., Jim Henry, 105.

Third race, 6 furlongs, purse—Lucasta, 99 pounds; Rabbit, 99; Dollie, 99; Satellite, 99; Luke Parks, 101; Galen Brown, 101; Royal Prince, 101; Twenty-three, 101; John P., Loch Leven, 101; Rancocas, 104; Chimes, 104; Cerro Gordo, 104.

Fourth race, 5½ furlongs—Furlong, 112 pounds; Little Phil, 105; Bird Catcher, 102; Blakemore, 100; Kindora, 103.

Fifth race, 1 mile—Blue and White, 100 pounds; Viola C., 100; Ethel W., 100; Jim Brown, 102; Tippecanoe, 102; Kelly, 104; Prince Leon, 105; Bedford, 106; Royal Garter, 107; Primero, 107; Churchill Clark, 107; Stonewall, 107; Gray Duke, 110; Dave Pulsifer, 110; Lyndhurst, 111.

Results at Madison.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.—Results at Madison today were:

First race, 4½ furlongs—Carter B. won, Peregal second, Daddy Reed third. Time, :59.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Rally won, Moderate second, Backwoods third. Time, 1:06.

Third race, 5½ furlongs—Mahlen T. won, Eric second, Jennie S. third. Time, 1:15.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Perchance won, Dark Knight second, Fall City third. Time, 1:14.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, selling—Moses Solomon won, Leland second, Merge third. Time, 1:27½.

POINT BREEZE AND BELMONT CONFLICT.

Philadelphia Trotting Meetings May Have to Be Reorganized.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—There is trouble between the two local trotting associations over dates for the September trotting meetings. Each claims the same dates and unless some amicable arrangement is made the attendance of spectators at both meetings will suffer. Belmont has the priority of claim for Sept. 2 to 7, entries for six $2,000 stake races to be decided at that meeting having closed this week, and about 150 nominations have been received without California. The Point Breeze people did not claim the dates until Wednesday night, but it has been the custom for Point Breeze to follow the New York grand circuit meeting. When the grand circuit stewards met at Buffalo Wednesday Point Breeze was not represented. This was partly because the notice of the meeting was not delivered. The grand circuit stewards adopted these dates: Saginaw, July 15-20; Detroit, July 22-27; Cleveland, July 29 Aug. 2; Buffalo, Aug. 6-16; Rochester, Aug. 19-23; New York, Aug. 27-31. Philadelphia would naturally be the next link, and the Point Breeze people say since they are in the circuit they propose to give their meeting the week following New York. Four $2,500 stake races will be given at this meeting in addition to eight $2,000 purse races, the aggregate value being $26,000. An additional $2,000 will be set aside for a special. Belmont cannot change its dates, since the entries are already closed. It is probable the Point Breeze directors will conclude to give their meeting Sept. 9 to 14.

For Tavern Snow Races.

"The tavern snow races" over the Fifty-first street course, postponed last week on account of bad roads, will take place today at 2:30 p. m. The track is in excellent shape and the racing will be good. In the first event, best two heats in three, the following horses will try for the prizes offered by T. W. Chandler: Little Joe, William Cuthbert, 2:15½; Skylark, William Skakel, 2:22¼; J. F. R., William D. Greene, 2:18¼; Billy R., C. D. Rennacker, 2:32¾; Harry Jones, A. C. Williams, 2:17¼; Tom, J. H. Murphy, 2:19¼; Sorrel Dan, P. H. Grimes, 2:18½; Red Skin, J. Daly, 2:18¼; Tony H., John Powers, 2:15¼; Edgewood, A. A. Piper, 2:21; Clara King, R. A. Griefenhagen. The second event will be a pole race. Dave Waixel's Embassy (2:20¼) and Gordon R. (2:23¼) and C. K. G. Billings' fast sorrels are among the entries.

GREAT INTEREST IN WHEELMEN'S MEET

The Annual Races and the Division of Offices Attract the Most Attention.

New York, Feb. 15.—Widespread interest is manifested in the annual meeting of the L. A. W. in this city next Monday. Plans will be devised for the improvement and growth of the organization and amendments to the constitution numbering over thirty have been proposed. In consequence of the many changes suggested it is thought the session will consume two days, as much discretion will have to be exercised in order to accede to the demands of all divisions and still maintain harmony.

The members of the New Jersey divisions are confident their efforts to secure the national meet for Asbury Park will be successful. It is thought the Western wheelmen would readily make a deal with the New Jersey men for First Vice-President for their support for the meet. The candidates for President and Treasurer, A. C. Willson and A. E. Mergenthaler, will have no opposition, but considering the divided opinions existing among the respective divisions it is believed some changes may be made for the offices of of First and Second Vice-Presidents.

W. W. Watts of the Louisville division of the L. A. W. says he will be present at the national meeting and will oppose the change in the membership rule admitting colored wheelmen. The passage of the amendment last year debarring colored men from membership was due largely to the work of Watts.

WILL FIGHT PROPOSED BICYCLE TAX.

Associated Cycling Clubs Are in Line for a Crusade Against the Ordinance.

The associated cycling clubs of Chicago are in line for a fight against the proposed ordinance introduced to the City Council by Ald. Ballard imposing an annual tax of $2 each on bicycles. A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the association was held yesterday in the Old Colony Building. A committee of four was appointed to fight the ordinance in the Council. The names of the members of the committee are F. J. Fanning, P. L. Clark, A. W. Roth, and H. M. Gardiner.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE.

List of the Games to Be Played by the Chicago Clubs.

The Chicago Football Association met at the Grand Pacific last night to transact association matters and incidentally to make a schedule for the spring season. Six clubs were represented at the meeting. The association adopted the following schedule:

March 17—Rangers vs. Wentworth; Rovers vs. Thistles; Albions vs. Braidwood.

March 24—Braidwood vs. Rangers; Albions vs. Thistles.

March 31—Rovers vs. Wentworths, Albions vs. Thistles, Rovers vs. Wenthworths.

April 7—Rangers vs. Braidwood, Braidwood vs. Thistles, Wentworths vs. Albions, Rangers vs. Rovers.

April 14—Wentworths vs. Thistles, Rovers vs. Braidwood, Albions vs. Rangers.

April 21—Wenthworths vs. Rangers, Thistles vs. Rovers, Braidwood vs. Albions.

April 28—Rangers vs. Braidwoods; Thistles vs. Albions.

May 4—Wentworths vs. Rovers; Thistles vs. Albions; Wentworths vs. Rovers.

May 11—Braidwood vs. Rangers; Thistles vs. Braidwood; Albions vs. Wentworths; Rovers vs. Rangers.

May 18—Thistles vs. Wentworths; Braidwood vs. Rovers; Rangers vs. Albions.

CLOSE OF MASCOUTAH CLUB ENTRIES.

Some of the Cups and Prizes Offered for Specials.

Entries for the coming bench show to be held under the auspices of the Mascoutah Kennel club will close today at the club's office in the Monadnock building. A number of special prizes have been offered for dogs owned in Cook County, among them being many handsome cups, which are offered for mastiffs, St. Bernards, Great Danes, English and Irish setters, collies, poodles, bull terriers, Boston terriers, beagles, fox terriers, Yorkshire terriers, and pugs. For many of the other breeds the club's medal is offered. There are also a nuuber of specials offered for dogs owned by members of the Chicago Fire Department.

Steinitz Wants to Play a Cable Match.

New York, Feb. 15.—W. Steinitz, the chess expert, will mail a letter Tuesday to T. Gunsberg, in which he will ask the London player to endeavor to get Blackburn, Mason, Lasker, and Teichmann to join him in the play of ten games of chess with Steinitz, the moves to be recorded by cable, the ten games to be played on ten successive Saturdays. Steinitz will also reserve the right to play these games under the auspices of any club in this country or Canada. The British Chess club of London and the Manhattan Chess club of this city have now agreed on all terms of the proposed match to be played on ten boards by cable March 9.

Burke Signs with New York.

New York, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Eddie Burke came to time today and is under contract with the New York Ball club. It is believed he got an increase. President Freedman is doing considerable talking about what will happen to Amos Rusie if he does not play for the salary offered him. He repeats the statement if Rusie does not go South with the team the sum will be cut down, and if the big pitcher fails to report April 1 he will be mulcted for each day's absence. Mr. Freedman also says the club will not pay Rusie any extra money for doing extra work in the latter part of the season.

Will Stop the General Pool Selling.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Detectives were today detailed to the New Arlington winter race-track to watch the selling of pools on Madison, New Orleans, and other winter races. The State's Attorney says he can and will prosecute the Arlington managers under the new pool law if pools are sold on any other races than those run on their own track. If the opening of a winter race-track in Maryland is a scheme to resume the general pool-selling business the authorities will put an end to it.

St. Louis Men Win a Telegraphic Shoot.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Missouri Rifle and Pistol club of this city and the Columbia Rifle and Pistol club of Rochester, N.Y., had their second telegraphic rifle match yesterday and the St. Louis club added another victory to the long score. The St. Louis end of the match was shot at the headquarters, No. 111 North Sixth street, under the direction of Capt. W. P. Schaaf. The Missouris scored 4,734 points and the Rochesters 4,631. The match was with 22-caliber rifles at seventy-five feet.

Smith May Go to England.

"Pittsburg Phil," when in Chicago recently, said: "I have not yet made up my mind whether to stay East this season or come to Chicago to fulfill my stake engagements. It is a debatable question whether or no horses will become so acclimated in a short time as to make them fit to be relied up. The summer of 1896 will, I think, find me racing in England. The only crack I claim to own at present is Applause, of which horse I expect great things."

Lake Michigan Yacht Association Meets.

The Executive committee of the Lake Michigan Yachting Association held a brief meeting at the Sherman House for the consideration of rules governing measurement of yachts and sailing regulations. The committee is composed of President, E. P. Warner, Chicago; First Vice-President, Cyrus J. Williams, Milwaukee; Second Vice-President, Thomas Boyle, Chicago; Secretary, C. O. Andrews, Chicago; Treasurer, J. C. Follett, Green Bay, Wis.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Henry Jackson, "The Detroit Cyclone," defeated James Clay "The Beefer" of Minneapolis in a twenty-one round fight early this morning for a purse of $100.

New York, Feb. 15.—A race for $1,000 a side has been arranged between the steam yachts Vamoose, owned by W. J. Arkell, and Judge, owned by Frank T. Morrill. The course will be 100 miles on Long Island Sound from a point off the Larchmont Yacht club's house to a point off the New Haven breakwater. The race will be sailed early in June.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Suit for $9,000 was filed here today against Ed and H. J. Spurr by W. P. Batchelor, Raleigh, N. C., to secure the balance on the purchase price for one-half interest in the stallion Pamlico, 2:10, that died at Hartford last fall. The Spurrs two years ago bought a half-interest in Pamlico for $10,000. John Splan cannot go back to Cleveland as he is seriously ill with tonsilitis. His wife has come to nurse him.

New York, Feb. 15.—At the grounds of the Larchmont Yacht club today George Work and L. F. Davenport shot from the thirty-yard rise at 100 birds each under the novel conditions that the first string of fifty birds should be shot with the gun held by one hand only. Work won the match with eighty-five kills, against eighty-two, and also defeated his rival at his own game with forty kills out of fifty birds shot at one-handed, as against Davenport's thirty-eight kills.

Monte Carlo, Feb. 15.—The shooting in the fifth triennial pigeon-shooting contest, for 5,000 francs and a medal, which began here Wednesday, was ended today. Roberts and Mainetto each killed 24 out of 26 birds. Both men missed their twenty-seventh and both killed their twenty-eighth. Then Roberts missed his twenty-ninth, leaving Mainetto champion, with a score of 26 killed out of 29. Roberts secured second prize. Fred Hoey, the American shooter, who took part in the contest for the championship, failed to secure a place.

Sporting Notes.

The progressive eucher stag party to be given by the Chicago Cycling club will take place Saturday, Feb. 16, at the club house; the musical entertainment Tuesday evening, Feb. 19; a bowling match between L. C. C. and the C. C. C. Feb. 21; and a stag party March 2.

Hutchinson and his men suffered their first defeat in the Hill button contest yesterday at the Wanderers' rink—being well beaten by Pritchard. This afternoon several games will be played, beginning at 1:30 o'clock. The scores were: H. Milloy, J. Grady, J. Campbell, R. Pritchard, skip; points, 23. C. Richmond, J. Muir, M. Richmond, J. Hutchinson, skip; points, 11.

STORE BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

Believed to Be Part of a General Plot at Butternut, Wis.

Ashland, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—At Butternut, a small village near here, the Farmers' Union store was blown up by dynamite last night. William Harms, who is suspected, is under arrest. The explosion wrecked the entire building, and several narrowly escaped with their lives. The explosion, it is alleged, was part of an organized plot. A rigid investigation is to follow.

Action of Wisconsin Dairymen.

New London, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin dairymen closed their three days' session here today. The officers elected were: C. H. Everett, President, Beloit; D. W. Curtis, Secretary, Fort Atkinson; H. K. Loomis, Treasurer, Sheboygan Falls. The convention passed resolutions congratulating the National Dairy Union for selecting Gov. Hoard as President, asking for strongest legislation prohibiting filled cheese and oleo from being sold or manufactured in the State, and for the passage of Senate bill No. 143 and Assembly bill No. 80 in the State Legislature; demanding from Congress prohibition against counterfeits and frauds.

TO DISCREDIT BLIXT.

HIS TESTIMONY WEAKENED BY SURPRISING NEW TESTIMONY.

M. D. Wilson Shows the Probable Presence of the "Third Man" the Night of the Murder of Miss Ging and Proves a Strong Witness for the Defense at Minneapolis—Station Agent at Springfield Kills Himself Because His Accounts Are Short—Northwest News.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 15.—There was a striking episode at the afternoon session of the Hayward trial today. It was when M. D. Wilson was called to testify for the defense. For a time apparently both sides were thrown into consternation. As a cat plays with a more than usually velvety mouse, Mr. Erwin played with this witness in anticipation of what was coming. In well rounded sentences he proceeded with the little preliminaries and then as the witness swore he was well acquainted with the Goosman rig, Mr. Erwin looked mildly at the jury. When Mr. Wilson said he met that rig and that Miss Ging was in it the night of the murder, that it was driving out Lyndale avenue from the north, and that it turned on Kenwood boulevard, he was chipper. When the witness said it was at about 7:20 o'clock that he met the rig Mr. Erwin was fairly beaming. He was exploding Mr. Blixt's story. He was revealing the third party.

Mr. Hitchcock would have been all the afternoon testifying had it not been stipulated that he might furnish the court with copies of Blixt's statement, and the court might cross out all portions as to other crimes which had been excluded before they were read to the jury. This saved some time.

Then came Mrs. Naegel's story. She was at home in her house, situated beyond where the body was found, and had heard one sharp shot followed by a muffled one at about 7:50 o'clock the night of Dec. 3. She thought the sounds came from toward the lake, nearer town than her house. Her brother, Mr. Erhardt, had come home about a half hour later. She did not remember the shots particularly then, as her brother had said it was a runaway accident. She admitted there was considerable shooting about the lake at various times.

Charles Bartlson, attorney-at-law, stated that Harry Hayward came to the house situated at Twelfth and Chestnut avenues at five minutes before 8 o'clock. He had asked his daughter Mabel to go to the theater and she was ready to go in about four minutes. They went away and returned at 10:46 o'clock. He had been interviewed by Harry as to the proper way to have assignments of insurance made out, and had given advice. His daughter was at Detroit, Mich., at the present time.

Edward Angell, attorney, had been consulted in regard to life insurance and had prepared papers for Harry to have signed when the deal was made and the loan perfected. This was proved to show that Harry was open in his transactions.

It transpired during the evidence that Harry's confidence with his attorney could not be made public or used against him, as the rules of the court would not permit it, consequently all talks with attorneys were secret. They could only be brought out by himself when asked for in defense.

Harry Adams testified that he saw the bloody rig two days after the tragedy and thought there was the mark of a bloody hand upon one of the buggy bars holding up the top. He was not cross-examined.

Then came the testimony of M. D. Wilson, which had created such a consternation. Mr. Wilson stated that both attorneys for both the State and defense had called on him, but he had refused to tell what he knew. Therefore, when he went on the stand neither side knew to what he would testify. He had known Miss Ging for years as a customer when he had a livery barn down-town, and was sure it was her he saw in Mr. Goosman's rig the night of the murder. He did not know it was Harry Hayward with her at the time, for he had never seen him, but he recognized him as the man two days later when he saw him at the police station. His testimony was the event of the day and will perhaps give both sides much work in hunting up evidence and in summing up before the jury. Court adjourned an hour before the time, as Mr. Erwin had run out of witnesses.

The defense in the morning resumed its efforts to impeach the testimony of Blixt, the particular line of attack being against the story Blixt told on the stand of having gone to see some acquaintance in South Minneapolis immediately after the commission of the crime. The evidence of Ole Thorsen, his wife, and Mary Larson established at least a doubt that Blixt visited the house on Twelfth avenue South which he claimed to have visited that night.

STATION AGENT KILLS HIMSELF.

Confesses a Shortage of $100 and Then Ends His Life.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—C. J. Bowman, who has been agent for the Wabash railway and the Pacific Express company at Riverton, this morning told two representatives of the companies that he was $100 short in his accounts. He disappeared as soon as the train pulled out, went directly home, said good-by to his young wife, and returned to the depot, where he entered an empty box car, placed a revolver in his mouth and killed himself. Bowman had been at work for some time on an invention for a short distance commercial telephone to work without batteries, upon which he had applied for a patent, and from which he expected to make a fortune. It is believed his shortage was due to using the funds of the companies he represented in promoting this invention.

A. P. A. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS STOLEN.

Midnight Robbery in the "True American" Office in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Three men stuck their heads out of a window on the third floor of the Allen Building at 1 o'clock this morning and shouted "Murder!" Men in the street caught up the cry until the police came. In the office of the *True American*, an A. P. A. weekly publication, H. T. Beedle, manager of the paper, B. J. Herbert, bookkeeper, and A. H. Guessel, foreman, said their office had just been broken into by three burglars who bound them and robbed the office of the subscription books of the paper.

KILLS HIS WIFE AND THEN HIMSELF.

Double Tragedy in a Lonely Cabin Near Terry, Mont.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—A double tragedy occurred a few days ago in a lonely cabin on a sheep ranch in Custer County thirty-five miles from the Town of Terry. A rancher named August Renn shot and killed his wife and then killed himself. Both had lain dead several days before any one came that way. Renn came to Montana from Nebraska and has two brothers living in the neighborhood. His victim was his second wife. No motive can be found, as they apparently lived happily.

ADMITS HE IS A COUNTERFEITER.

Barber and His Woman Employer Arrested in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—James Sazaman and Mrs. Shemanski, living at No. 500 Mitchell street, were arrested this morning on a charge of counterfeiting. Sazaman is a barber by trade and is employed by Mrs. Shemanski, whose husband committed suicide six months ago. The charge against him is raising a $1 bill to the denomination of $20. Sazaman confessed to having not only tampered with the bill in question, but to having done similar work for some time. Mr. Shemanski, he says, formerly passed the money.

TO BUILD SMELTER IN COLORADO CITY.

Project Under Way of a Syndicate of British Capitalists.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 15—[Special.]—It is said a syndicate of British capitalists has been organized to build a smelter at Colorado City. The company is styled The London and Cripple Creek Reduction Corporation. The paid-up capital is $650,000. The company has secured an option on fifty-four acres adjoining Colorado City, including the iron furnace and glass works, the former of which is to be turned into a smelter. Francis Lowley, proprietor of the London *Telegraph*, is said to be the President of the company. Charles Hascall is the local agent.

PLAN TO MASS THE INDEBTEDNESS.

United Elevator Company of St. Louis to Sell $1,215,000 in Bonds.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Negotiations are now in progress whereby the United Elevator company of St. Louis will make a new issue of bonds July 1 amounting to $1,215,000. This will be done to mass the entire bonded indebtedness of the company into series. It has been said Hugh Rodgers, Vice-President and Chairman of the Bond committee of the company, has been in correspondence with a London syndicate of capitalists with a view of placing the entire issue there at a low rate of interest. B. L. Slack, Secretary of the company, denies that any such effort has been made. The bonds will be offered for sale in St. Louis.

CURIOUS POINTS OF LAW IN COURT.

Woman Drowns Herself with Her Children—Which Died First?

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The will left by Mrs. Notson, the Omaha schoolteacher who is supposed to have jumped into the Missouri River with her two children, is on file in the Probate Court. In the estate is personal property worth $2,000 in the shape of a life insurance policy written by the Massachusetts company. According to law if Mrs. Notson died after her children did, supposing that they were all drowned, then her mother gets the property. If Mrs. Notson's children outlived her then their heirs, in this case their father, get the property. The court is asked to determine this question and the insurance company asks for proof of death.

SAY J. H. CONKELL WAS MURDERED.

Sexton and Gravedigger at Canton, O., Charged with the Crime.

Canton, O., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Sexton E. Wetzman and Gravedigger Joe Moeging of the Letonia cemetery are under arrest, charged with the murder of J. H. Conkell, a monument dealer of this city, who has been missing since Oct. 11, and who had $400 when last seen. Their preliminary hearing began today. The State expects to produce eye-witnesses of the struggle who saw the victim put in the receiving vault, but had supposed he was drunk and was being frightened into sobriety. The present whereabouts of the body has not been made known.

DIES FOR MURDER IN KANSAS CITY.

Execution of Philip Martin for Killing Eli Stillwell.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15.—Philip Martin, the murderer of Eli Stillwell, was hanged here this morning. The trap fell at 9:15 and Martin was pronounced dead a few minutes later. July 4, 1893, Martin and a companion named Lyle met Eli Stillwell, who was intoxicated. Stillwell jostled against them, and Martin stabbed Stillwell to the heart. Martin and Lyle were arrested. Lyle was acquitted, but Martin maintained his innocence to the last, saying Lyle was the murderer. Martin was a negro.

PLOT FOR WHOLESALE JAIL DELIVERY.

Powder Smuggled Into a Cell, but Discovered by the Officials.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—A plot was discovered this afternoon to blow the locks off the Webster County Jail and liberate the prisoners. The officers got an inkling of the scheme and searched the jail, discovering a large quantity of powder. A stranger from St. Paul named Frank Hanley was arrested and confessed to smuggling in the explosive. Bob Allen and John Domeska, two toughs of the town, are implicated also.

CAN GET PAY FROM ONLY ONE SOURCE.

Insurance Company Not Liable When a Railroad Pays the Damages.

New Hampton, Ia., Feb. 15.—L. H. Weller, ex-Congressman, lost some hay on his farm by fire. A Chicago Great Western railroad engine caused the fire and he recovered $300 damages from the company. He also recovered $100 insurance from the County Mutual company. When the insurance company learned of his having also received pay from the railroad it began an action to recover back the $100 paid. Judge Fellows decided absolutely against Weller. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court.

GREAT FOX HUNT AT CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Five Hundred Men and Boys Catch One Rabbit in the Day.

Champaign, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—About five hundred men and boys took part in a fox hunt here today. It was continued throughout the day and as a hunt was a pronounced success. Not a fox was seen. One rabbit represented the day's catch.

Northwest Notes.

J. R. Robinson was killed at Menominee, Mich., by a log rolling on him.

P. T. O'Brien is to erect a new opera-house at Elwood, Ind., to cost $50,000.

James Connerton, a rich farmer, was found frozen to death near La Salle, Ill.

Mary Wise, 14, was killed at Alliance, O., by the accidental discharge of a gun.

The new building of the Creve Coeur club was dedicated last evening at Peoria, Ill.

The Michigan Political Science Association held a meeting and reception yesterday at Kalamazoo.

Adam White was acquitted at Columbia City, Ind., of the charge of killing Ambrose Croxton Dec. 18.

Mendota, Ill., has entered the contest for the location of the proposed new Normal School in Northern Illinois.

Five boys, ranging in age from 12 to 18 years, were taken from Marion, Ill., to Pontiac yesterday for burglary.

Charles Patterson was indicted at Lebanon, Ind., for the murder of Hiram McDonald at Thorntown Aug. 17 last.

William J. Lavelle yesterday got a verdict of $11,000 damages against the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad.

A new paper, *Hail Endeavorers*, appeared yesterday at Hope, Ind. It is to be devoted to the interests of the Moravian churches.

C. C. Moore of Kansas City, Mo., killed himself on a Missouri Pacific train. His dead body was found when the train reached St. Louis.

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PLAY WITH THE RATE

EXCEPTIONS FOR PACKERS MAY BREAK CAR MILEAGE AGREEMENT.

Western Roads Fail to Respond to Request for Vote on the Three-Fourths of a Cent Schedule—Chairman Midgley Issues a Circular—Eastern Roads Make No Attempt to Maintain the Scale of This Class—Changes in the Rules—General Railroad News.

About three months ago the Western roads adopted an agreement reducing the rates paid for the use of cars not owned by the companies themselves to six mills a car for a mile. Subsequently the Eastern roads adopted a similar agreement. It was believed at the time this action would save thousands of dollars to the railroad companies. It would no doubt have had that effect if the railroads had stuck to the agreement as originally adopted. But the Standard Oil company, which owns most of the tank cars now in use, and the big packers, who furnish their own refrigerator cars, did not propose to have their revenues cut down in order to increase those of the railroads. They made their influence felt with some of the railroads, induced them to make contracts at a higher mileage rate than provided for by the agreement, and as a result the agreement was amended and a rate of three-quarters of a cent fixed for use of tank and refrigerator cars. This tinkering with the rates is likely to prove fatal to the agreement. Several of the Western roads thus far have failed to respond to the request for a vote for the three-quarters of a cent mileage on refrigerator cars and the Eastern lines are making no attempt whatever to maintain agreed rates or submit to the provisions of the new agreement.

Chairman Midgley has just issued a circular to the members of the car mileage agreement explaining his failure to announce the vote on the proposition to raise the mileage for refrigerator cars to three-quarters of a cent a mile. The votes on the proposition, he says, have come in slowly. Inquiry addressed to Commissioner Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association elicited the reply that all companies in joint rate committee territory (that is, east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio) have not yet reported; while in the West scarcely one-half the parties to the car mileage agreement have responded. About thirty or more railroad companies, comprised in the Western car mileage agreement, have approved the adoption of the recommendation submitted by Mr. Midgley Jan. 10, and there were but three which voted in the negative. Those which have answered include the larger companies, and as many who have not replied, Mr. Midgley says, doubtless have little interchange with Eastern railroads, he would not hesitate in declaring the result, provided notice of concurrence on the part of the Eastern roads had been received.

Several of the Western railroads, Mr. Midgley adds, in recording their votes expressed the opinion the rates should be made uniform for the use of refrigerator cars owned or controlled by railroad companies; or in other words the advance should not be limited to refrigerator cars interchanged between Eastern roads on the one hand and Western roads on the other, but should be applied alike to refrigerator cars interchanged between all railroad companies. Such, in the judgment of Mr. Midgley, would be the inevitable outcome. Members of the committee, he says, will remember the prediction, during the conference with Eastern roads Jan. 9 last, that if the recommendations then made were to be adopted it would result in the abandonment of six mills for the use of refrigerator cars and the substitution of three-quarters of a cent on all such cars that were not by special contract assured a higher rate. He thought then and still thinks such action will be necessary to avoid confusion. The attempted maintenance of three different rates of mileage for the use of the same description of freight car would provoke nothing but trouble.

NOT ABLE TO SETTLE THE COAL WAR.

Time Contracts Stand in the Way of Restoration of Rates.

There is but little prospect of an immediate adjustment of the coal rate war from Illinois and Indiana mines. A meeting of the representatives of the various roads interested in this matter was held yesterday at the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad office and the fact developed that large contracts had been made at a 70-cent and 80-cent rate which could not be abrogated before the end of April. As long as these contracts are in existence, it was asserted, it would be useless to attempt an advance above the rates named before. There is danger, however, that even the above-named rates cannot be maintained if the Wabash does not cancel its 50-cent rate from some of the Illinois mines. An effort is being made to induce the Wabash to advance its rates to correspond with those made by the other roads. General Manager Hayes of the Wabash had a long conference with the managers of the Illinois Central and Eastern Illinois regarding the matter and he may submit to their request. Anyway the public is benefited by this fight. It insures cheap coal throughout the winter. Had it not been for this trouble the price of coal no doubt would have been raised to exorbitant figures, and their failure to do so is perhaps the reason why coal dealers are finding fault with the railroads.

CHANGES IN RATES AND THE RULES.

Important Action Taken by the Western Trunk Line Committee.

A. C. Bird, Chairman of the Western Trunk Line committee, announces the adoption of the following changes in the rates and rules: Between all points in association territory the estimated weight of 400 pounds per barrel should be applied on shipments of petroleum and its oil products in barrels. It was decided to reëstablish the classification and rating on eggs, butter, and dressed poultry, C. L. and L. C. L., in effect previous to Jan. 1, 1895, establishing on live poultry, C. L., fourth class rates, minimum 20,000 pounds, no stop to be allowed to finish loading either with or without charge. This was done on account of the action of the Trans-Missouri Rate committee establishing third class rate on butter, eggs, and dressed poultry from points west of the Missouri River. Agreement was reached for the application of first-class rates on tea in caddies or chests between all points in the territory of the association. The classification in effect prior to Jan. 1 last, on hats and caps is to be restored, which has the effect of continuing first-class rates on same. Agreement was also reached for the application of $50 per standard car on cattle from Memphis to Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth, and St. Joseph. Upon shipments of mixed car loads of fresh meat and packing-house products consigned to points east of the Indiana-Illinois State Line, the car load rates on each should govern subject to a minimum charge of 20,000 pounds, at the dressed beef rate for the entire shipment. All these changes will become effective Feb. 20, 1895.

CALDWELL'S NEW MISSION AT DENVER.

Rio Grande and Union Pacific Trouble Adjusted—Canadian Pacific Roiled.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 15.—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Trunk Lines committee left today for St. Louis, and tomorrow will send out a circular to the roads interested giving the particulars of the agreement at the conference of passenger agents concluded in this city today. Under the agreement by which the boycott against the Union Pacific is raised and the Oregon gateway thrown open the basis of division is to be the same as it was prior to Nov. 1, 1891. The Denver and Rio Grande will not sign the agreement until the Western association establishes subcommittee headquarters in Denver to control trans-Missouri business. The difference between the Union Pacific and the Rio Grande Western was adjusted today, and an agreement reached that the former should grant side trips from Ogden to Salt Lake and the latter issue stop-overs only on round-trip and highest first-class one-way tickets.

[The Santa Fé has wired Chairman Caldwell it will not support the proposition to establish Trans-Missouri headquarters at Denver. It has no objection, however, to establishing headquarters of the Colorado-Utah committee at Denver. Mr. Caldwell's conference with the Missouri Pacific officials is watched with considerable interest. Fears are expressed that the Missouri Pacific will demand concessions as a condition to join which cannot be granted. There is little prospect of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas becoming a member. This road has got up a fight with the Texas Pacific, which is playing havoc with passenger rates from Texas points. Another road which thus far has failed to join is the Minneapolis and St. Louis. The most serious complication, however, is the attitude lately assumed by the Canadian Pacific regarding the fight on immigrant rates by the Grand Trunk. The latter is said to be paying $6 commission on each ticket and the Canadian Pacific thinks the Grand Trunk receives aid from some of the Western roads. It wants the positive and undivided aid of the Western lines in its conflict with the Grand Trunk, and if that is not accorded it may go back on its agreement with the Western roads.]

FIGHT BETWEEN FAST MAIL TRAINS.

Northern Pacific Holds the Service to the Coast Despite the Burlington.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The prompt maneuvers and determination of Northern Pacific officials have saved to St. Paul the government mail train between the North Pacific coast and Puget Sound points and Chicago. Few people are aware of the bitter struggle which the Northern Pacific and Burlington systems have been carrying on recently to gain the superiority in east-bound time, the latter to secure the mail contract and the former to retain it. The result of it all is the time between the coast and Chicago via St. Paul has been reduced fourteen hours and three-quarters and the Northern Pacific keeps the mail. Burlington recently reduced its time seven hours, getting into Chicago at 2 p. m., as against 9:40 p. m. by the Northern Pacific. Then it demanded the government mail contract, which is given to the line making thirty minutes better time than competitors, all else being equal. The Northern Pacific was forced to change its time immediately and shorten it, too, very materially. The contract was awarded by the government today.

Receiver Fink Takes Charge.

Henry Fink, who a few days ago was appointed receiver of the Norfolk and Western railroad, announces the following appointments: William G. McDowell, Treasurer, office at Philadelphia; M. C. Jamison, Controller, office Philadelphia; Joseph W. Coxe, Auditor, office Roanoke, Va. All traffic balances, mileage balances, and claims due to connecting roads, arising out of the operation of the above named road prior to Feb. 7, will be settled by the receiver under the authority of his appointment, and all claims for wages, materials, and supplies incurred by the company growing out of the operation of the road in his charge, will be paid by the receiver.

Coal Company Operators Wait.

The representatives of the coal companies of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, who have been at the Great Northern two or three days looking over the Chicago field and the railroad wars which have cut down the price of bituminous coal so severely, returned home yesterday. Several conferences were held during their stay in the city, but it is reported nothing was agreed upon, the prevailing sentiment being it was wise to wait and see if the Western roads would not maintain peace before precipitating a much more serious warfare. The coal men expect to meet here again by Feb. 26, in case peace is not fully restored between the Western roads by that time.

Railway News Brevities.

Notice for a special meeting of the Western Freight Association was issued yesterday by Chairman Midgley, to be held in "The Rookery," Chicago, commencing Tuesday, March 12.

The receivers of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railway deny the New York statement that they had made an unfavorable report of the physical condition of the road. Their report will not be completed before March 1.

At the annual meeting of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad stockholders in Toledo last Tuesday the matter of absorption of the Valley road was postponed for thirty days, pending the decision of Judge Ricks as to which mortgage shall be foreclosed.

A statement of the Erie railway's business for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1894, was filed a day or two ago at Albany by Receivers King and McCullough. It shows that gross earnings from operation were $6,631,100; operating expenses; $4,508,632; net earnings, $2,122,468, less proportions due to leased lines which are worked on a percentage of earnings, $620,933, leaving real net earnings $1,501,535.

A meeting of the Western Freight Association will be held in this city Tuesday, Feb. 19, to check rates on butter, eggs and dressed poultry to govern at intermediate points east of the Missouri River. The following subjects also will be considered: Grain and live stock between points in Minnesota and South Dakota, and Council Bluffs and Omaha; packing house products from Iowa packing points to Middle States territory; rates on fertilizer from Iowa points to Mississippi River points.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AFFAIRS.

Sons of the Revolution Will Celebrate It at Grace Church.

The Rev. Dr. Walter Delafield, Henry Walbridge Dudley, Bishop W. E. McLaren, and Arthur Leffingwell, the Committee of Arrangements of the Sons of the Revolution, announce that the celebration of the 163d anniversary of Washington's birthday will be held at Grace Church, and that the address will be delivered by Bishop George F. Seymour of Springfield. The following military officers, clubs, and other societies will be in attendance:

Gen. Thomas H. Ruger and staff, Department of the Missouri, U. S. A.

Gen. Harris A. Wheeler and staff, First Brigade, I. N. G.

Col. Henry L. Turner and staff, First Regiment, I. N. G.

Col. George M. Moulton and staff, Second Regiment, I. N. G.

Col. Francis T. Colby and staff, Seventh Regiment, I. N. G.

The following clubs will be represented:

Ashland, Calumet, Chicago, Columbus, Commercial, Hamilton, Illinois, Kenwood, Iroquois, Marquette, Press, Union, Union League, University, Standard, and Douglas.

The Illinois Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Post Commanders, Grand Army of the Republic.

Illinois Society Colonial Wars.

Illinois Society Sons of the American Revolution.

The Federal Judges residing in Chicago and the leading clergy of Chicago.

Nativity Council No. 22, Young Men's Institute, will celebrate the 163d anniversary of Washington's birthday at Germania Hall, Halsted and Thirty-fourth streets. The orator of the evening will be the Rev. D. P. O'Brien, Supreme Delegate of the Young Men's Institute.

BECAUSE THE SWAN'S MATE DIED.

Oakwoods Cemetery Loses a Bird and a Suit Is the Result.

Louis Nash, Superintendent of the Casino, and Robert Reed, one of his employés, were arraigned in Justice Quinn's court at Hyde Park yesterday, charged with being disorderly in Oakwoods Cemetery. The case against them was dismissed, and Mr. Nash forthwith instructed Attorney Ed Reeves to institute suit for $10,000 damages against the Oakwoods Cemetery Association for false arrest. The cause of all the trouble was a swan. Some time ago Frank H. Hall borrowed two swans from the cemetery to use in his circus. One of them died Wednesday night, and, thinking the other would be lonely without its mate, Mr. Hall sent it back to the cemetery by Mr. Nash. The manager of the cemetery was indignant when the men came there with the lone bird. He asked where was the other swan, and when he learned it was dead ordered them to take the swan away. They refused, and he called a policeman, who put the men and the swan in a patrol wagon and took them to the Woodlawn Police Station. They gave bond for their appearance yesterday morning, when the charges against them were dismissed. The swan was left at the police station.

SUES FOR MONEY LOST AT CARDS.

Citizen Asks the Court for Judgment, Although He Is Not the Player.

John Condon and Samuel Dahl are defendants in a suit begun in the Superior Court by J. S. Smith to recover $12,390 for alleged losses in a gambling-house at No. 14 Quincy street. Smith, the plaintiff, was not the loser of the money, but he brings the suit under the statute which provides that in case of the failure of the loser to sue for recovery any citizen can, after the expiration of six months, bring suit for three times the amount lost, one-half to go to the county and the other half to himself for his trouble. Attorney W. D. Carlile, who began the suit for Smith, says that April 11 last A. M. Holton went into the house, the proprietors of which were Condon and Dahl, and lost about $4,100 in play.

The Largest on Record.

The largest car of dining tables ever shipped from Grand Rapids was received by the Tobey Furniture Company this week. Another car of the same size follows next week. One of their mammoth sales must be approaching.

MUST HAVE MORE AIR.

JUDGES IN THE COUNTY BUILDING MAKE A DEMAND.

Unless Better Ventilation Is Provided in the Building the Men on the Bench Will Refuse to Hold Court in the Building—Even Now They Will Remain There Only for the Time Absolutely Necessary Each Day—Petition Asking Relief Recites a Bad State of Affairs.

The Judges of the courts of record have addressed the following petition to the Board of County Commissioners. All the Judges with the exception of Adams, Burke, and Goggin have signed the petition. Their signatures will be obtained this morning and the petition will be submitted today:

To the Board of County Commissioners: The undersigned, Judges of the courts of record, present this, their petition, that your honorable board will, at the earliest practicable moment, cause measures to be taken for the proper ventilation of the court-rooms in the County Building and for the improvement of the sanitary condition thereof. The system or plan of ventilation originally designed has not been put in operation for several years last past, and on account of the many changes and alterations made in the building the original plan of ventilation cannot now be used.

In the Court-House, when first built, the halls (upon all the floors) running through the building in the shape of a Greek cross, terminated at the outer walls at large windows. This gave some chance of obtaining fresh air in the halls, but these ends of the halls, except one, upon all the three floors above the basement have been cut off and made into rooms. One stairway running from the upper floor to the basement has been removed and two out of five entrances from the ground or basement floor have been closed up and another one ordered closed. Every flue from the court rooms and from all the many water closets lead up into an attic or loft, and in falling weather the mixed contents of the attic are forced down the flues into the court rooms to be breathed by those occupying the same.

In April, 1894, the City Health Department investigated the sanitary condition of the Court House, condemned the same, and reported that the ventilation was also defective. In that report it is stated among other things:

That there not being sufficient provision for its exit to the outer air, this foul air finding its way from the different rooms circulates in the attic and is forced down and back through the same channels into the rooms below. That the plumbing fixtures throughout the building are of a pattern condemned by the city years ago, and are without exception defective and unfit for use. That the entire drainage system was put under test, found leaking, and is in very poor condition. The sewer air from the leaking drains finds its way up the elevator shafts, assisted by their motion, and is distributed impartially to every one doing business in the building. Changes have been made in the plumbing from time to time, pipes cut off, the ends stopped with corks or putty, and in some cases have been simply flattened together, thus allowing the escape of sewer gas into the rooms adjoining.

The official making the report continues: "I can only characterize the plumbing and drainage of the building as unfit for use and dangerous to health. It should be torn out root and branch at once if the authorities have any regard for the health of those whose duty or business compel them to occupy the building," and he concludes by saying: "The Department of Health would not permit such a condition to exist in the case of a building owned by a private individual."

We would also call your attention to the chemical and bacteriological examination of the air of the county building, made at the same time, wherein it is stated, among other things, that "the number of bacteria has been determined in an average cubic meter of air (this is about a cubic yard in amount). Number of bacteria:

"Closet..............2,900

"Court-room..............4,200

"This includes all organisms found. Pure country air gives an average number of bacteria to the cubic meter during summer of 250."

Notwithstanding these reports were laid before the last County Board absolutely nothing was done. Within seven years past five of our Judges—Rogers, Gardner, Williamson, Sugg, and Kettelle—have died of diseases directly caused or fatally terminated by the foul condition of the building in which they were forced to perform their judicial labors. We are advised that there is not a Judge upon the bench who is not more or less seriously affected by the bad sanitary condition of the court-rooms, while several of them are now sick and unable to hold court for days at a time. The people when they elected us did not expect the sacrifice of our lives or of our health in the performance of our judicial functions.

A number of us feel that unless relief is afforded at once we shall be compelled to refuse to hold court in the building, while others express the determination that they will only hold court for such length of time each only as they can do so without detriment to their health.

If the public business is to suffer we wish the people to understand who is responsible therefor. Respectfully,

Superior Court Judges.	*Circuit Court Judges.*
W. C. EWING.	MURRAY F. TULEY, Chief Justice.
HENRY V. FREEMAN.	O. H. HORTON.
ARTHUR H. CHETLAIN.	RICHARD W. CLIFFORD.
THEODORE BRENTANO.	ABNER SMITH.
NATHANIEL C. SEARS.	JOHN GIBBONS.
PHILIP STEIN.	ELBRIDGE HANECY.
JONAS HUTCHINSON.	FRANK BAKER.
GEORGE F. BLANKE.	E. F. DUNNE.
JOHN BARTON PAYNE.	THOMAS G. WINDES.
County Court Judge.	RICHARD S. TUTHILL.
ORRIN N. CARTER.	*Probate Court Judge.*
	C. C. KOHLSAAT.

Mining Row in Court.

Alvin E. Crocker, one of the defendants in the suit of William F. Manley against the San Javier Mining and Milling company, filed an answer in the Superior Court yesterday denying that the company is a swindling concern and alleging that it owns valuable mines near La Ventura, Mexico, in the development of which over $150,000 has been invested. Manley filed a bill in which he alleged that the company is the owner of an alleged mine which was "salted" by Crocker and others connected with the company with the object of inducing him (Manley) to invest. He did invest, he asserts, to the extent of $22,500 worth of Austin property, which he exchanged for stock of the company. Crocker says in his answer that the allegations of the complainant are untrue. He denies that the company and its mines are a fraud and says that if Manley holds on to his stock he will realize much more than he invested.

Grows Out of the Smoke Nuisance.

Judge Hanecy is trying the suit of Peter Schille against George Petrey, which grew out of a prosecution for alleged violation of the smoke ordiance. Peter Schille was engaged in the manufacture of preserves a number of years ago at Schiller and Wells streets. In July, 1892, he was arrested with his son, Theodore M. Schille. On trial the fact that Peter Schille had no interest in the business came out. He was therefore discharged and began suit for $5,000 damages against Petrey because the latter was the person who had sworn out the warrant for his arrest.

Court Notes.

Letters of administration were granted yesterday in the Probate Court on the estate of Johannes Adank, who died Feb. 11. The estate was valued at $145,000, of which $60,000 is in personal property. The heirs are Elizabeth Adank, the widow, and seven children.

August Kloecker, the administrator of the estate of Paul Reimer, filed a petition in the Probate Court yesterday showing that Dec. 23, 1893, he paid to John C. Trainer, attorney for the estate, $592 to satisfy a mortgage on real estate belonging to the estate. The petitioner says that Mr. Trainer neglected to pay off the mortgage. The court entered an order that Trainer should pay the money within ten days.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE BLANKE—6,935—Abram E. Mabie, admr. estate of Jessie Murton, decd., vs. C. W. Partridge and Charles Netcher; on findg, $643 and sat.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—6,394—Henry A. Foster, admr. estate of William Haney, decd., vs. Chicago Telephone Co.; on findg., $100 and sat.

JUDGE DUNNE—2,297—Christian Gustafson vs. Chicago and Northwestern Ry. Co.; on findg., $960 and sat.—139,697—Frank Foster vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.; on findg., $60 and sat.—1,272—The Midland Co. vs. Willis T. Griffith; on findg., $60 and sat.

JUDGE HANECY—4,714—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Jacob Lewis; on dflt., $2,536.30.—11,954—Samuel Schram vs. W. Mackey; same, $256.31.

JUDGE BAKER—2,763—Sarah Nieman vs. The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.; on findg., $40 and sat.

JUDGE BURKE—5,386—John J. Zimmerman vs. Phelonian L. and Margarett Austin; on ver., $7,000 (ex parte).—5,398—Adolph Schwartz vs. Keebler & Co. and Emil Hart; on ver., $412.50 (ex parte).—5,538—Wm. W. Charles vs. M. E. Cook; on ver., $404.83 (ex parte).

Decrees.

JUDGE TUTHILL—132,049—Storke vs. Trederbohe; dec. sale.—4,112—Divorce, David Goldtrap from Cora Goldtrap.

JUDGE BRENTANO—4,529—Hutchison vs. Red Oak Investment Co.; defi. dec.—4,477—Granger vs. Marshall; dec. sale.

JUDGE WINDES—194—Riddle vs. Schoenberger; decree.—6,135—Keen, trustee, vs. Koplin, dec. sale.

JUDGE PAYNE—3,814—The Commercial National Bank vs. Phillipson; dec. sale.—3,202—Lake View B. and L. Assn. vs. Smith; same.—4,182—Margaret Goughron et al. vs. Bridget Goughron et al.; decree.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Default divorces.

JUDGE STEIN—Motions.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Set motions. Default divorces continued one week.

JUDGE SMITH—Motions.

JUDGE WINDES—9:30 a. m.—Default divorces.

JUDGE HANECY—Motions.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Decision No. 113 and motions for new trials.

JUDGE ADAMS—No announcement.

JUDGE SEARS—(In Judge Hutchinson's chambers)—Motions for new trials.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Contested motions.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—No court.

JUDGE BLANKE—Motions.

JUDGE BAKER—Motions.

JUDGE BURKE—Motions.

JUDGE DUNNE—Motions and decision No. 9,006.

JUDGE GIBBONS—Motions.

JUDGE PAYNE—Default divorces.

JUDGE CARTER (County Court)—10 a. m.—Nos. 12,381, 12,430, and decision No. 9,224.

JUDGE DONNELLY—(County Court, Room 333) Motions for new trials in short cause cases.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT (Probate Court)—No court.

JUDGE TULEY—(Criminal Court, Branch No. 1)—No. 2,895 on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—(Branch No. 2)—Nos. 3,346.

JUDGE HORTON—(Branch No. 3)—Call not extended.

JUDGE FREEMAN—(Branch No. 4)—No. 2,753 on trial.

JUDGE EWING—(Branch No. 5)—No call.

JUDGE CHETLAIN—(Branch No. 6)—No call.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—United States Circuit Court—General business.

Court Calls for Monday.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Contested motions.

JUDGE STEIN—Short cause calendar Nos. 15,441, 15,362, 14,890, 14,557, 15,954, 13,157, 13,156, 14,466, 15,916, 14,722, 15,458, 15,638, 12,041, 14,195, 15,456, 15,988, 15,444, 16,130, 15,828, 8,780.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Contested motions.

JUDGE SMITH—Short cause calendar Nos. 9,440, 96,314, 9,725, 12,931, 3,641, 13,851, 11,189, 10,046, 10,047, 10,786, 14,771.

JUDGE WINDES—Contested motions.

JUDGE HANECY—10 a. m.—First call—Nos. 601 to 700 inclusive. Short cause calendar—Nos. 14,204, 13,804, 12,343, 10,596, 13,362, 14,353, 13,649, 12,818, 9,192, 14,958.

JUDGE ADAMS—Short cause calendar—Nos. 13,967, 9,698, 13,341, 12,950, 12,469, 11,272, 13,623, 14,267, 9,682, 12,638.

JUDGE GOGGIN—Short cause calendar—Nos. 234, 7,631, 11,340, 12,596, 12,960, 12,543, 13,684, 12,955, 9,784, 13,737, 10,083, 14,849, 15,875, 4,647, 13,862, 12,919.

JUDGE BLANKE—Short cause cal.—Nos. 12,320, 10,711, 15,820, 15,220, 15,548, 13,996, 13,231, 14,690, 11,679, 14,578, 12,924, 14,508, 14,170, 11,230, 11,229, 13,510, 12,491, 14,499, 15,123, 7,217, 14,868, 14,734, 15,843.

JUDGE SEARS—Criminal Court.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Short cause cal.—Nos. 15,030, 15,890, 15,389, 15,378, 15,614, 13,187, 8,986, 4,272, 14,908, 16,172, 16,304, 15,988, 15,885, 15,842, 15,377, 15,588.

JUDGE BAKER—No. 122,903 on trial.

JUDGE BURKE—Short cause cal. Nos. 12,254, 14,103, 12,718, 12,313, 13,459, 2,926, 128,116, 11,220, 13,833, 13,255, 13,352, 6,271, 14,795, 14,843, 11,845, 4,639, 14,854, and 14,316.

JUDGE DUNNE—Short cause cal. Nos. 10,978, 13,228, 13,988, 12,890, 12,472, 11,705, 14,373, 13,150, 10,715, 10,772, 13,566, 13,501, and No. 2,222 on trial.

JUDGE GIBBONS—Short cause cal. Nos. 10,588, 11,297, 11,453, 9,526, 11,090, 11,123, 10,176, 9,129, 11,780, 134,826, 12,214, 11,011, 8,534, 12,226, and 12,140.

JUDGE PAYNE—No announcement.

JUDGE CARTER—(County Court) 10 a. m.—Nos. 12,502, 12,503.

JUDGE DONNELLY—(County Court, Room 333) 9:30 a. m.—Short cause calendar Nos. 12,153, 12,267, 12,320, 12,331, 12,374, 12,405, 12,417, 12,418, 12,441, 12,444, 12,453, 12,467, 12,481, 12,484, 12,489, 12,490. No. 12,280 on trial.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—(Probate Court)—Adjudication.

JUDGE TULEY—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—No call.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Branch No. 2—Nos. 2,774, 2,819, 2,953, 2,971, 2,991, 2,993, 2,997, 3,000, 3,019, 3,022, 1,113.

JUDGE HORTON—Branch No. 3—Nos. 2,967, 3,063, 2,963, 2,762, 2,774, 2,778, 3,016, 2,984, 3,040, 3,058, 3,061, 3,088.

JUDGE SEARS—Branch No. 6—Nos. 2,784, 2,788, 2,791, 2,817, 2,821, 2,838, 2,842, 2,843, 2,846, 2,860, 3,130.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—United States Circuit Court—Greenhut contempt.

JUDGE GROSSCUP—United States District Court—Call for admiralty docket and the assignment of cases for trial.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court these cases were submitted:

Hannah et al. vs. Mosser et al.

Fuller et al. vs. Swensberg et al.

Eakright vs. Torrent.

Fisk vs. Mills.

McLellan vs. Fort Wayne and Belle Isle Railway Company.

Campau vs. City of Detroit.

Bowyer vs. Sowles.

Court has adjourned until Feb. 26, when opinions will be filed and motions heard.

RECEIVERSHIP IS NOW IN CHARGE.

Whisky Trust Business Transferred Here on a Creditors' Petition.

The receivership of the whisky trust is removed from the United States court at Peoria to the office in Chicago, an order for the removal of the cause being made yesterday by Judge Grosscup on petition of C. H. Graves & Co. of Boston. The firm secured a judgment against the trust Feb. 12 in the State court at Peoria for $2,401, and as the property was in the hands of the receivers they filed a supplementary bill for the appointment of receivers of the trust as to their claim and that of all other creditors, charging the trust with being insolvent, and requesting that its affairs be wound up. The bill asked that the same receivers as in the Olmstead application be appointed and that the cause be removed to the northern division of the district. Judge Grosscup entered an order as to all the requests except as to instructing the receivers to wind up the affairs. As the papers in the case are already kept in Chicago for the accommodation of the receivers and attorneys the only change was in docketing them in the court clerk's office here.

Pearline, the best washing compound; pound size reduced to 10c. Chas. H. Slack, 122-124 Wabash avenue.

SWALM IS ARRESTED.

HE IS CHARGED WITH OBTAINING MONEY ON FALSE PRETENSES.

John Cornelius Swalm or Cornelius Hamilton Swalm Is His Name and He Is Said to Be an Architect—The Complainant Is William Lingenfelter, Who Says the Defendant Borrowed $25 from Him on a Wrong Story—History of the Man's Career.

John Cornelius Swalm, alias Cornelius Hamilton Swalm, was arrested at 12 o'clock Thursday night by Capt. Hansberry of the Town of Cicero police on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. The complainant is William Lingenfelter, a plumber and dealer in heating apparatus in Austin, who says he lent Swalm $25 on representations that were not founded on fact. His story is that Swalm, who says he is an architect and engineer and has an office at No. 186 California avenue, showed him a plan for a residence he had contracted to build for a Dr. Bennett and then asked for the loan of $25, intimating that for the accommodation he would give Lingenfelter the contract for supplying the heating and plumbing plants in the building. Swalm got the money. Lingenfelter says he has learned since that Swalm had no contract to build a house for Dr. Bennett and that he was the victim of a fraud.

Swalm has a prior record which was printed in THE TRIBUNE Feb. 18, 1893, in which charges of swindling by the same method are made. Mr. Lingenfelter had had no suspicion Swalm was not all right until after he had lent him the money he received a letter which was a request for further assistance. Then he went to Swalm's office to inquire about the contract for Dr. Bennett's building. Swalm said the plans were in the hands of another contractor, and showed Lingenfelter drawings for an Old Ladies' Home at Bannersville, Wis., the work on which he promised to give the plumber. Lingenfelter was now satisfied he was being swindled. He induced Swalm to visit his office, and there compelled him to give up what money he had, $9, and to leave his watch and overcoat as security for the payment of the remainder of the $25. The warrant for Swalm's arrest had been issued previously, and it was served as related.

Other Cases Expected.

Capt. Hansberry is confident he will get a number of other cases against Swalm. He has in his possession a letter the architect wrote to J. W. Mills of the United States Heater company, asking for the loan of at least $75, and as much more as Mr. Mills could spare, to meet a note, promising to give the concern all his work. Mr. Mills was wary and did not part with his money.

Some weeks before Swalm was given attention in THE TRIBUNE in 1893 he obtained in the neighborhood of $200 from G. B. Thompson of the National Hot Water Heater company, which money, it is said, has never been repaid. Swalm made Mr. Thompson's acquaintance through asking him to inspect, as an expert, the heating apparatus in a building for which Swalm said he had the contract. Immediately after this Swalm sent his typewriter to Mr. Thompson with a request for a loan of $75 which was to be returned the next day. The money was lent, but not returned, and subsequently Swalm induced Mr. Thompson to discount notes signed by a contractor named Woodley. None of these obligations was ever paid.

Swalm's Career Recalled.

In February, 1893, Swalm had an office in the Nixon Building, No. 169 La Salle street. Feb. 8 of that year he went away, ostensibly to bid for a contract on a school building in Menominee. His wife said the real object of his journey was to join a young woman who had been employed by him as a typewriter and whose home was in Menominee. As soon as he had left town his office was thronged with creditors, most of them contractors, who had lent him money on representations similar to those made to Lingenfelter. A mortgage of $250 on Swalm's office furniture was foreclosed at this time. Swalm left behind him a wife and several children. Before his departure he was an active member of Oakland Methodist church, taking part in prayer-meetings and other religious exercises. He was a member of several Scottish societies and took pride in wearing the kilt and tartan. A portrait of him in this costume was printed in THE TRIBUNE at the time of his journey to Menominee. Before going he tried to pass a check for $36 on I. W. Blodgett, a druggist at Cottage Grove and Bowen avenues. The check was drawn on the Globe National Bank in favor of Cornelius Swalm & Co. and signed by F. O. Anderson, who was the company of the firm. Mr. Blodgett did not cash the check and learned there were no funds in the bank named to the credit of Swalm & Co. or F. O. Anderson.

German Iron.

Germany's output of pig-iron last year was 5,559,322 tons, an increase of over 600,000 tons, or more than 12 per cent over 1893.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Misses' wash dresses.. The new things of '95—*all* the cutest creations—all the foreign fancies—on sale and show Saturday. The *prices* are phenomenal.

Children's department second floor.

The "Galatea" Children's Gingham Dresses—with yoke and deep ruffle—daintily trimmed with white braid—extra full skirts—all sizes, 4 to 14 years—Saturday 69c

The "Stella" Children's Percale Dresses—with deep ruffle over shoulders—yoke trimmed with fancy insertion—full skirts—all sizes, 4 to 14 years—Saturday 1.00

The "Martha" Children's Percale Dresses—yoke trimmed, with Hamburgh insertion—with embroidery edge—extra full skirts—all sizes, 4 to 14 years—Saturday 1.15

Charming conceits in the new wash dresses of lawns, dimities, and imported ginghams.

SHOES...
LADIES'
$2.50
Eight dollar Shoes for $2.50
Seven dollar Shoes for $2.50
Six dollar Shoes for $2.50
Five dollar Shoes for $2.50
Four dollar Shoes for $2.50
FOREMAN'S,
TWO STORES: 149 and 151 State street, and 109 State street.

The Children's Lunch Basket plays a great part in the building up of our present generation. Good wholesome luncheons provided for the children will give us a healthy people. Food prepared with lard should be avoided and food made with COTTOLENE the great healthful shortening should be supplied freely. Such food is appetizing and readily digested. Preserve your health by using COTTOLENE in preparing all suitable food. Beware of counterfeits.
The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago.

Next Wash Day use SANTA CLAUS SOAP and you will break All Records.
BEST, PUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
Shoes.
"Closing Sale" of Footwear in broken lines of sizes.
Any desired size, however, can be supplied from at least several of the following extraordinary shoe bargains:

Ladies' Shoes:

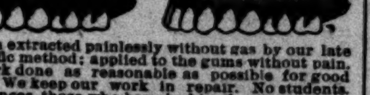
Our $7.50 French Kid Button Boot—hand made—*Manufactured by "E. C. Burt & Co."*	$5.00
Our $6.00 French Kid Button Boot—hand turn—*Manufactured by "E. C. Burt & Co."*	4.00
Our $5.00 Extra Fine Kid Boot—kid or cloth top—button—*Patent trimmed—a hand turned*	
Our $6.00 Kid Top Kid Boot—button—patent tip—*hand turn—common-sense lasts*	
Our $5.00 Royal Kid Button Walking Boot—dongola	3.35
Our $4.00 Kid Boot—cloth top—patent tips—square *or opera toe—button*	3.20
Our $1.95 Kid Shoe—button—square and opera *toe—patent tips*	1.55

Misses' and Children's Shoes:

Our $4.00 Misses' Patent Leather Dress Boot—cloth top—*spring heel—button*	2.25
Our $3.50 Misses' French Kid Boot—button patent *trimmed spring heel—a dressy boot*	2.00
Our $2.50 Misses' Kid Boot—patent tip or plain *toe—button*	1.35
Our $1.35 Misses' Kid School Shoe—button—patent *tip—spring heel—a durable shoe*	1.10
Our $2.00 Children's Kid or Straight Goat Shoe—*patent tip—spring heels*	1.35

Men's Shoes:—
The same proportionate reductions (as above) have been made on all lines of Men's Winter Shoes.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 126 TO 132 MARKET ST. CHICAGO.
SALES FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 23d.
TUESDAY, Feb. 19....DRY GOODS and CLOTHING
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20..BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS ON SAME DAY,
FIRE SALVAGE SALE OF
Harness Leather, Made-up Harnesses, Saddles, Bridles, Reins, Head Stalls, Sweat Pads, Horse Blankets, Whips, Halters, Halter Straps, and Saddlers' Hardware.
THURSDAY, Feb. 21...CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
MERCHANTS, TAKE NOTICE.
OUR OPENING SPRING AUCTION SALES will take place as follows:
TUESDAY, Feb. 26........OPENING SPRING SALE of
Dry Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Linens, Laces, Embroideries, Carpets, Rugs, etc.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27...OPENING SPRING SALE of
Mens', Boys', Women's, Misses', and Children's Leather Footwear.
THURSDAY, Feb. 28.....OPENING SPRING SALE of
Clothing, Woolens in full and cut pieces, Hats, Caps, etc.
ON SAME DAY IN ANNEX,
Opening Spring Sale of Crockery and Glassware.
GEORGE P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.



Teeth extracted painlessly without gas by our late scientific method; applied to the gums without pain. All work done as reasonable as possible for good work. We keep our work in repair. No students. References, those who have had teeth extracted and work done: W. T. Jones, 1035 W. Adams-st.; Mrs. Miner, 6409 Harvard-av.; Mrs. Snearly, 513 44th-pl.
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WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.
On Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 10 a. m.,
We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION for account of Fire Underwriters,
At Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
The entire salvage of the well known
Wyeth Hardware & Manuf'g Co., St. Joseph, Mo.,
Consisting principally of
1,500 Rolls Leather, in Collar and Harness.
1,800 Sets Harness, 1,500 Pairs Lines.
1,000 Saddles. 3,000 Team Bridles.
1,800 Head Stalls. 1,200 doz Sweat Pads.
1,000 Pairs Blankets. 1,500 doz Whips.
And a very large quantity of Halters, Halter Straps and Saddlers' Hardware.
Sale commences promptly at 10 a. m. on Leather.
No Auction Sale embracing such quantity, quality, and condition has ever before been made in this market
There is not 5 per cent damage on the entire stock. Stock on exhibition day before sale.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Notice.
At 10 o'clock this morning. Regular sale Furniture, Carpets, Folding Beds, Bedding and General Household Goods, Cigars, and General Merchandise.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
At 10 o'clock this morning,
At 84 WABASH AVENUE.
The balance stock Hiram J. Thompson, All the Moldings, Picture Frames, Sheet Pictures, Iron Safe, Fixtures, etc.
By order C. H. Jackson, Assignee.
Flersheim, Barker & Severn, AUCTIONEERS.

By the West Side Auction House Co., 209 and 211 West Madison-st.
AUCTION SALE
At our rooms this morning at 10 o'clock of Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloths, Brass and Iron Beds, Grand Upright Piano, and General Household Goods.
Tel. West 592.

Consult Us. We test and fit your Eyes, Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Optical Instruments of all kinds. Artificial Human Eyes, &c.
L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 E. Madison-st., Tribune Bldg. 1866—The Old Reliable—1895.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.
Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1895—SIXTEEN PAGES.

SILVER IN THE SOUP.

Jones' Bill Is to Be Stifled in the Senate.

GOOD REASONS GIVEN.

Credit of the Nation Must Be Properly Protected.

BOND SCHEME ABANDONED.

Allison-Gorman "Rider" Likely to Be Pushed.

GOLD RECEIPTS ARE SWELLING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—There seems to be a disposition on the part of the administration to accept the vote in the House Thursday as a finality and bond issues and currency schemes have been dropped entirely so far as this Congress is concerned. There are a dozen bond bills and general financial measures in the Senate, but none of them will be considered. The silver men are making strenuous efforts to secure consideration for the Jones coinage bill. At one time the Republican leaders were disposed to allow it to come to a vote. They had been importuned by bankers and Boards of Trade to vote for gold bonds when they could not get the simplest honest money scheme reported from the Finance committee. Still the telegrams and letters poured in until the honest money Senators practically decided to let the silver coinage bill come up and pass the Senate so as to demonstrate to the country who were responsible for the deadlock on financial legislation. This scheme would have gone through, in all probability, had the gold bond resolution passed the House. The defeat of the administration measure, however, had an instantaneous effect on Senatorial plans. Some of the Senators of the soundest financial views at once took the alarm and decided to prevent the consideration of the silver coinage by all means and at all hazards. They say that if on the heels of the defeat of a gold bond measure in the House the Senate should pass the silver coinage bill the effect on the financial world abroad would be disastrous in the extreme.

No Show for Silver in the House.

Members of Congress know that a silver coinage bill would not have as much chance in even the present House as a gold bond bill, for the Republicans who voted against the administration were, as a rule, sound money men who would oppose silver coinage. In addition to this fact no silver bill can possibly secure President Cleveland's approval. While all these facts are evident to those familiar with the situation, foreign investors might not be so well informed, and hence would be quite likely to draw the inference from the action of the Senate that the country was about to abandon all reasonable financial systems and commit suicide in the whirlpool of silver coinage. Hence a number of honest money Senators have about decided to kill the Jones bill at once without availing themselves of the desired opportunity to go on record. This decision is gall and wormwood to the silver men, who know their strength and have begun to taunt their opponents with cowardice. There are undoubtedly a number of Senators on both sides of the chamber who would gladly dodge the issue, but, on the other hand, there are many whose views are well known and who would gladly go on record on some collateral issue. Both these elements will unite to prevent action on the Jones bill on the theory that if a man must have rattlesnake in the family it is better to keep it in a cage than to allow it to roam over the house, where it might alarm the guests.

Chance for the Rider.

The only financial measure which is likely to get before the Senate is the Allison-Gorman amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for interest bearing Treasury certificates to cover current expenses. The bill is in the hands of a subcommittee composed of Senators Cockrell, Allison, and Gorman, two of whom are the leaders in the proposition. They consider that the statement from Secretary Carlisle furnishes ample reasons for action to wipe out the current deficiency. The Secretary admitted that 105 millions of the 116,000,000 received from the sale of bonds were used for current expenses of the the government. The Gorman-Allison theory is that the benefit of the new bond issue will be destroyed unless provision is made for current expenses, so that greenbacks received in exchange for gold may not be at once reissued. The subcommittee will report the bill to the Appropriation committee tomorrow, and it will contain the financial rider. Some of the silver men say they will not oppose the amendment, as it does not precipitate the coinage question, but they are not able to control their forces, and the amendment may be killed after all by the addition to it of a free coinage proviso.

GOLD RESERVE BEGINS TO SWELL.

Deposits for Bonds and General Treasury Receipts Are Quite Large.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The gold reserve stood at $48,879,301 by today's statement and included $7,500,000 deposited in the New York Subtreasury on account of bond sales. Instructions have been sent the assay office at San Francisco to receive gold bullion and foreign coin on account of the bond sales without the usual charges for assaying and melting. This is in accordance with the agreement with the bond syndicate and conforms to the instructions issued for other points. The general Treasury balance was swelled by the new gold receipts and stood today at $148,578,093. Receipts are improving and amounted today to $1,490,658, of which $1,039,241 were from customs, and $436,618 from internal revenue. Aggregate receipts during February have been $11,861,904, of which $6,938,518 has been from customs and $4,417,155 from internal revenue. Expenditures during February have been $16,629,570, of which $8,451,000 were for pensions and $1,424,570 for interest on the public debt.

HILL MAKES INCOME TAX TROUBLE.

Time to Make Final Returns May Not Now Be Extended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—There is a possibility that the time for making final returns to the internal revenue officers of answers to the income tax queries may not be extended, notwithstanding that both houses of Congress have passed a resolution postponing the day from March 1 to April 15. Senator Hill is responsible for the change of policy which may take place regarding the resolution, for he succeeded in amending it in the Senate by making a stipulation that certain questions, which he considers inquisitorial, should be stricken from the blanks.

Commissioner Miller of the Internal Revenue Bureau was at the House today in consultation with Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means committee and other members of the House. Mr. Miller says that some of the questions that Senator Hill has done away with are necessary to be answered to obtain the full list of citizens who are taxable and are so vital to the success of the collection of the income tax that he would rather have the resolution defeated and the effort to secure an extension of time dropped than to have the measure succeed in its present form, although his force will be for a time greatly crowded with work if it must be finished by the 1st of March. In accordance with the Commissioner's wishes the House will endeavor to have the amendments dropped, and if they cannot prevail upon the Senate to abandon them such income tax enthusiasts as Mr. Hall of Missouri will work to defeat the resolution.

Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout the country have already begun to receive returns under the income tax law and in a number of instances the cash has accompanied the return. Inasmuch as the tax is not required to be paid before July 1 next several collectors have asked to be instructed as to whether they could accept payment at this time. To these inquiries Commissioner Miller has replied that the tax might be received at any time, provided the Collector is satisfied that the return is correct.

LAST RALLY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Cleveland Gives Up Hope of Securing Financial Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—There seems to be little doubt that yesterday's fight was the final rally in the campaign of the administration Democrats for finanancial legislation by this Congress. Members who are supposed to know the mind of the President say that he recognizes that it is futile to attempt to secure any sort of legislation for the Treasury, and they assert unhesitatingly that he will not again recommend Congressional action of any sort upon the finances. These Democrats are disposed to put upon the Republicans the blame for the failure of the resolution reported by the Ways and Means committee. For their part many Republicans who say they would not have opposed the gold provision in a bond issue had the proposition been unencumbered by other factors, explain their negative votes by saying they could not assent to a contract made with private parties for taking the bonds when they believed the issue could have been advantageously disposed of by public competition in this country.

Opinions in the Senate vary as to the influence of the result of the vote in the House upon the future course of the Senate on the financial question. The most generally expressed opinion on the Republican side is that the effort will be to render unnecessary and futile any effort to take up the financial question, while Democrats generally expressed the belief that the action of the House would not control the movements of the Senate in any way. Senator Jones announced his intention to move to take up his unrestricted coinage bill before final adjournment, but would not undertake to say just when he would make the move.

Probabilities are that some means will be found during the next two weeks, and probably early next week, to debate the financial question, but that no vote will be reached. If Secretary Carlisle desires a temporary expedient to provide for the immediate wants of the Treasury it will be granted in the shape of an amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for the short time certificates of indebtedness. This is the utmost in the way of financial legislation that the Senate will agree to.

GOLD RECEIPTS FOR THE SYNDICATE.

Total Yesterday Amounted to $11,500,000—Sage Hoarding the Metal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15. — [Special.] — There was about $1,400,000 in gold coin received at the Subtreasury up to 3 o'clock this afternoon and at the assay office upwards of $1,050,000 in bullion. This makes a total of nearly $11,500,000 received on account of the syndicate. Russell Sage withdrew $558,000 in gold today from the Subtreasury. Among bankers and brokers it was regarded as an indication that Russell Sage is hoarding gold. Mr. Sage refused to say anything about the matter. He has deposited the gold in the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit company, where it is generally supposed he keeps several millions of gold coin constantly on hand. Those who are most familiar with Mr. Sage's business say they can see no reason why he should store up gold just at this time.

Some surprise was expressed in banking circles today at the statement by one of the foreign bank members of the syndicate that his contract with it did not, in his opinion, prohibit him exporting gold during its lifetime if it was done in the regular course of business. "Let him try it and he will quickly see what will happen," was the remark of another member.

In order to avoid bringing about a stringency in the money market or interfering unduly with the gold reserves in the banks through the floating of the loan it has been arranged that some of the gold received from the bonds shall remain in national banks that are, or may be so designated, government depositories.

The members of the syndicate are getting gold wherever they can without drawing it from the Treasury. A large amount has been secured in Canada, to be delivered free in this city for a premium ranging from three-eighths to one-half of 1 per cent. The cost of transporting gold from Canada to this city, and which always has to be paid, of course, is one-tenth of 1 per cent, so that the actual premium paid for the gold that is being imported for the syndicate purposes is less than the figures quoted.

Bank officers and bankers generally were unwilling to speak today of the defeat of the gold bond bill by the House of Representatives yesterday. Many of them said they were as unutterably weary of the subject as they were of the vagaries of the present Congress. The general opinion was that the vote would have little effect here, because it has been pretty thoroughly discounted, but that it would undoubtedly tend further to aggravate the situation abroad, where it would help to increase the distrust of our securities, although it was believed that the operation of the Belmont-Morgan syndicate in floating the new government loan and building up and maintaining the government's gold reserve would do much to offset this distrust.

SAY UNCLE SAM IS INDEBTED TO THEM.

British Financiers Declare They Have Conferred a Favor by Taking the Bonds.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The representatives here of the American bond syndicate flatly deny that they will reap any especial advantage from the transaction with the United States Government. They claim indeed that on the contrary they have earned the gratitude of the American people for facilitating the loan. There is some speculative dealings in the bonds here at a premium of from £1 ($5) to £1 10s ($7.50), but it is stated this is only for stock exchange purposes, and is promoted by the issuing house. A syndicate of leading jobbers on the British consol market has been formed to secure £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) if the issue which is now said to be certain to be taken up freely here, whether payable in gold or coin, as there is entire confidence that America will pay gold anyhow. The defeat of the gold bond bill had a weakening effect on the American market.

WHISKY TAKEN OUT AND TAX PAID.

Statement Covering Sixty Days Prior to Aug. 28 Last.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury has forwarded to the Senate a statement made by the Internal Revenue Commissioner of the number of gallons of whisky, etc., taken out of bond each day for the sixty days prior to Aug. 28 last and the amount of internal revenue tax paid as well as the locality of all warehouses from which the spirits were taken. The statement shows: Fruit brandies withdrawn, 583,054 gallons, yielding a revenue of $524,749; distilled spirits, 40,770,525 gallons withdrawn, yielding $36,693,472. The information was furnished in response to a resolution of the Senate and is intended to show the full extent of the movement to take spirits of all kinds out of bond on the eve of the passage of the tariff bill. The statement covers 1,927 entries.

City Wins Its Case.

Judge Stein yesterday returned a finding for the defendant in the case of Lars P. Nelson against the City of Chicago. Nelson sued the city for $709 fees, which he asserted he had earned as a notary public by taking the oaths of Commissioners on special assessments. It was shown that Nelson at the time of the services was a clerk in the Department of Public Works. He filled up the jurats at night and out of office hours, but administered the oaths during his office hours.

FAR FROM BEING GLAD

HEARTS OF THE RAILROAD LOBBY STEEPED IN GLOOM.

Prospects for Getting a Vote on the Pooling Bill Are So Remote That They Are Ready to Put on Mourning—Chandler Is Blocking the Game and Butler Lacks Aggressiveness—Adolph Moses Bobs Up as a Candidate for the Judgeship.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—There were long faces among the railroad lobby today over the discouraging prospects for a vote on the pooling bill. They had hoped great things from Senator Butler's announcement that he would press for a consideration of the measure this morning. He did make an effort to call up his resolution which took the pooling bill from the calendar, but he failed utterly, being cut off by the routine business. Senator Butler did his work rather languidly, in spite of the fact that he delivered a strong speech for the bill, the material for which was kindly supplied by members of the lobby. Naturally he picked out Senator Chandler as the most dangerous opponent of the bill, but he did not controvert many of Chandler's arguments. At the conclusion of Butler's speech his resolution providing for consideration for the pooling measure went on to the calendar, where the bill itself now reposes. It will take a direct favorable vote of the Senate to take up the polling bill out of order, and hence the tears of the lobby, for they realize that with the bankruptcy bill nominally before the Senate and appropriation bills requiring constant attention, the prospects for their ingenious scheme to combine against the people are almost hopeless. In this dilemma they are beginning to complain of Senator Butler, asserting that he is indolent, far from aggressive, and lukewarm in his support of the bill. There is no such question as to the position of Senator Chandler, who is preparing to unmask his batteries and expose the schemes behind the pooling bill so that it may not be taken up readily by the next Congress. He expects to make a set speech before the session closes, and those who know the methods of the New Hampshire statesman are preparing themselves to see some blood drawn when he gets his stinger in working order. There is a bare chance that the pooling bill may be brought up in the last days of the session and rushed through during the usual confusion. It has an unquestioned majority in the Senate, but on the other hand it has opponents who will be on the outlook for the tricks engineered by the lobby.

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The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont held the second of their two card receptions tonight, when the guests for the most part were of the army and navy. Gen. and Mrs. Schofield assisted in receiving, the Lieutenant-General attracting considerable attention by the gorgeous sash that, as the latest addition to his uniform, is well calculated to attract the notice of every one seeing it for the first time. It is of yellow, richly embroidered and edged with bullion. The German Ambassador and Miss von Saurma entertained society at a most charming musicale this afternoon, the artists being Prof. Richard Burmeister and Mme. Dory Burmeister, court pianist to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. At the conclusion of the musicale afternoon tea was served in the dining-room of the Embassy. Among the guests were the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the Misses Pauncefote, Mr. and Mrs. Foulke, Miss Bonaparte, Miss Patten, Mrs. and the Misses Leiter, Prince Cantacuzene, Mr. Botkine of the Russian legation, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, the Nicaraguan Minister and Mme. Guzman, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Admiral, Mrs., and Miss Aline Wilcox, Mrs. Gordon McKay, the Italiam Ambassador and Baroness Fava, the Argentine Minister and Mme. Zeballos, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Bainbridge Hoff, Miss Hoff, Mrs. and Miss Deering, Mr. Boeufve, Mrs. and Miss Bigelow, and Mgr. Schroeder.

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Every mail received at the White House brings a new grist of applicants for the Judgeship in the Seventh Circuit, among the latest being Adolph Moses of Chicago. There does not seem to be any particular reason why the President should hold off any longer about this nomination, for nearly every lawyer of prominence in the circuit has been mentioned in connection with this position. It is declared that there is some skullduggery at the bottom of this delay, which does not bode any good to a number of the aspirants, and it has been hinted that the President wants to wait until Congress adjourns before making a selection. Then he will have a breathing spell until the first of December in which to give some faithful follower a job, even if the Senate should subsequently decide to turn him down. Many persons who had hoped to see this matter settled in accordance with the demands of the crowded court calendars believe the matter is to be permitted to rest until the President is good and ready to act according to his own dictates. But this does not protect him from applications and the files of the Department of Justice are choking up with the papers being referred from the White House on this Judgeship.

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The man who was arrested because he looked as much like John H. Surratt as a twin-brother and who appealed to Congress for $100,000 damages has, after five years of patient waiting, given up his fight. The story is a strange one. In June, 1865, John George Ryan, then living in Memphis, Tenn., and now residing in Chicago, was arrested by a provost marshal and conveyed as a prisoner to the old capitol prison in this city "under strong guard and with hands and feet heavily chained." Then he was taken to a prison in Vicksburg, where "heavy balls and chains were cold-welded on his legs and he was stapled down to the floor of a solitary cell." He had no idea why he was arrested, although while coming through Harrisburg on his way to Washington, his guard showed him a paper in which the arrest of Surratt was announced with great headlines. One of his experiences is thus graphically and even spasmodically described in Mr. Ryan's petition: "At Baltimore a very large crowd had gathered at the depot and many members of it used very vulgar language to your petitioner and cursed and threatened him savagely, and no doubt would have fatally assaulted him if it were not for the presence of his escort and the friendly action of some of the bystanders. The situation being so serious, and feeling that his life would be attempted, your petitioner shouted that he was not the person the papers said he was, but was John G. Ryan, a Confederate soldier on parole." In this Victor Hugo style Mr. Ryan relates the incidents of his arrest and imprisonment, even to his desperate encounter with a rat in the midnight watches of his solitary confinement. It was not until 1885 that he learned through an official letter from Secretary Endicott that he had been arrested because he was believed to be John H. Surratt. Three years later, through Senator Farwell, he presented his petition for damages with the almost pathetic assertion that he would have done so sooner but for his belief that Congress would do him justice whenever he brought the facts to public attention. His sublime faith in Congress has evidently weakened for today at the request of Senator Palmer his papers were withdrawn from the files of the Senate.

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Among the bills introduced in the House today was one by Representative Henderson of Illinois authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Illinois River near Hennepin. This structure is to be erected by the Illinois River Bridge company in accordance with plans which must first be approved by the Secretary of War. After being built the bridge may be used for railway trains, wagons, and other vehicles.

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"If ever a man was entitled to a seat in the Congress of the United States," remarked J. W. Nye, who was Chairman of the Cook County Republican committee when Mayor Washburn was elected, "that man is Mr. Belknap, who is a contestant for Larry McGann's place in the next House of Representatives. Any man who had the nerve to run up against a majority of 5,000 and cut it down so that only a margin of less than a hundred votes is claimed by the Democratic candidate should not have much trouble to convince a Republican House of the righteousness of his cause. It is not likely either that even with the Australian ballot the campaign which was made against the Democratic Congress was intended to give a verdict in favor of Mr. McGann. Gen. Butler said the proper thing when he declared that "matters had come to a pretty pass when the United States had to go to a penal colony of Great Britain to get election laws." One in Chicago believes the certificate for Congressman in the Third District should go to any body else than Mr. Belknap, but the ponderous Republican majority in the next House may operate against his chances."

MEAT INSPECTION LAW IS DISCUSSED.

Eastern Senators Say a Change Would Benefit Chicago Packers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) and Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) had a little tilt at the Senate opening today. Mr. Hill complained of the slowness of the District of Columbia committee in acting upon a suburban railway bill in which New York men are interested.

Mr. Harris of the Finance committee reported favorably the bill repealing the one-tenth differential on sugar from bounty paying countries.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.), in behalf of the Republican members of the committee, presented a resolution providing for the reenactment of the reciprocity feature of the tariff act of 1890, providing for a bounty on domestic sugar and providing for deficiencies in revenue resulting from the removal of the duty from sugar, wool, etc. The report and the resolution went to the calendar.

Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) then spoke at length in support of the railroad pooling bill. He said the headlines to Mr. Chandler's speech in the *Congressional Record* referring to a "gigantic pooling partnership" were "teeming with Munchausenism." Mr. Chandler's "gigantic partnership" was in truth a "gigantic bugaboo," declared Mr. Butler. The latter offered the opinions of experts showing that out of $700,000,000 of railroad traffic only $40,000,000 would be pooled if this bill passed.

The Butler resolution was then laid aside, Mr. Chandler giving notice that he would reply at a later day.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up and a vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. Blackburn reducing by 10 per cent the allowance for the Atlantic fast mail line north and south—viz: From $196,000 to $176,000. The amendment was defeated, 18 to 31.

Mr. Blackburn returned to the railway postal car contract by proposing a 10 per cent reduction in the rentals for the cars—viz.: From $3,205,000 to $2,884,000. The amendment was defeated—19 to 36.

Mr. Brice sought to have the subsidy of $196,000 now given to the Eastern fast line North and South, divided with a similar fast line in the West running through Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Mr. Call added Florida. Both amendments were laid on the table—33 to 23.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then passed without opposition.

Discusses Meat Inspection.

The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up. Secretary Morton came on the floor while the bill was being discussed.

The proposed amendment to the meat inspection law occasioned some discussion. Mr. Call said the present inspection laws were being evaded. Unscrupulous dealers were sending meat goods abroad labeled as having passed government inspection when no such inspection had occurred.

Mr. Platt declared this was a covert plan to make a wholesale extension of the meat inspection system, and it could not be justified as a means of conciliating Germany. "If Germany wants to retaliate," he said, "she should know it is a game that two could play at."

Mr. Chandler said the change would stop the shipment of the present stock of canned meets, as there was no means of inspecting the cattle slaughtered. It would also give the big slaughterhouses of Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City a corner on the canned meat business for the next two years.

Mr. Vest said the change was in behalf of health and life and not to benefit packing-houses.

Mr. Cullom said it was imperative in getting American meats into foreign markets.

No final action was taken on the change in meat inspection or other items of the bill and it was laid aside.

Senate bill was passed concerning the plans and drawings of the bridge heretofore authorized over the Missouri River at Lexington, Mo. Also the bill compensating Northrup & Chick for supplies to the Pottawatomie Indians. Also a bill to authorize the Oklahoma Central railroad to construct a railroad through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories.

The Senate at 5:50 held a brief executive session and then adjourned.

OPPOSED TO MORE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Strong Speeches Made in the House Against Increasing the Navy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—In the House today a bill was passed by unanimous consent for an additional Judge in the Ninth (the Pacific Slope) Judicial District. The House went into the Committee of the Whole (Mr. O'Neil, Mass., in the chair) on the naval appropriation bill. The bill carries $31,807,073 and contains provision for three new battleships and twelve torpedo boats. Chairman Sayers of the Appropriations committee opened the debate and it was evident at once that he intended to fight vigorously against the proposed increase of the navy.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Ia.) spoke in support of the proposition for new ships. He believed the development of a navy and a merchant marine should go hand in hand. He had been struck by the fact that the Commander of the great French liner La Gascogne, which had hobbled into port out of the storm—Capt. Baudelon, was a Lieutenant in the French navy, detailed by his government to sail a vessel which in case of war could be pressed into the French service.

Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.) opposed the proposed increase of the navy. He called attention to the fact that of the 130 Commanders in the American navy but twenty-seven were performing sea service.

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.), a member of the Naval committee, made a strong plea for the appropriation for new ships on the ground that they were absolutely necessary for the defense of our coasts.

Mr. Everett (Dem., Mass.) took the position that at the present and prospective demands on the Treasury costly warships were extravagant luxuries. In a glowing peroration that riveted the attention of the House, Mr. Everett declared that war was of the past, a relic of an effete civilization. For the future there was peace, and the country that would carry its issues to the arbitrament of arms would be branded with the mark of Cain. Much as he admired the martial spirit and personal heroism, he declared that in the present day there was something better than dying for one's country, and that was living for it. The only enemy to the future of this country was in the great cities. The money proposed to be spent for battleships could be more advantageously expended in other and better ways.

Messrs. Weadock and Meyer closed the debate for the day in favor of the appropriations for the new ships.

The House disagreed to the Senate amendments to the bill to extend the time for making income tax returns, and sent it to conference. At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session being devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

TO RECOGNIZE THE STATE'S SOLDIERS.

Pennsylvania War Volunteers Will Get Honorable Discharges.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Representative Sickles of New York has introduced a bill in the House providing that military organizations furnished by Pennsylvania under the President's call of June 15, 1863, which rendered actual military service, shall be considered to have formed a part of the military establishment of the United States. The Secretary of War is authorized to issue certificates of discharge for all honorably discharged members of the organizations referred to, but no person is to receive any pay, pension, bounty, or other allowance by reason of this act.

THORNS IN ITS PATH.

SUGAR DUTY REPEAL BILL BESET BY MANY DIFFICULTIES.

Western Cattle Interests Overlooked by Eastern Senators Who Want to Play Politics—Amendments Proposed That Will Make the Measure Unpalatable to Democrats—Reciprocity and Bounty Questions to Figure Prominently in the Debate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Now that the financial questions are nearly all disposed of there is some prospect of the cattle interests of the West receiving some attention in the Senate. The bill passed by the House to remove the discriminating duty from foreign sugars was favorably reported by the Finance committee today. As was the case in the House the Eastern men in the Senate do not appear to be inclined to consider the interests of the West as worthy of serious consideration.

Senator Aldrich gave notice of two amendments to the bill, one of which may cause trouble. The first was substantially the same as that offered in the House by Representative Hopkins of Illinois, which adds the reciprocity idea to the repealing bill, leaving the discriminating duty on sugars from bounty giving countries in effect unless they remove all discrimination against American products. Many of the Western Senators, representing the meat interests, have no objection to this provision except that it was not reported from the committee and might be construed as opening a question of tariff policy all parties have agreed to avoid. The reciprocity idea, indeed, has many supporters, and if adopted would dispose of the objection made by several Senators that there is nothing to show that Germany and the other continental nations will raise the embargo against American meats even if the obnoxious duty is repealed. Some of the Democrats, however, are expected to vote against this amendment on the theory that our tariff laws should be independent of foreign influence. They will vote to repeal the one-tenth discriminating duty on the ground that it is a violation of treaty obligations and has been recommended by Secretary Gresham, but they are averse to indorsing even by implication the reciprocity policy which was the brightest plume in Blaine's cap.

Senator Aldrich has also given notice of another amendment which is decidedly hostile to the repeal itself. In this he opens up the bounty question. Most of the Democrats are committed against a bounty on home provision, while the Louisiana men are frothing at the mouth for bounties past, present, and prospective. It is evidently the purpose of the Rhode Island Senator to kill the repeal by bringing up the bounty question, and thus putting the Louisiana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, and California men in opposition to the repeal of the discriminating duty unless provision is made for a compensatory bounty to the sugar producers. Senator Aldrich is the high priest of protection, and his opposition to the repeal of the one-tenth tax is on general principles, but none the less effective. Like many others of the Far Eastern men he believes in the policy of making the Gorman-Wilson tariff law as odious as possible, and in pursuance of this idea unfortunately has lost sight of the immense injury inflicted on the cattle-growers of the West. There is a majority in the Senate for the repeal of the little duty which has brought on all the trouble in Europe, if the measure can be brought up free from embarrassing amendments such as those proposed today.

The decision in committee to report the bill was reached without a roll call. Senator Aldrich, however, made a vigorous protest against the measure. He expressed the opinion that Germany's decision to discriminate against American beef had been the result of our repeal of the reciprocity law and the consequent abrogation of our commercial agreement with that country, and he contended that the best way to remedy the trouble would be through the reënactment of the reciprocity provision of the McKinley law. He gave notice of a motion in the Senate to recommit the bill to the committee with instructions on the line of his suggestions.

LIKELY TO MAKE IT HALF A MILLION.

Preliminary Postoffice Appropriation Is Discussed by the Lawmakers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—According to estimates prepared at the Treasury Department it is not thought Chicago should have more than $300,000 during the ensuing fiscal year to be devoted to the inauguration of its public building. Members of the Appropriations committees of both Houses of Congress who have been approached on the subject say that there is no possible way to expend more than this amount either for rental or for a temporary structure on the Lake-Front. It is not believed the work of demolition can be begun before Aug. 1, for it will take until that time for a temporary building to be erected, even if funds are made immediately available. There are plans to be framed which must be acceptable to the Treasury Department before they can be acted upon, and fully six months are expected to elapse before anything can be accomplished in this line. It was the intention of the subcommittee of the Senate having charge of the sundry civil bill to report that measure to the full committee today, but at the solicitation of the friends of the Chicago building matters this action was deferred until tomorrow. Meanwhile the experts in the Supervising Architect's office are figuring out what it will cost for rental or temporary housing of the public offices and this will be used as the basis for the recommendation in sundry civil appropriation bill. Senator Cullom will present the matter for consideration of the Senate subcommittee just as soon as all the data asked for by the Treasury Department has been received and sent to the Capitol. It is quite likely that this item of appropriation will be settled tomorrow and that it will stay inside half a million dollars.

AFFIRMS JUDGMENT OF LOWER COURT.

Chief Justice Alvey Refuses to Change Its Income Tax Injunction Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia today affirmed the judgment of the lower court, refusing to grant John G. Moore of New York an injunction to restrain International Revenue Commissioner Miller from proceeding to collect the income tax from complainant. Counsel for Mr. Moore immediately noted an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and the matter probably will be brought to the attention of the court of last resort soon after it reconvenes next month. Chief Justice Alvey, who delivered the opinion of the Court of Appeals today, took notice of a statement by counsel made during the hearing that an early decision was desired in order to get a final judicial determination at this term of the United States Supreme Court, and said:

"With that object in view there can be no good reason or useful purpose subserved by any elaborate consideration by this court of the questions presented by the bill and demurrer. Some of the questions raised may well admit of grave and careful argument and consideration if presented under proper conditions. But in this case, and as now presented, we do not perceive that there is any good ground or cause shown for an injunction to restrain the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from proceeding with the work of his bureau in respect to the assessment and collection of the income tax under the act of Congress of 1894. The court is asked to take cognizance of and deal with the case before the facts are brought into existence to constitute the foundation for the exercise of jurisdiction, even supposing the court competent to extend relief by injunction, notwithstanding the positive prohibitory terms of the statute embodied in Sec. 3,224 of the revised statutes of the United States, which declare that 'no suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained in any court.'

"The learned Justice below has considered this case at large and has decided all the questions attempted to be reached by it, and he has reached the conclusion that there was not sufficient ground presented to justify the exercise of the restraining power of a court of equity in any aspect of the case. And, without considering and deciding the main questions presented by the bill, we concur in the conclusion reached by the Justice below, that there is no sufficient cause alleged or shown for the extraordinary remedy by injunction, and therefore the decree dismissing the bill should be affirmed, and it is so ordered."

WILL NOT DISCONTINUE THE AGENCY.

Dr. Davis Will Hold His Job as Stamp Printing Intermediary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, which has in charge the deficiency appropriation bill, has decided not to include the proposed paragraph to discontinue the government postage stamp agency, over which there has been some discussion in the Senate and House committees. When the postage stamps were printed by the American Bank Note company in New York under contract there was established a stamp agency through which all the orders and accounts passed, while the agent, Dr. W. R. Davis, represented the government, having general oversight of the work under the contract. When the contract was given to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing last summer Dr. Davis brought his force to Washington and officiated as the intermediary between the bureau and the Postoffice Department. There has been no little friction between the agent and the bureau ever since. Dr. Davis has reported that the work of printing stamps was poorly done, and that the department was badly hampered by the failure of the bureau at times to fill its orders promptly. There has been dissatisfaction also because the bureau has ignored him at times in dealing with the department. The usual appropriation for the agency was included in the postoffice appropriation bill, which passed the House, but in the Senate Mr. Blackburn proposed to amend the bill by striking out the item, and contended that the agency was a superfluous institution. Dr. Davis brought considerable influence to bear, and the amendment was lost. Another item was put in the deficiency bill in committee for rent of the offices of the agency in Washington, and it was proposed to couple it with the provision that the agency should be discontinued. This renewed the controversy which was rehearsed by the committee, and finally it was decided that the agency must exist.

REPORT FAVORS A DEEP WATERWAY.

House Committee Urges Union of the Lakes and the Seaboard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The report of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce on the Senate report authorizing a preliminary examination concerning deep waterways between the Great Lakes and the ocean was submitted to the House today. The report says that this resolution offers a practical way to enter upon a work of great national importance. The union of the Great Lakes with the seaboard by a deep waterway—one that will carry ocean-going vessels—it says, has been under discussion for a long time. Its importance in cheapening the cost of transportation between the interior of the country and the seaboard would be so far reaching as to affect favorably every portion of the country. Statistics show that the deepening of the channel between Buffalo and Duluth has lessened the cost of carriage until it is only one-ninth the cost of carrying the same freight by rail, effecting a saving of $150,000,000 annually. The resolution provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, who shall confer with three Canadian Commissioners and select the route of the proposed canal and suggest the form of treaty stipulations that might be necessary.

BISHOP WHIPPLE GIVEN AN OFFICE.

Made a Member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The President has appointed the Right Rev. Bishop Henry B. Whipple of Minnesota a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Melvin R. Baldwin of Duluth, Minn., has been appointed a Commissioner to negotiate with the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. Mr. Baldwin is designated Chairman of the commission.

The President has also sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Justice—Henry S. Foote of California, to be Attorney of the United States, Southern District of California; Richard T. O'Connor of Minnesota, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Postmasters—Charles H. Gove, Garner, Ia.; James M. Elerick, Keosauqua, Ia.; Robert Kennedy, Pleasanton, Kas.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed John J. Thornton at St. James and Christine Carroll at Stillwater, Minn., as Postmasters.

FOR A BIG INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Senator Perkins Would Have It Consist of Twenty-one Persons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Senator Perkins from the Committee on Education and Labor today reported his bill for the creation of an industrial commission of twenty-one persons which is intended to arbitrate labor difficulties. The committee presents a written report in which it estimates the aggregate loss to all concerned on account of strikes during the last six years at $98,556,859. The Secretary of the Treasury has revised existing Chinese regulations so as to require Chinese laborers making application to customs officers nearest the place of residence of such laborers for certification of their identification papers to state the place in the United States from which they are to make their exit from this country. Collectors or other customs officers receiving and certifying the application of Chinese laborers are required to transmit such application to the customs officers at the place of exit.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Hill Is Answered in Regard to Non-Removal of Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Replying to Senator Hill's resolution of Feb. 12 in regard to postoffices in the State of New York, the Postmaster-General in a statement sent to the Senate today says concerning the policy adopted by the present administration with reference to fourth-class Postmasters, who were appointed for no fixed term: "It is and has been that they are allowed invariably to serve a term of four years, and none are removed prior to the expiration of the full term of four years except for cause shown."

Judicial Candidates.

The principal candidates for the Circuit Judgeship in the Ninth, or Pacific Slope Circuit, are Judge Ross, present Judge of the Southern California District, and Judge Wallace, Judge of the Superior Court of San Francisco and ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of California. Senator White is supporting Judge Ross. United States District Judge Bellinger of Oregon is also mentioned.

To Sell Hot Springs Lands.

W. J. Little, superintendent of the Hot Springs government reservation, and the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Little Rock, Ark., have been appointed commissioners to appraise 192 unsold government lots in Hot Springs, Ark., with a view to selling a portion of them to obtain funds to be applied to the completion of improvements now in progress on the Hot Springs government reservation.

Danish Consul at Chicago.

The President has recognized Mr. Peterson as Consul for Denmark, at Chicago, for Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Utah.

HENRICI SAID TO HAVE QUAIL.

Restaurant-Keeper to Answer to a Violation of the Game Laws.

Philip Henrici, restaurant-keeper, No. 108 Randolph street, will have to answer today in Justice Randall H. White's court to the charge of exposing for sale fifteen quail yesterday, contrary to law. M. R. Bortree, President of the National Game Protective Association, counted the quail and then went before Justice White and swore out the warrant. The limit of the fine for selling, offering for sale, or having in possession quail at this season of the year is $25 for each bird, making the possible penalty on conviction in the case named $375 and costs.

MEXICO IN MOURNING

Unusual Honors to the Dead United States Minister.

DIAZ'S SWEEPING ORDER.

All Flags at Half-Mast Until the Body Reaches Texas.

TO LEAD A MILITARY ESCORT

President Himself to Head a Brigade in the Cortege.

GOSSIP ABOUT GRAY'S SUCCESSOR.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 15.—United States Minister Gray's body leaves tomorrow at 9:30 a. m. on a Mexican Central special for Indianapolis, accompanied by Mrs. Gray and Bayard Gray.

President Diaz will accompany the body with a brigade of soldiers to the train. A general order has been issued by President Diaz that all national flags throughout the Republic of Mexico shall remain at half-mast until the body has crossed the Rio Grande River.

The President personally paid a visit of condolence to the legation this morning. Mrs. Diaz called this afternoon on Mrs. Gray.

The German Minister has asked his colleagues to let their flags remain at half-mast until the body has crossed the frontier. The city is in mourning today.

SORROW EXPRESSED AT WASHINGTON.

Indiana Delegation Takes Action and Gresham Sends Condolences.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Much sorrow was expressed by the Indiana members of Congress today at the news of the death of Minister Gray at the City of Mexico.

But a few days ago he was on the floor of the House, seemingly in the best of health. He told his friends here he was pleased with his new line of public work and had plans for strengthening the friendly relations between the United States and Mexico. He felt confident the difficulties between Mexico and Guatemala would be adjusted without resort to arms.

The Indiana delegation in Congress held a meeting today and took appropriate action, an unusual honor to the memory of a public man not a member or an ex-member of Congress.

Secretary Gresham has telegraphed Mrs. Gray a message of condolence, and Mr. Butler, chargé d'affaires, has been instructed to make all necessary arrangements at the expense of the department for the transportation of the remains to Indianapolis.

EX-GOV. PECK URGED FOR THE POST.

His Friends Want Him to Succeed to the Mexican Vacancy.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—A boom was started here today to have ex-Gov. Peck appointed Minister to Mexico to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Minister Gray.

Peck is not in the city, but it was stated by some of his close friends that he would gladly accept such a position if offered to him, or if by a little effort on the part of his friends it might be secured. Some of his friends feel the national party owes Peck something, because the leaders in this State insisted on his accepting a nomination for a third term against his own personal wishes and better judgment, which told him that the run was a hopeless case and that he could not possibly win. Upon the same ground it is urged Senators Vilas and Mitchell would undoubtedly be willing to exert their influence with the President to appoint Mr. Peck in recognition of his past campaigns.

While the friends of Gov. Peck are alive to the matter, some of Gen. Bragg's friends are also prepared to push the little warrior for a return to his Mexican berth, but it is hinted that as between Bragg and Peck Senators Vilas and Mitchell would undoubtedly favor Peck for several reasons. One of these is that they have never quite forgiven Gen. Bragg for his sharp thrusts at them as a result of the notable Senatorial fight of two years ago when Bragg was neatly euchered out of the place and John L. Mitchell was chosen. Since that time Bragg has given vent to his feelings in various remarks of not the most complimentary kind regarding the methods of the party and its leaders in downing him.

NO UNIFORMS FOR STATE SOLDIERS.

Gen. Wheeler Criticises the Action of the Legislature.

"If the State of Illinois wants a National Guard," said Gen. H. A. Wheeler yesterday, "it has got to support it properly."

Gen. Wheeler was discussing the action of the State Legislature which has refused to make an emergency appropriation of $80,000 to clothe the Guard. The wear and tear on uniforms and equipment during the strike was such that the Illinois National Guard is in rags. Money to refit the militia is greatly needed. Guardsmen throughout the State had been led to expect that this Legislature would attend to their wants and the disappointment is consequently bitter.

"The first proposition to consider," continued Gen. Wheeler, "is, does Illinois want a National Guard? If it does it ought to support it. These men have given their time and services to the State and are allowed to go around in rags. In ordinary times the appropriation of $120,000 made by the Legislature is sufficient, but it should be remembered that the total cost of the strike was $360,091. Of this amount $254,721 is still due the creditors of the State. This financial condition, to say nothing of the condition of the National Guard, does not reflect well on the State of Illinois. Figures speak better than anything else when it comes to talking of the equipment of the National Guard. The muster of the First Regiment is 831 men. Those 831 men have 452 pairs of trousers among them. It is true we have 539 blouses, but this is not a Highland regiment. This is pretty cool weather, but 352 overcoats are all the regiment possesses. The Second Regiment is no better off. It has 211 pairs of trousers, against 780 men who ought to wear them. The Second has 336 blouses and 417 overcoats. It ought to have enough for its full roster.

"Now, what kind of a way is that for a State like Illinois to keep its militia? If trouble of any kind should break out not 50 per cent of the men would be able to report for duty unless they came in their own clothes."

TO HUNT FOR BURIED TREASURES.

Excitement in Norman, O. T., Over a Supposed Plant of Money.

PERRY, O. T., Feb. 15.—Excitement exists at Norman over the report that $200,000 was buried near the town some time ago by a party of Mexicans who were routed by Indians in a fight. When the Mexicans saw they were overpowered by the Indians they hid their money and fled. A number have been seen in the vicinity for some time, and one of the number let the secret out to a Norman man, who has organized a company to make a thorough search. The company is headed by D. L. Larsh of the Norman State Bank. Many people believe the Mexican story.

OUR FRIEND IN NEED.

LAFAYETTE FIRST AMONG FOREIGN REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

"Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign," by Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent—Paul Gohre's "Three Months in a Workshop"—"The Religions of Japan," by Dr. William Elliott Griffis—Life and Times of A. B. Durand—Essays by the Late Prof. Swing—Literary Notes.

Americans long ago put the name of Lafayette at the head of the list of foreign officers who served in the Revolutionary armies. Some of them like Steuben rendered services of great value. Others like De Kalb and Pulaski fell fighting gallantly on the field of battle. But not one of them has ever outranked Lafayette in the popular estimation, and time, which sometimes modifies opinions profoundly, has only strengthened the conviction that his attachment to the cause of the republic was more disinterested and sincere and his services from some points of view more valuable than was the case with any other foreigner who took up arms for the colonies. The feeling of affection which Washington entertained for the gallant, enthusiastic young Frenchman has been inherited by the American people. To it may be ascribed the interesting and thorough history by Charlemagne Tower Jr. of the part which Lafayette took in the American Revolution.

While the obstinacy of George III. was the cause of the Revolution, it was, curiously enough, one of his brothers, the Duke of Gloucester, who sent Lafayette to this country to fight against King George. In 1775, when the former was at the age of 18, he was at Metz attached to a regiment commanded by one of his cousins. He attended a dinner given in honor of the Duke, who was traveling through France on his way to Italy. The Duke explained the causes of the disagreement which had arisen between Great Britain and her North American colonies, and as he did not sympathize in the least with the policy of his brother he criticised the repressive measures then being adopted and expressed the opinion that the Americans were defending their rights and the war bid fair to be a long one.

These remarks made a deep impression on Lafayette and affected profoundly his future. He said long afterwards to Jared Sparks, "the cause seemed to him just and noble from the representations of the Duke himself; and before he left the table the thought came into his head that he would go to America and offer his services to a people who were struggling for freedom and independence. From that hour he could think of nothing but this enterprise and he resolved to go to Paris to make further inquiries."

The time was not a favorable one for him. While the French Government was furnishing the colonies with munitions of war, it was doing so with the utmost privacy. The country was at peace with England. The appearance of neutrality was maintained as carefully as possible, and it would not have been prudent to allow a young nobleman like Lafayette to go from the King's service into that of those whom the English Government called rebels. For this and other reasons friends whom he consulted like the Count de Broglie advised him not to go. His own father was dead, but his father-in-law, the Duke d'Ayen, opposed his projects bitterly. Nevertheless he went on with his plans. He made the acquaintance of De Kalb and together with him entered into an agreement with Silas Deane, the American agent, by which he was assured a Major-Generalship in the American armies. He bought a vessel and its cargo and prepared to sail for America.

As soon as the Duke d'Ayen received the letter in which Lafayette notified him of his approaching departure, convinced that his plan was a foolish if not a disgraceful one, the Duke went to the Count de Vergennes and obtained from him a peremptory order forbidding the Marquis to go to America under pain of disobedience, and he was ordered to report at Marseilles for further orders. This order, and also letters from the Ministers charging him with violating his oath of allegiance, and rashly committing an act which might commit the government with other powers, and also letters from his family assuring him that his conduct, if persisted in, would ruin them and him, reached him at a small Spanish port, near the frontier, where he had stopped after leaving Bordeaux. He obeyed the orders so far as to return by land to Bordeaux with the intention of making a further effort to release himself from the prohibitions by which his steps were beset. "The letters of my family were terrible," he said, and although "the consequences of the anathema, the laws of the realm, the authority and the anger of the government influenced me to return, yet far more so did the grief and the pregnancy of my dearly loved wife and the thought of my family and friends." The only members of his family who took the side of Lafayette and foresaw that he had enlisted in a cause which was worthy of him and which was likely one day to bring him honor was his mother-in-law. His wife says: "My mother, anxious for the effect of it upon me, was herself distressed by the thought of the danger and the separation from a son whom she loved so tenderly; and yet, although she was the last person in the world to be led by ambition, by the thirst for glory, or by the love of enterprise she judged his undertaking at that time as it was judged two years afterward by everybody else."

But when Lafayette got word from an intimate friend at Versailles that there was much excitement against him at court, that the British Ambassador had made strong representations and that there was not the remotest prospect of his receiving a favorable reply, he made up his mind to go. So he went back to his ship and sailed. It is made plain by Mr. Tower that the government did not wink at his departure, but made serious efforts to stop him. There was no objection to the departure of De Kalb, but there was to that of Lafayette. He went in the face of the strongest and bitterest opposition.

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He sailed on the 20th of April, 1777, and landed on the 13th of June near Georgetown, in South Carolina. He was delighted with Charleston and his reception there. He wrote to his wife:

> A simplicity of manners, a desire to please, the love of country and of liberty, and a pleasing equality are to be seen everywhere among them. The richest man and the poorest are upon the same social level; and although there are some great fortunes in this country I defy any one to discover the least difference in the bearing of one man to another. The city is one of the most attractive, the best built, and inhabited by the most agreeable people that I have ever seen. The American women are very beautiful, unaffected in manner, and of a charming neatness, which prevails everywhere in this country, and receive the greatest attention, much more so than in England. What delights me most is that all the citizens are brothers. There are no poor people in America, not even what may be called peasants. Every man has his own property, and each has the same rights with the greatest landowner in the country. The inns are quite different from those in Europe; the proprietor and his wife sit down with you to the meals and do the honors of the table; and when you leave you pay without haggling over your bill. If you do not wish to go to an inn there are country houses where any one who is a good American will be admitted and entertained as kindly as we receive our friends in Europe.

It is evident that the Marquis was quite willing to be pleased. He and his companions bought such horses and conveyances as they could obtain and set out for Philadelphia. The journey was not without hardships. The roads over which they traveled were bad. Their vehicles broke down, their horses gave out, and the weather was very hot. "We traveled a great part of the way on foot," says one of Lafayette's companions, "often sleeping in the woods, almost dead with hunger, exhausted by the heat, several of us suffering from fever and from dysentery. At last, after thirty-two days of marching, we arrived at Philadelphia."

Congress did not welcome Lafayette as warmly as he expected. The foreign officers had given serious cause for disappointment both in the army and the country and had been for a long time the source of embarrassment to Washington. There was a strong inclination to repudiate the agreement made by Deane. But Lafayette was as persistent on this as on the other side of the ocean. He prepared an address to Congress, in which he said: "After the sacrifices that I have made in this cause I have the right to ask two favors at your hands: the one is to serve without pay at my own expense, and the other that I be allowed to serve at first as a volunteer." The novel tone of this appeal, Lafayette's youth and enthusiasm, and his unquestioned rank and influence in France carried the day and he was given a Major-General's commission.

It was at a dinner at Philadelphia that Lafayette first saw Washington and fell in love with him at sight. After dinner Washington took him aside, spoke to him very kindly, congratulated him upon the noble spirit he had shown and the sacrifices he had made in favor of the American cause, and then told him that he should be pleased, if he would make the quarters of the Commander-in-Chief his home, establish himself there whenever he thought proper, and consider himself at all times as one of his family.

Lafayette participated, though without a command, in the battle of the Brandywine, and was wounded there. His conduct during the day was viewed with the greatest favor by those who shared its dangers with him. He had proved himself a man of courage and a soldier, and although he had been a few hours before but a foreigner, a stranger who had come into the Continental Army, he was welcomed that night in the American camp as a tried friend and a comrade. He was taken to Bethlehem, where the Moravians took care of him. He recovered sufficiently to take the field a short time before the surrender of Fort Mercer, and distinguished himself in a small action near Gloucester, where he showed great gallantry and considerable military skill in the management of his troops. This gained him a command of a division, which he had been passionately anxious to secure. He had been able in a very short time to secure the favor of Washington, who wrote of him to Congress: "He is sensible, discreet in his manners, has made great proficiency in our language, and from the disposition he discovered at the battle of Brandywine possesses a large share of bravery and military ardor."

While the army was at Valley Forge the "Conway cabal" was organized. A part of the plot was an attempt to win over Lafayette by promises of future military distinction, and by flattery Conway sought to ingratiate himself with him. When Lafayette discovered the real object of these advances he wrote a long letter to Washington full of earnest and sincere declarations of attachment, in which he said: "My desire of deserving your satisfaction is stronger than ever, and everywhere you will employ me you can be certain of my trying every exertion in my power to succeed. I am now fixed to your fate, and shall follow it and sustain it as well by my sword as by all means in my power. You will pardon my importunity in favor of the sentiment which dictated it. Youth and friendship make me perhaps too warm, but I feel the greatest concern at all that has happened for some time since." The closing sentence of Washington's reply was: "We must not in so great a contest expect with nothing but sunshine. I have no doubt that everything happens for the best, that we shall triumph over all our misfortunes and in the end be happy; when, my dear Marquis, if you will give me your company in Virginia, we will laugh at our past difficulties and the folly of others; and I will endeavor by every civility in my power to show you how much and how sincerely I am your affectionate and obedient servant."

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The members of the cabal in Congress put Lafayette at the head of an independent expedition against Canada for the purpose of alienating him from Washington. The offer was a tempting one, an independent command, and a campaign in a French province. But he refused to accept unless he could remain under the orders of Washington, and report directly to him. When he got to Albany he found to his intense mortification that there were neither troops nor munitions of war. The expedition was a farce, so he returned to Valley Forge and the command of his division.

In May, 1778, he was sent on a reconnoitering expedition towards Philadelphia a short time prior to the evacuation of the city by the British. Through the neglect of some subordinates he and his command narrowly escaped capture by the enemy. Thanks to his energy and promptness he was able to get away and across the Schuylkill just before it was too late. Mr. Tower says:

> It is doubtful if Lafayette ever fully realized how important a crisis for him was this affair at Barren Hill. The subsequent incidents of his life brought reverses, disappointments, sorrows, imprisonment, and defeat, all the vicissitudes that go to make up the sum of experience in a long and eventful career, during which he was applauded, criticised, admired, or condemned, according to the feelings that his actions aroused among friends and enemies amid the frightful social disorders through which he was destined to live; but none of them wrought a personal injury comparable with the blight that must have fallen upon him if his service in the United States had been suddenly cut short on that eventful day in May, 1778. If the misfortune had overtaken him then of being captured by the British upon the first occasion when he had been intrusted with a separate command involving, as it would have done, the loss to the Continental army of an extremely valuable body of men, the chances are that he would have been overwhelmed by the consequences, and that his influence would have been damaged beyond repair. The hold he had at that time upon the affairs of the Nation was comparatively slight; it might have been broken, and the memory of Lafayette would become that of a mere incident in the War of Independence; he would not have had an opportunity to render to this country the valuable services which he rendered afterward in the councils of war, and in his relations with the French Government, and with the French troops in America, as well as on the field of battle; nor would he have been rewarded for the high-minded zeal and self-sacrifice which have forever endeared him to the American people.

Next came Monmouth. Had he retained the command which he yielded regretfully to Lee at the request of Washington the fortunes of that day might have been different and the war shortened materially. The arrival of the French under D'Estaing elated Lafayette, but his hopes as well as those of the Americans were doomed to disappointment. Owing to persistent ill-luck the expedition was a failure. "It was happy for America at that moment that it counted among its defenders a man whose devotion to the cause had already won for him the confidence of the Nation, and who at this juncture came forward to stay the tide of feeling, to explain misconceptions, to smooth the path that led to unity, and finally to bring about a complete reconciliation; that man was Lafayette." The French Admiral says in one of his reports: "No one is in a better position than this young general officer to become an additional bond of unity between France and America. He enjoys here the highly merited consideration which is due to his zeal, his gallantry, and his wisdom." Lafayette's conduct during the entire Rhode Island campaign was admirable. It was not his fault that the relations between D'Estaing and Sullivan were as strained as they were. But for him matters would have been worse.

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When winter came on and active operations were at an end he got a furlough for the purpose of going home and seeing a wife whom he loved tenderly. The difficulties of carrying on a correspondence at that time are illustrated by a passage from one of his letters to the Marquise:

> You will receive this letter perhaps in the course of five or six years, for I am writing to you by an indirect opportunity of which I have no great hopes. Fancy the long journey that my letter will have to make. An officer of the army will take it to Fort Pitt (Pittsburg), 300 miles in the interior of the continent; thence it will be sent by a boat down the great Ohio River through a country inhabited only by savages; when once it reaches New Orleans a little vessel will take it to the Spanish Islands; from there a ship belonging to that nation will carry it—God knows where—whenever it goes back to Europe. Even then it will be a long way from you; and only after passing through the sticky hands of all the Spanish postmen will it be able to cross the Pyrenees. It may have been opened and sealed half a dozen times before coming to you.

Another object which he had in view in going back to France was to induce the government to sent over 5,000 men to aid in the conquest of Canada for the United States. Gen. Washington was opposed to this project, which had captivated Lafayette's imagination, and the Count de Vergennes wisely declined to entertain it. But while he failed in this he succeeded in something which was of infinitely greater importance.

It is not too much to say that throughout the year 1779 the enthusiasm of Lafayette and his ceaseless representations in our behalf before the Cabinet and the King kept the cause of the American Revolution alive in France. He performed, during the period upon which he was then entering, inestimable services for the people of the United States; the greatest, indeed, that he rendered to us during his career, and of such importance that without them it is difficult, in the light of subsequent events, to imagine how America could have achieved its independence. The work which Lafayette did afterward in this country, in the campaigns of Virginia and on the field of battle, does honor to his name; but it was not indispensable, because other men would have been found to do it if he had not been here present. It was different at Versailles, for no one else could have taken his place there. He brought together and set in operation all the forces that could be exerted in our favor; he filled men's minds with his own enthusiasm; he intensified the hatred of his countrymen for England; he invoked the glory of France; he appealed to the most effective impulses of his people, always with one object in view—to send help to America.

In July of 1779 he sent to the Count de Vergennes a carefully prepared memoir, setting forth the necessity of giving the Americans further aid. It made a favorable impression upon the Count, and was "the starting point of the series of events which led up to the surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown." In February, 1780, Lafayette was ordered to return to America and inform Washington that troops were about to sail under the command of Rochambeau. He had hoped at one time that he might command the forces himself, but his disappointment did not slacken the least his efforts for the support of the cause he had so much at heart.

The French troops arrived in July and with them came some French gold, which was of almost equal value. If Vergennes had known the condition of the American forces at that moment it is a question whether he would have sent the reinforcements. Happily Lafayette had painted the situation in colors more glowing than exact truth would warrant. Washington's army, which at this time was made up of only about 6,000 continental troops, of whom little more than half were fit for duty, had been put to the severest test of virtue and patience. At times they were five or six days in succession without bread, and frequently they were deprived of meat; there were occasions when for two or three days together they had neither meat nor bread, and Washington declared that his soldiers had eaten during that campaign "every kind of horse feed but hay." Lafayette was sent to Newport at once to confer with the French commanders as to the measures to be adopted. He was also present at Hartford when Washington and Rochambeau met for the first time. Returning from there he was with Washington when the discovery was made of Arnold's treason, and was soon afterwards appointed a member of the court-martial which tried and sentenced André. Lafayette wrote of him: "He was an interesting man, the confidant and friend of Gen. Clinton; he conducted himself in a manner so frank, so noble, and so delicate that I cannot help feeling for him with infinite sorrow."

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It having been found impossible to operate against New York Lafayette was sent to Virginia in the hope that he might be able, in coöperation with a portion of the French forces, to crush the English then in that State under the command of Arnold, and if possible to accomplish the darling wish of the American people, the capture of the traitor himself. The expected coöperation was lacking and the primary object of the expedition was not attained, but Lafayette, who reached Virginia in March, remained there until the surrender of Yorktown. It is not necessary to go into details concerning his operations there, first against Gen. Phillips and then against Cornwallis. Of this campaign Mr. Tower says:

> Lafayette unquestionably saved the State. For although Lord Cornwallis had driven Lafayette rapidly before him, and had marched in any direction that it had suited him to go, and although the British army retained its superiority, which made it too formidable for the Americans to meet it in the open field, yet it was the presence of Lafayette with his little army which interrupted the destruction of public stores and disappointed Cornwallis in the results of his expedition. It was the presence of Lafayette, with his cautious movements, his never-failing watchfulness, his soldierly conduct, and his skill in maneuvering in the face of his antagonist, which prevented the complete subjugation of the country. . . . His services had resulted in his holding undisputed possession of almost the entire State of Virginia; and this aid was of enormous value in the military combinations which followed, by which Gen. Washington was enabled, with the French allied troops, to force the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. . . . Lafayette deserves full credit as a soldier that during a campaign, which even his British opponents admitted to be a difficult one, he had made no serious mistakes.

Two incidents, one at the beginning and the other near the close of the campaign are deserving of mention. After he had crossed the Susquehanna on his way to the South the troops were suffering for want of clothing which Congress could not supply, though urgent demand had been made for it. Seeing that there was no likelihood the men would be able to march, though it was urgently necessary to proceed at once, he borrowed from the merchants of Baltimore 2,000 guineas upon his personal obligation, with which to buy linen, shoes, overalls, and hats. The ladies of Baltimore joined together to make up the linen into shirts. After the arrival of De Grasse and Saint-Simon they urged Lafayette to attack Cornwallis at once. They represented to him that it was only fair after so long and fatiguing campaign, which had now ended fortunately, the glory of overthrowing Cornwallis should belong to those who had reduced him to his present extremity, and the Admiral offered to send for the purpose not only all the marines from aboard his ships, but also as many sailors as Lafayette should ask for. But the Marquis was deaf to this temptation. He replied that Gen. Washington and Gen. Rochambeau would soon arrive; that it would be better to hasten their coming than to make a murderous attack which would waste much blood merely for the gratification of personal vanity; that they were certain to capture the enemy by regular approaches after the succor arrived, and in that event to spare the lives of many soldiers.

After Washington got to Yorktown Lafayette resumed his position as Major-General in command of a division of light infantry in the Continental army, and in that capacity he continued to serve the United States with the same devotion and gallantry that he had shown throughout the war. The detachment of American troops, under the immediate command of Hamilton, which captured one of the two redoubts stormed on the night of the 14th of October, was a part of Lafayette's division. After his light infantry had made the assault with admirable courage, Lafayette, who had been somewhat nettled by a somewhat contemptuous remark made by the Baron de Viomenil about American troops, sent an aide-de-camp to the Baron, whose task it was to take the other redoubt, but had not yet done so, with a message to the effect that if he required any help the Marquis would have great pleasure in assisting him.

After the surrender, which practically ended the war, Lafayette was granted leave of absence and sailed for France in December, not to return until 1784, when he had the pleasure of spending many delightful days at Mount Vernon with his beloved commander. As a "particular and flattering mark of favor" for the brilliant services which ended at Yorktown the King made him a Marechal-de-Camp, corresponding to the rank of Major-General in the Continental service, and De Vergennes wrote to him: "Our joy is very great here and throughout the nation, and you may be assured that your name is held in veneration. We recognize with pleasure that although you had not the chief command in this great operation your prudent conduct beforehand and your preliminary movements prepared the way for its success."

Mr. Tower's work is all the more interesting and valuable by reason of the chapters in which he describes the motives which actuated the Count de Vergennes to assist the Americans, first privately and then openly; the way in which he succeeded in inducing the King to accept his view of the situation, and his maneuvers to induce Spain to coöperate in his designs. A number of excellent maps and plans enable the reader to comprehend with ease the details of the campaigns and battles in which Lafayette took part. (The Marquis de Lafayette in the American Revolution. With some account of the attitude of France toward the War of Independence. By Charlemagne Tower Jr. In two volumes. J. B. Lippincott company.)

Napoleon's First Campaign.

"Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign," with comments by Herbert H. Sargent, First-Lieutenant Second Cavalry United States army, is the latest contribution to the Napoleonic revival. It cannot fail to interest army circles in the United States as the author admits that he had the aid of several of his brother officers in the preparation of the work. It is a departure from the usual accounts of Napoleon's battles in that the author gives a concise account of each of the contests in the first campaign, gleaned from military histories, and the comments from a military point of view on each. The first campaign of Bonaparte began with Montenotte and closed with The Tagliemento. It destroyed a half dozen Austrian armies, added to the territory of France, and opened the way for the ambition of Napoleon.

In his comments Lieut. Sargent falls into the pardonable error for an officer of the army of measuring the military genius of "the man of all his time." He concludes that Napoleon was the greatest soldier in modern times, "and one of the greatest masters of the military art that the world has ever known." Referring particularly to the Italian campaign—Bonaparte's first—in 1796-'7, the author is of opinion that while "on a less stupendous scale than many other campaigns in his remarkable career, it was surpassed by none in brilliancy, in completeness, in rapidity of movement, and in strategical combinations."

Estimating the greatness of Napoleon as a soldier from the standpoint of today the writer takes the ground that there has been no change since the hero of his little book in the "principles of strategy, the great principles of war," and on that assumption Napoleon would be as great a Captain if he were now living as when he puzzled the old warriors of his time.

At the age of 26 Napoleon took command of the army of Italy and found it in a destitute condition. In his "Comment" on the battle of Montenotte, the first of the Italian campaign, this American soldier-author concludes:

"Victory is the aim of all strategy. This much of the campaign. Bonaparte's first, was very similar to the Waterloo campaign, his last. In the first he was opposed by the Sardinians and Austrians; in the last, by the English and the Prussians. In each case the armies opposed to him had divergent lines of communication. In each case he used his own army as an entering wedge to separate the allies; and when, after defeating the Prussians, he detached a containing force to hold them in check while he massed his force against the English, he was repeating the maneuver that nineteen years before had made him victorious in the beginning of his matchless military career."

Lodi accomplished the destruction of the first Austrian army, but the victory to Napoleon presented the problem of his holding Italy, says the writer. Austria made a great effort for the recovery of Italy, and old Wurmser was pitted against the "parvenu from Corsica." Lonato and Castiglione followed, and again the Austrians were whipped. "Bonaparte won these battles," concludes the author, "by his marches, by his concentrations for battles, by utilizing every French soldier, by bringing upon every battlefield a stronger force than his adversary." And, quoting Thiers, "he would not intrust any one with the execution of his orders."

"It must have been strange to . . . their old white-haired Marshal," writes this American soldier, "to have been defeated by this boy. It was strange," continues the writer, "it seems strange to us even when we know that this boy of 26 was one of the greatest masters of the art of war that the world has ever known."

There followed the battles of Bassano and San Georgio. In these Napoleon taught military men that "genius in the art of war consists in knowing when to scatter your forces and when to unite them." At Arcola the contest was more stubborn; it lasted three days. It was in this contest that Bonaparte had to silence the cavil in his own army as well as hold his ground. With the victory of Rivoli Bonaparte was master of Italy.

"The remarkable maneuvers which for brilliancy and completeness remain unsurpassed by any single military operation in history," as shown in the last battles of the campaign, "are the foundation of Napoleon's military glory and encourage the soldier of today to greater exertion and to deeper study of our profession," adds this soldier-writer.

Closing with the Tagliamento Lieut. Sargent says Napoleon ended his first campaign with wonderful caution, and observes: "Had he been as cautious in after years he might have died Emperor of France." It is interesting to read any soldier's opinion on Waterloo. The author states his: "After defeating Blucher he (Napoleon) had to fight them (Wellington and Blucher) united, but this was not due to any fault in Napoleon's plan. It was due to the inefficiency of Grouchy."

Finally the author observes: "Another Napoleon will likely never arise; yet imagination can picture a soldier who, holding in his grasp the telegraph and railways, shall plan and execute as great strategical combinations in the campaigns of the future as Napoleon planned and executed a hundred years ago."

The book contains military maps which assist materially in showing the scope of Bonaparte's first campaign. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

Labor in Germany.

The latest published volume of the Social Science series of Swan Sonnenschein & Co. and Charles Scribner's Sons is a translation of Paul Gohres' "Three Months in a Workshop," which has created quite a sensation in Germany, where it has given rise to the formation of a new association, the Evangelical Social Congress. The author, a theological student, following the example of numerous journalistic explorers, disguised himself as a laborer, and in that capacity worked three months in a large manufacturing establishment in Saxony, living and mingling with the workmen, sharing their fare and recreations, and noting with care all his impressions and observations. Their political, social and religious views naturally attracted most of his attention, and his testimony in these respects was largely a revelation to the German public. While he deprecates any extensive generalizations from what he narrates, and insists that his statements apply only to the industrial population of Saxony that came under his personal observation, it seems to have been generally assumed that the facts he states are true generally, and in his introductory note to this translation Prof. Ely makes the claim that they are true in the main of this country also. That is practically to say that the population of our manufacturing centers are generally and almost universally godless social democrats, theoretically at war with existing social order and conditions—an unsatisfactory state of affairs were it true. One may trust, however, that there are better influences existing here, and that with all the discontent and strife between labor and capital that disturbs us, there are elements in our artisan population not in the classes here described. There should be some difference of conditions between this country and Germany with the wide variance that exists between our social and political institutions.

There is, however, enough likeness between certain phases of the labor question here and there to make this book suggestive in some respects even if the conditions are not so identical as doctrinaires may assert. With our greater liberty, the state of affairs may even appear at times more threatening than in a country like Germany, always under an iron militarism. One thing is certain from this testimony, that the condition of the average workman in this country is much more hopeful and prosperous than in Germany. ("Three Months in a Workshop." By Paul Göhre. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Religions of Japan.

In "The Religions of Japan" the author, William Elliott Griffis, D. D., formerly of the Imperial University of Tokio and late one of the lecturers in Union Theological Seminary, New York, particularly specifies that he makes no pretense of constructing or furnishing a mirror of contemporary Japanese religion. His purpose is "not to take a snap-shot photograph, but to paint a picture of the past." Upon points connected with the history of the plucky little island empire the author is unusually well qualified to speak, for he is an old resident of the country and a careful student of its religion and institutions, having been interested in its development and advancement for many years past. At the present time no country in the world is attracting a greater share of the world's attention than Japan, which is passing through a crucial period of its existence, and, although a barbarous nation according to the accepted definitions, it is rapidly asserting its claim to rank among those kingdoms which lay vast claims to a higher civilization.

Heretofore—that is to say from the earliest time to a period embraced within the last quarter of a century—the religious dominance of China in Japan has been undisputed, and it was not until the Kingdom of the Mikado began to feel the revivifying effects of contact with the nations of the West that she felt the desire to be free in an intellectual sense. China will not and apparently cannot progress, the consequence being that she is suffering for it now, and at the hands of her pupil. As soon as Japan began to free herself from the thralldom of the mighty Celestial Empire she began to go ahead, and now she manifests no disposition to turn back. It is not to be expected that Japan will become civilized all at once, and it is to be hoped such a thing will not come to pass, for it would rob the country of much that is now interesting and unique and put it upon the prosaic level of those countries that have laid claim to the highest civilization since they were born.

In discussing the religions of the country the author first refers to the primitive faith or the religion that existed before books, together with mythical zoölogy; then Shinto, the myths and the ritual; the Kojiki and its teachings, the Chinese ethical system, Confucianism in its philosophical form, and the Buddhism of Northern Asia. Then he comes to the Buddhism of the Japanese in its missionary development and other aspects, Roman Christianity in the seventeenth century and its suppression in consequence of strong and determined persecution, and the ensuing two centuries of silence, which brings us up to the present time. The feeblest sort of an outline of the work is here given, but it would be an injustice in a confined space to do or attempt anything else. It is better to suggest the idea of the author than to do him the injustice of covering in a few disjointed sentences what he has put into nearly 500 pages.

Since 1868 Japan has been breaking the chains of her intellectual bondage to China and India, and taking strides forward that will soon gain for her an enviable place in the ranks of the nations of the world. Japan has taken advantage of the most favorable conditions, her opportunity has come, and she is determined that she will make the most of it. She has the encouragement of the other nations, which are only too eager and anxious to extend a helping hand. (The Religions of Japan, from the Dawn of History to the Era of Méiji, by William Elliott Griffis, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

An American Artist.

A handsomely illustrated volume issued by Charles Scribner's Sons is the "Life and Times of A. B. Durand," by John Durand. The book appeals to all who are interested in the history of American art, which Asher Brown Durand fostered and did so much to promote. He was of French Huguenot stock, as his name suggests. From his mother he inherited Dutch blood. Apprenticed when young to a writing engraver near Newark, young Durand became in 1817 his employer's partner. Then came the work which placed him at the head of engravers. Col. Trumbull, having painted his "Declaration of Independence," tried to engage James Heath of London to engrave it. Heath's price was extravagant. Trumbull offered the work to Durand, who agreed to engrave it at half the price asked by Heath. The work was confided to Durand, finished on time, and the engraving at once established the artistic position of the engraver.

In his prosperity the artist felt that his engraving afforded only a limited field for the exercise of his artistic gifts. He devoted himself to oil painting, making a success particularly in portraits. He obtained commissions to paint many worthies and among them Gen. Jackson and Henry Clay. Proceeding to Washington the artist did succeed, after a while, in making the pictures, but tells, amusingly enough, what were his difficulties. Jackson, he says, often got his "dander up," and he could hear him at the meeting of the Cabinet in the adjoining room warmly disputing with the members of it and vociferating, "By the Eternal!" In 1840 he went abroad. The year 1846 found him the President of the National Academy, retaining the position until his resignation in 1862. The next twenty years of his life were as full of industry as were the earlier ones. His landscapes of the Mohawk Valley and of Lake George are widely known and valued. He painted his last picture, a sunset in the Adirondacks, in 1879. He died Sept. 17, 1886, at the age of 90. His declining days were spent in the old Jefferson Village, now called Maplewood, in which he was born. The property which had remained in the family was made a comfortable retreat for him by his devoted children. One of the lessons which A. B. Durand left to his profession, in addition to the higher lesson of his life, was this: "It is only through the religious integrity of motive, by which all real artists have been actuated, that art preserves its purity."

In the earlier part of this biography is traced the advance of American art. There are accounts of the agencies which helped to quicken public taste such as the American Academy of Fine Arts of New York, founded at Trumbull's instigation, and chartered in 1808, and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, chartered in 1805, with the National Academy of Design. (Life and Times of A. B. Durand. By John Durand. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

"Old Pictures of Life."

A number of local publishing firms have issued books commemorative of the late Prof. Swing; but one is inclined to award the palm of merit to Messrs. Stone & Kimball, both on account of the appearance of "Old Pictures of Life," just issued in two volumes, and because of the quality and variety of the contents. The style of printing and binding is up to the standard already established by this young firm; and one notes that the work is done at the Lakeside, not as formerly at the Riverside press. A paragraph from the appreciative introduction by Mr. Franklin H. Head, the literary executor of Prof. Swing, will characterize the work:

> Outside his pulpit work, the most valuable literary efforts of Prof. Swing were his papers read before the Chicago Literary club, of which he was long the most loved and honored member. Of late these papers have been largely relative to the leading men of Greece and Rome; Socrates, Cicero, Demosthenes, Pliny, and others. From his familiarity with classical literature these papers are most graphic and admirable pictures of these antique heroes, bringing them before us from the mists of time with the picturesque vividness of the portraiture of a man of today. A volume of these essays was published some years since, and from his unpublished papers have been selected the contents of the accompanying volumes covering a wide variety of themes, but all believed to possess permanent value.

In Vol. I. are the following papers: "An Old Picture of Life," "A Greek Orator," "A Roman Gentleman," "Thoughts on Greek Literature," "Cordelia and Antigone," "Dante," "The Enlarged Church." Vol. II.: "The Submerged Centuries," "The Novel," "The Scholar in Politics," "Romeo and Juliet," "A True Love Story," "Humanity to Man and Beast," "Excess," "Peculiarities of Man," and "An Injured World."

This table of contents is typical of the breadth of Prof. Swing's culture and the reach of his sympathies. One looks into the paper on "Romeo and Juliet" and finds the author discussing the kindred themes of Dante and Beatrice, and of Petrarch and Laura, and then proceeding to a comprehensive review of "the strange centuries that came to Shakspeare to be expressed":

> What a procession toward the studio of our Shakspeare! He was the combined Angelo and Raphael for those forms and faces. The kings and queens went with their crowns, the assassin wore his black cloak, his hand holding the stiletto; thither went Lear with his daughters; thither ran, or walked, or rode all the eminent ones of a long past. The artist was worthy of the long journey from any Verona or Venice, for there was not a tear or a smile he could not throw upon his canvas. But of all the faces which the Avon artist gave to immortality no two wore sadder than those of Romeo and his Juliet.

How characteristic it is of the kindly nature of the scholar who is gone to find the eye arrested in the essay on "Humanity to Man and Beast" by the following remark:

> The rat differs from the nightingale only in its misfortunes.

The whole gospel of Prof. Swing's life and teachings is contained in this sentence.

Brief Mention.

The Merriam company has just issued in yellow paper covers a parody on "Trilby," purporting to be written by Mary Kyle Dallas. The author may be known in the byways, but her name is not one that is familiar on the highway of literature. Whatever she may lack in wit, however, is plentifully made up in assurance. Her audacity cannot be accounted for unless she is regarded as a product of the "new woman" evolution. Her "parody" is ineffably stupid and vulgar.

[*Continued on fourteenth page.*]

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GRAINMARKET

SMALL NET LOSSES ON W

AND OATS.

Local Buying Prevents a Br
—Millers Buy Spring W
mediate Consumption—N
ures in Corn—Provision
Up by Packers in Spite
Run of Hogs at Present
Quotations.

GRAINMARKETHEAVY

SMALL NET LOSSES ON WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS.

Local Buying Prevents a Break in Wheat—Millers Buy Spring Wheat for Immediate Consumption—No New Features in Corn—Provision Market Kept Up by Packers in Spite of the Heavy Run of Hogs at Present—Street Market Quotations.

The general tone of the grain markets yesterday was heavy and wheat, corn, and oats closed with a net loss of ⅛@¼c. Heavy and sustained buying by Lamson Bros. was all that prevented a break in wheat. This was the feature of the market and attracted much attention, following as it did the free buying of calls by the same house the previous night. There was considerable speculation regarding this trade. In some quarters the buying of calls and of wheat were associated directly and credited to a prominent local operator who has found himself on the long side of wheat and has furnished the support to the market for a number of days in succession. Later in the day it was intimated that the buying of yesterday was covering short wheat for New York account and that there was no direct connection between that and the privilege trade of the previous night. There was a fair local professional business in wheat within ½c range. May opened just a shade easier than at the close Thursday and worked up to a high point at 53⅝@53¾c. The selling pressure at this price was too much for the market and May sold down to 53¼c and after minor changes closed at that price bid. The wheat movement statistics were not considered specially favorable to holders of wheat. Primary points had 235,000 bu in receipts, while clearances in wheat and flour only aggregated 158,000 bu. Of the exports only 14,000 bu were in wheat. Northwestern markets reported 367 cars, as against 218 the corresponding day of last year. It is in the Northwest that the movement of wheat is expected to increase. Grain is coming in from country elevators on account of the premium for cash wheat over May and to be out of the way before assessments are made for general taxes. A large amount of wheat has been sold in Minneapolis to arrive, and nothing but bad weather can prevent an increase in receipts. The effect of freer movement has already been indicated by a little easing off of cash prices in the Northwest. The larger receipts and the small clearances are causing talk of a small decrease in the visible next week and the possibility of an increase at an early date if exports do not increase. There was no new business done at the seaboard, and prospects for exports were said to be slim. The only cash news of the day was furnished by Chicago, and the local market was bought on it. Armour sold about 100,000 bu of No. 2 spring at 3c over May price. Of this 10,000 bu were taken by the Buell Commission company for outside millers. The remainder was taken by local millers. Eckhart & Swan were credited with buying 50,000 bu. Harper sold 35,000 bu of No. 2 spring at the same price, also to local millers. The Star and Crescent Milling company took in addition to a lot of spring wheat 5,000 bu of No. 2 red in store at 2¼c under May price. A sale of 125,000 bu of No. 2 red in store was also reported at the same price. There was no sample market on account of the light receipts. The inspection sheet showed but 5 cars in and 45,000 bu taken out of store. Cables showed no change in the feeling abroad. Paris was lower on flour, but higher on wheat, while other continenal markets were unchanged.

There was no heavy trade on either side of the corn market and the range for the day was narrow. A better buying demand is necessary to make the advances hold. May corn opened at the previous closing price, sold up a fraction, and then worked down to 44⅞c, and at the close that price was bid. Primary point receipts were 167,000 bu, while exports were only 5,000 bu. Local receipts were 185 cars, of which 21 were graded, and withdrawals from store 15,000 bu. It is generally assumed that receipts will increase, but the demand for cash corn is sufficient to keep the cash and sample market firm. The sugar refiners paid 41½c for No. 3 corn, No. 3 white, and No. 3 yellow on all roads except the Alton, where 41¾@42c was paid for No. 3 yellow. No. 3 yellow on the Illinois Central was quoted at 41½c to go to store, against 42c on other roads. Through billed No. 3 yellow sold at 39¾@40c, with No. 3 at 39c. To arrive No. 3 yellow was sold at 39½c. The Liverpool market was quoted unchanged on spot and ½d higher on futures.

Narrow Oats Market Closes Easier.

The oats market was influenced by corn, but did not weaken at the close so much as the other cereal. The feeling was only a trifle easier than at Thursday's close. A moderate business was transacted. Receipts are running heavier. Yesterday there were 177 cars, while 150 were expected, and today 170 cars are looked for. Patten sold a fair quantity of May, and Fowler was the leading buyer. May opened at 29⅛c, sold up to 29⅛@29¼c, remained at 29⅛c asked and 29c bid for some time, and closed at 29c, a loss of ⅛c. June was 29c sellers most of the day, and closed at 28⅞c sellers. July was held at 27¾@27⅞c early, declined to 27⅝c asked, and rested at 27⅝@27¾c. Car lots in store and to go there were easier. No. 3 white sold at 30¼c, No. 2 at 28¼@28⅝c, and do white at 31¼c. The demand for samples was good and offerings fairly large. The market ruled steady early and closed easy, although everything was well cleaned up. Sales on track and f. o. b. included No. 3 at 27½@30¾c, do white at 31c, No. 2 at 28½@31c, and do white at 31¼@31¾c.

Firmness and small offerings continued to characterize the rye market. Some carlots sold a little higher. No. 2 in store was held at 52¼c. No. 2 by sample ranged at 53½@53¾c. May was 53½c asked. Receipts were only 3 cars. From private elevators 2,765 bu were inspected out.

Barley was weak and fairly active. At shaded prices buyers took hold, but some lots were carried over. Ten thousand bu choice Minnesota to arrive sold on private terms. No. 2 by sample ranged at 56@56½c, No. 3 at 52¼@55½c, and No. 4 at 51@52½c. The inspection sheet showed 41 cars in, and 1,247 bu were inspected out.

Cash flaxseed was firm, but very dull, and futures were utterly neglected. The in movement was only three cars, and nothing went out. No. 1 Northwestern on track sold at $141, or 1c higher than at Thursday's close. Some rather poor rejected seed sold at $1.34. May was nominally $1.41.

The timothy seed market was quiet, due to a lack of offerings, and prices were nominally unchanged. Poor to choice ranged at $5.00@5.65, and contract prime $5.75. Some lots to arrive were offered, but no one seemed eager to bid on them. Clover-seed was scarce and nominally steady. Fair to good was quotably $7.75@8.35, with prime, February, and March $8.55@8.60.

The provision market was strong in view of the big run of hogs for the day and for the week. Thirty-three thousand hogs were expected yesterday and 39,000 were received. The packers supported the market and bought enough stuff to close the market up even with or above the last prices of the previous day. Hately Bros. were sellers of products. The cash demand was fair. Covering of short lines put May pork up to $10.25 and closed it with 5c gain.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

"There is general complaint among receivers regarding the action of the elevators on the Illinois Central road in not meeting prices paid by houses on other roads," said a grain receiver last night. "They refuse to pay within ⅛c to ⅜c a bu of the prices paid for corresponding grades of grain on other roads. In view of the fact that the Illinois Central will not participate in the present Eastern rates and has withdrawn its billing arrangements to the elevators at South Chicago the trade is placed at the mercy of their elevators, who are not slow to take advantage of it."

The feeling in wheat was a trifle easier later in the day on the curb. Puts on May wheat ranged at 53@53¼c, closing at 53@53⅛c. Calls sold at 53¾@53⅞c and at 53½c and 53⅝c, closing at 53⅝@53⅝c. Puts on May corn sold at 44⅞@45c and calls at 44⅞@44¾c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 20 cars; corn, 225 cars; oats, 170 cars; hogs, 22,000.

The promoters of the petition remonstrating against the notice relative to privileges posted by the administration report that the number of signatures is still enlarging, confidently expects that the petition will go before the directors with 500 names on it.

A Lisbon cable said Portugal had issued a decree authorizing the importation of 3,330,000 bu foreign wheat before Aug. 1.

A charter was made for 80,000 bu corn for spring shipment to Buffalo at 2⅛c.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Price range yesterday	Closed yesterday.	Closed Feb. 16, 1894.
		WHEAT.		
Feb....	50¾	50½@ 50¾	50½	55⅝
May....	53⅜	53¼@ 53¾	53¼	58⅜
July....	54¼	54¼@ 54⅝	54¼	60⅛
		CORN.		
Feb....	43	42¾@ 43	42¾	34¾
May....	45⅛	44⅞@ 45⅛	44⅞	36¾
		OATS.		
Feb...	27⅞	27⅞@ 27⅞	27⅞	....
May ...	29⅛	29 @ 29¼	29	29⅞
		MESS PORK.		
Feb..	9.85	9.85 @10.05	10.00	12.25
May...	10.15	10.05 @10.25	10.20	12.35
		LARD—PER 100 LBS.		
Feb....	6.47½	6.42½@ 6.47½	6.45	7.40
May...	6.62½	6.57½@ 6.62½	6.60	7.22½
		RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.		
Feb....	5.07½	5.02½@ 5.10	5.07½	6.32½
May...	5.27½	5.22½@ 5.30	5.27½	6.37½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 2.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Winter wheat......	4	2	....	6
Spring wheat	16	....	....	16
Corn	21	151	13	185
Oats........	154	23	....	177
Rye........	3	....	....	3
Barley........	19	22	....	41
Total........	217	198	13	428

Inspected out: 44,510 bu wheat, 14,915 bu corn, 10,811 bu oats, and 1,247 bu barley. From private houses, 8,085 bu oats and 2,765 bu rye.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1895.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1895.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.
Flour, brls..	11,222	10,756	12,276	6,484
Wheat, bu..	9,776	46,800	16,935	600
Corn, bu.....	68,577	314,690	26,500	52,020
Oats, bu.....	148,500	113,675	127,500	110,580
Rye, bu......	9,858	4,890	11,415	2,101
Barley, bu. .	43,200	51,307	21,558	42,633
T. Seeds, lbs.	69,800	16,405	32,445	180,478
C. Seed, lbs.	....	6,867	101,497	169,264
Oth. S'd, lbs.	1,400	....	380	224
F. Seed, bu..	3,950	3,670	1,989	2,316
B. Corn, lbs.	18,000	53,600	980	3,935
Cheese, lbs..	354,506	199,423	274,665	195,820
Butter, lbs..	755,013	581,689	745,429	533,655
Eggs, cases..	2,697	4,122	2,006	2,323
Hides, lbs...	245,047	290,635	394,825	395,300
Wool, lbs....	69,900	....	96,104	193,036

GENERAL MARKETS.

Good Out Movement in Oranges—Broom Corn Lower—Eggs Firmer.

Trade in the street produce markets was brisk. The out movement in California oranges was good and back orders have now been pretty well filled. The receipts were light. A car of frosted Mexican oranges reshipped from an Iowa point sold at $2.00 per box. Valencias are scarce. A car sold at $5.00 per crate. Eggs were firmer. The local demand was good and receipts light. Jobbers were taking hold well, as they have allowed their stocks to run low. Wild ducks were in excellent demand and commanded better prices. The broom corn market was lower all around. Trade has been so slow of late that reductions were inevitable if there was to be any activity.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra separator, 23½c; firsts, 21@22c; seconds, 17@19c; thirds, 12@15c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 20c; firsts, 15@17c; seconds, 10@12c; packing stock, 8@9c.

BEANS—Navies and pea beans, new, $1.70@1.75 per bu.

BROOMCORN—Choice green hurl, 6½@7c per lb; red or slightly pale tip, 6@6½c; self-working, fine green parlor, 7c; fair to good do, 6@6½c; smooth, pale, or red tip, 5@5½c; common growth off color, 4½@5c; inside and covers, 4@4½c; crooked green, 4c; red or pale tip, 2½@3½c; brush corn, fine, 5@7c.

COAL—The retail price is $5.50 per ton for large egg and $5.75 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in carlots: Grate, $4.50; egg, stove, and nut, $4.75. Bituminous—Erie, $3.80; Youghiogheny, $2.90; Indiana block, $2.00; Blossburg, $3.80; Baltimore and Ohio, $2.75; Hocking Valley, $2.75; Wilmington, $1.35; Piedmont, $3.75; Shawnee, $2.85.

CHEESE—New makes: Finest full cream cheddars, 9½@9¾c per lb; twins, 9¾@10c; Young Americas, 10½c; slightly skimmed, 6@7c; Swiss cheese, new, 10c; brick cheese, 8@8½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 6@7½c; blackberries, 6c; raspberries, 19c; California peaches, 7@8½c; apricots, 6@8c; prunes, forty to fifty to the pound, 10@10½c per lb; raisins, 3@4c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 6@10c; citric acid, 41@46c; tartaric, powdered, 25@30c; carbolic acid, 17@25c; castor oil, cold pressed, 91@96c; balsam tolu, 30@35c; Tonka beans, $2.00; cubeb berries, 20c; calomel, 75c; camphor, 42@50c; cantharides, $1.00@1.05; cassia buds, 21@25c; chloroform, 57@60c; ergot, 35c; glycerine, 13@24c; gum arabic, 20@50c; morphine sulph, $1.80@2.20; gum opium, $2.40; quinine, 25@39c; refined alcohol in brls, $2.42 per gal.

EGGS—Choice, recandled, new cases included, 21@22c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 21c; not strictly fresh, 17@18c; cooler stock, 17@18c.

GAME—Jacksnipe, $1.25 per doz; plover, $1.50; mallard ducks, $4.25@4.50; canvas backs, $6.00@10.00; geese, 50@60c; rabbits, 90c@$1.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@3.75 per brl; bananas, common to fair, 60@75c; good to choice, $1.00@1.75; lemons, common to choice, $2.50@3.25 per box; Jersey cranberries, $10.00@11.00 per brl; Florida oranges, $2.50@3.75 per box; California oranges, $2.75@3.75 per box.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 4⅞c per lb; cube, 4⅜c; powdered, 4⅜c; granulated, 3.94@4c; confectioners' A, 3⅞c; extra C, 3½@3⅝c; yellow, 3@3⅜c. Dark molasses, 3c. Coffee—Java, 28@31c per lb; Mocha, 28c; Rio, choice, 16@18c; fair to good, 14½@15½c; Santos, 16@18c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6@6¼c per lb; choice, do, 5¼@5½c; fair, do, 4@5c; Japan, 4⅞@5¼c. Sirups—Corn, 17@24c per gal; standard sugar, 14½@18½c; fancy, 22@28c; New Orleans, O. K., 35c; centrifugal, 18@24c.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 4½c; No. 1 calfskin, 8½c; No. 2 do, 7c; No. 1 country tallow, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c.

HAY—Receipts, 1,143 tons; shipments, 104 tons. Offerings larger and demand good for choice grade. Prices steady. No. 1 timothy quotable at $10.00@10.50. No. 2 at $9.00@9.50. Mixed nominal at $7.00@9.00. Upland prairie at $8.50@10.50 for good to choice and $4.50@7.50 for poor to fair.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7¾c; prime white, 150°, 7¾c; snow white, 150°, 8c; headlight, 175°, 9c; Eocene, 9½c; Kenejene, 11½c; Elaine, 14c; benzine, 7½c; 74° gasoline, 8c; 87° gasoline, 10c; linseed, raw, 58c, and boiled, 61c; turpentine, 36½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 56c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 37c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 31c; salad oil, 41c; paraffine, 28°, 10c; do oil, 25°, 13c; black summer, 6½c; 25° cold test, 6¾c; do 15° cold test, 7½c; do zero, 8¾@9¾c.

POULTRY—Dressed springs, 8@9c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 10@11c; geese, 8½@10c; ducks, 10½@12c; live turkeys, 7@8c; springs, 7½@8c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 8½@10c; geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Less than carloads from store: Hebrons, 70@75c per bu; Burbanks, 73@76c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $1.50@2.00 per brl.

VEGETABLES—New cabbages, $1.00@2.00 per crate; celery, 20@30c per doz; cucumbers, $2.75 per doz; cauliflower, fancy, $2.25@2.50 per crate; onions, $1.50@2.50 per brl; lettuce, home grown, $1.00 per 4-doz case; California tomatoes, $1.50 per crate; beets, carrots, and rutabagas, 80c@$1.00 per brl; squash, $1.25@1.50 per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.22 for highwines.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 15@17c per lb; good medium tub, 17@22c; fine unwashed fleeces, 9@11c; medium unwashed, 13@15c; coarse unwashed, 12@14½c; cotted and rough unwashed, 10@11c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 7@11c; medium do, 11@14c; coarse, 11@12c; North and South Dakota—Fine heavy, 7@9c; do light, 9@11c; do medium, 11@12c; coarse, 11@13c.

GRAIN MARKETS QUIET IN NEW YORK.

Prices of Produce with Movements of All Specialties on Other Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—Exports, nil bu; receipts, 24,720 bu; spot steady but very quiet, exporters taking nine loads, embracing No. 2 red at ⅝@¾c over May f o b. afloat and choice red on p t. No. 1 Northern and No. 1 Manitoba quoted 9¾c over; No. 1 hard, 11c over. Futures unsettled and easier. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 13,630 bu, against 75,223 bu a year ago. Corn—Exports, 1,086 bu; receipts, 650 bu. Spot in light supply and firm. Sales, 5,000 bu steamer mixed at 49⅝c afloat; 10,000 bu do yellow 49c in elevator; No. 2 nominally at 49c in elevator. Futures opened stronger but closed weak. Oats—Exports, 2,239 bu; receipts, 13,650 bu. Spot in demand at full prices. Sales: 15,000 bu No. 2 white at 36½@37¼c; February do at 37c, March do at 36¾c; May do at 36¼c; 35,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 33¾@34c in elevator and 34¾c afloat; 14,000 bu ungraded at 37@42c for white and 34@35½c for mixed. Futures quiet but stronger. Official sales:

Months.	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Last night.
		WHEAT.			
March..		57	57⅛	57	57½
May.....	58 5-16	58¼	58 9-16	58¼	58⅜
June	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝
July.....	58 13-16	58⅝	59⅛	58⅞	58⅞
August..	59	59	59	59	59½
Dec......	62½	62¼	62½	62¼	62⅜
		CORN.			
Feb.	....	....	....	48⅜	48⅝
May.....	49⅛	48⅞	49¼	48⅞	49⅛
July....	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	49¼	49½
		OATS.			
March..	33¼	33¼	33½	33¼	33¼
May.....	33¼	33¼	33 5-16	33¼	33¼

BUTTER—On fancy fresh creamery the market was lower, receipts heavier, but general trade continues very quiet. Receipts, 3,532 packages. Creamery Elgin, and other Western extras, 24½c; do Western seconds to firsts, 18@23c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 10@18c; Western dairy firsts, 14@15c; do thirds to seconds, 10@11c; Western factory fancy, 14c; do fresh firsts, 11c; do thirds to seconds, 8½@10c.

CHEESE—State, full cream, large, fall make, colored, fancy, 11½c.

EGGS—25@25½c.

SUGARS—Raws were quiet but steady. Centrifugal, 96 test, at 3c; muscovado, 89 test, at 2 11-16c, and molasses sugar, 89 test, at 2 7-16c. Refined steady, with the demand moderate.

COTTON—The future delivery market opened 1 point higher, followed by a reaction of 3 to 4 points, recovered 1 point, and closed dull at 2 to 3 points from yesterday's final figures. The market for spot cotton in Liverpool this morning was reported firmer, quotations unchanged. Middling uplands, 3d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Future deliveries were steady at ½ point advance on most positions. Receipts at the ports today were 17,699 bales. On the spot the market was quiet but steady. Middling uplands at 5⅝c, and do gulf at 5⅞c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
February...	100	5.44	5.44	5.43@5.44
March......	10,400	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.46
April......	2,300	5.52	5.49	5.49@5.50
May.......	14,500	5.59	5.53	5.54@5.55
June......	12,700	5.62	5.57	5.57@5.58
July......	2,300	5.65	5.61	5.61@5.62
August.....	6,700	5.69	5.64	5.65@5.66
September...	1,500	5.71	5.70	5.70@5.71
October....	5,900	5.80	5.76	5.75@5.76
November ..	600	5.82	5.81	5.80@5.81
December...	300	5.86	5.86	5.85@5.86

COFFEE—Affairs at the exchange were quiet today and values underwent little fluctuation. Havre opened ¼f lower on some months, closing steady at the decline. Hamburg was unchanged to ½ pfg higher. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 13,000 bags. The Rio market was steady and Santos firm. Rate of exchange at Rio was quoted at 9 13-16d. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 4,615 bags. American visible supply, 486,975 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
March........	2,000	14.70	14.65	14.70@14.75
May..........	3,000	14.60	14.50	14.55@14.60
June..........	250	14.55	14.55	14.55@14 60
August........	250	14.55	14.55	14.50@14.60
September.....	1,250	14.55	14.50	14.50@14.60
December......	1,000	14.55	14.55	14.50@14.60

PETROLEUM—Fair, steady; Pennsylvania oil sales none; March option sales none; closed 105¾ bid; Lima oil sales none.

OCEAN GRAIN FREIGHTS—Were dull and nominal except for Liverpool, which are steadier, owing to scarcity.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat could not have well been more steady than it was today, and this could almost be said of the trading. The range of prices on futures was less than ¼c. There were very moderate offerings, and this accounts for the steadiness of the local market, fluctuations being very light all week. The trade was only fair. Some orders to buy May wheat at 55⅞c went unfilled, for the wheat could not be had at that price. The market was largely featureless. Futures were steady. May closed yesterday at 56⅛c and opened the same today. July closed yesterday at 56⅞c and opened there today. Cash wheat was steady and dull at 57¼c. Millers were moderate buyers. Receipts were 259 cars against 135 cars last year. Close: February, 56¼c; May, 56c; July, 56¾@56⅞c. On track: No. 1 hard, 58c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; No. 2 Northern, 55½c. There is a steady market in flour. Prices are unchanged.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; spot and month, 57@57¼c; March, 57⅜@57½c; May, 58⅝@58¾c; steamer No. 2 red, 54@54¼c; receipts, 5,000 bu; stock, 59,000 bu; sales, 2,000 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 56@58c; do on grade, 54½@57½c. Corn, steady; spot and month, 47@47¼c; March, 47@47⅛c; May, 48½@48¾c; steamer mixed, 46½c bid; receipts, 1,275 bu; stock, 506,817 bu; sales, 82,000 bu; Southern white corn, 48@50c; do yellow, 48@50c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white Western, 35½@36½c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c; receipts, 6,107 bu; stock, 250,479 bu. Rye dull; No. 2, 56@57c; receipts, 759 bu; stock, 31,542 bu. OCEAN GRAIN FREIGHTS—Quiet; demand small; unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat was dull, almost stagnant, sagging to a close ⅛c below yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 51⅝c; May, 41⅝c; July, 42⅜c. Corn was dead, dull; closing a shade off; No. 2 mixed, cash, 40⅜c; May, 41⅝c; April, 31⅞c; July, 42⅜c. Oats slow, No. 2, cash, 30¼c; May, 29⅞c; Rye No. 2 east side offered on call at 57c. Barley, unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 hard, 52½c; No. 2 red, 52@52½c; rejected, 47@48c; sample sales f. o. b. Mississippi River: No. 2 hard and No. 2 red, 58c. Corn slow and ½c lower; No. 2 mixed, 40¼@40⅜c; No. 2 white, 40¾@41c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 29½@30c; No. 2 white, 31c. Rye firm; No. 2, 52c. Receipts—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 13,000 bu; corn and oats, none.

Toledo, O., Feb. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—Lower, steady; No. 2 cash and February, 53½c; May, 54½c. Corn—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 42½c; No. 3 mixed, 42c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 31½c; No. 2 white, 33c. Rye—Dull; cash, 54c. CLOVERSEED—Dull, steady; prime cash, February and March, $5.25. Receipts—Wheat, 5,500 bu; corn, 12,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; cloverseed, 408 bags.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 15.—GRAIN—Corn steady; No. 2, 40½c; No. 3, 40¼c. Oats firm, inactive; No. 2 white, 30½@31¼c; No. 3 white, 30@30¼c. Rye scarce; No. 2, 54@55c. WHISKY—Firm; highwines, $1.22. Receipts—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 39,600 bu; oats, 40,900 bu; barley, 8,400 bu. Shipments—Corn, 650 bu; oats, 42,900 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 4,200 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, 58c; No. 3 red, 57c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 46½c; No. 3 yellow, 46c; No. 3, 45½c inactive, firm. Oats—No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 3, 33½c; firm.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 15.—RESIN—Firm; strained, $1.03; good, $1.10. SPIRITS—Firm, 28½@29c. TAR—Quiet; $1.00. TURPENTINE—Firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISION MARKET.

Closing Prices and Movements of Grain and Meats.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Spot firm; demand moderate; No. 2 red winter, 4s 6½d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 3½d; Manitoba, 5s 2d; No. 1 California, 5s 2d. Futures opened firm at yesterday's closing prices, closed quiet but steady, unchanged from yesterday's closing prices. Business heaviest on spring positions, February, 4s 6½d; March, 4s 6¾d; April, 4s 7d; May, 4s 7½d; June, 4s 7¾d; July, 4s 8d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, new, 4s ¼d. Futures opened firm, with near and distant positions 1 farthing higher; business heaviest on early positions; February, 4s ¼d; March, 4s ¼d; April, 4s ½d; May, 4s ¾d; June, 4s 1d; July, 4s 1d. Flour—Steady; demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 30s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 30s; long clear, light, 38 to 45 lbs, 28s 6d; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 29s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 29s; short clear, middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 18 lbs, 28s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 39s. Tallow—Fine North American, nominal. Beef—Extra India mess, 67s 6d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 53s 9d; do medium, 48s 9d. Lard—Steady; prime Western, 34s; refined, in pails, 35s.

Manchester, Feb. 15.—Cloths and yarns quiet and unchanged.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Close Weak and Lower—Hogs Go Down, Then Up.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 11....	15,326	151	74,551	14,296
Tuesday, Feb. 12....	3,874	395	35,095	10,590
Wednesday, Feb. 13	9,699	305	29,343	18,210
Thursday, Feb. 14..	7,836	191	34,119	14,043
Friday, Feb. 15......	5,500	300	40,000	9,000
Week thus far...	41,535	1,342	213,108	66,139
Same p'd last week.	39,096	1,178	127,595	45,674
Same p'd 1894.......	61,794	1,309	118,913	54,900
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 11.....	3,583	50	13,572	2,226
Tuesday, Feb. 12....	676	....	9,305	414
Wednesday, Feb. 13	2,650	3	10,176	1,918
Thursday, Feb. 14..	3,577	....	11,787	2,709
Friday, Feb. 15.	2,500	....	12,000	2,000
Week thus far...	12,986	53	46,810	9,307
Same p'd last week.	12,281	....	49,695	3,979
Same p'd 1894......	17,683	73	51,556	2,924

Today's receipts are estimated at 1,500 cattle, 27,000 hogs, and 5,000 sheep.

CATTLE—The market opened steady to firm, but closed weak and 10c lower for steers. Trade was slow early and active late in the day. Steers averaging 940@1,611 lbs sold at $3.30@5.50; bulk, $4.15@5.00; Texas steers, 909@1,112 lbs, $3.20@4.05; Texas bulls, $2.80@3.20; Texas cows, 927 lbs, $3.45; native cows and heifers, $1.25@4.00; bulk, $2.30@3.00; bulls, $2.00@4.25; veal calves, $2.75@5.50; stockers and feeders, $2.30@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts were beyond expectations, and prices opened 5@10c below Thursday's closing. Trade was slow early and active late. The market closed strong. Heavy sold at $3.75@4.35, bulk, $4.00@4.20; mixed and butchers', $3.75@4.15; bulk, $3.95@4.05; light, $3.65@4.10; bulk, $3.85@4.00; pigs, $2.90@3.90; bulk, $3.75@3.85. The quality was only fair.

SHEEP—A load of fancy 156-lb sheep sold at $4.65, and several choice bunches at $4.30@4.40. Natives averaging 60@130 lbs sold at $1.75@4.25, bulk at $3.75@4.15; Westerns, $2.70@4.20; Mexicans, $3.75@4.60, and lambs averaging 45@112 lbs at $3.00@5.50, bulk, $5.00@5.35.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Feb. 15.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,044 head; 40 cars on sale; fairly active and steady all around. Native steers, poor to good, $4.00@5.20; oxen, $3.00@4.25; bulls, $3.00@3.50; dry cows, $1.50@4.50. European cables quote American refrigerator beef at 9@10c per 100 lbs; American steers at 11@12c. No exports today. Tomorrow, 577 beeves, 1,155 sheep, and 4,390 quarters of beef. CALVES—Receipts, 225 head; all sorts ¼c lower. Veals, poor to prime, $8.00; barn-yard calves, $2.75@3.25; Western calves, $3.00@4.00. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,602 head; 4,800 on sale. Desirable sheep firm; others shade easier. Prime lambs trifle strong; others steady. Sheep, poor to good, $2.25@4.50; lambs, common to choice, $3.00@6.00. HOGS—Receipts, 4,080 head; higher; inferior to choice, $4.40.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 1,000. Market strong to 10c higher. Texas steers, $2.85@3.80; Texas cows, $1.35@2.60; Colorado steers, $3.00@4.00; beef steers, $3.00@5.00; native cows, $1.25@3.60; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.80; bulls, $1.90@3.60. HOGS—Receipts, 12,500; shipments, 1,900. Market 10 to 15c higher; bulk of sales, $3.70@3.90; heavies, $3.75@4.00; packers, $3.70@4.00; mixed, $3.50@3.85; lights, $3.40@3.70; Yorkers, $3.50@3.70; pigs, $3.15@3.50. SHEEP—Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 1,400. Market steady.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 900; market quiet and steady generally, Texas closing a shade easier. Native steers, 1,100@1,200 lbs, $4.10@4.45; extreme range, $3.25@5.00; cows, $3.35; Texas steers, $3.60@4.25; grass steers, $2.30@3.40; cows, $1.80@2.40. HOGS—Receipts, 6,100; shipments, 2,100; market weak, 10@15c lower; good heavy, $4.10@4.15; good mixed and medium weights, $3.95@4.10; good light, $3.90@4.05; pigs, common, rough, etc., $3.25@3.75.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200; yesterday, 185; shipments, 49; stockers steady; others strong; cows, $1.25@3.00; bulls, $1.75@2.50; oxen, $2.00@2.80; veals, $3.00@4.00; feeders, $2.00@3.00; yearlings, $2.00@2.70. HOGS—Receipts, 1,700; yesterday, 2,431; shipments, 741; 15@20c lower; quality good, $3.50@3.80; bulk, $3.70@3.75.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200; market opened steady but closed slow. HOGS—Receipts, 7,000; market 10c lower; light, $3.50@3.80; mixed, $3.75@3.90; heavy, $3.85@4.00.

NEW GAS OFFICERS.

CHANGE IN CONTROL OF CHICAGO GAS COMPANIES IS MADE.

The Program as Heretofore Outlined Is Carried Out—Great Boom in Lake Street Elevated Stock—Cable Stocks Are Strong—Western Stone Company Pays the Last of Its Floating Debt—New York Exchange Advances—Other Financial News.

The change has been made in the control of the Chicago gas companies. A majority of the Board of Directors is now composed of prominent Chicago people, and the change has been effected on the lines laid down some days ago. The resigning Directors are: E. J. Jerzmanowski, C. K. Wooster, S. A. Crane, W. J. Campbell, and J. A. Custer. The new members of the Board elected are: Robert T. Lincoln, J. W. Doane, A. A. Sprague, E. M. Phelps, N. B. Ream, and George H. Wheeler. The change was made by the old directors resigning one at a time, and the board filling the vacancy. Mr. Jerzmanowski was not in the city. Robert T. Lincoln will be at the head of the board, and will probably be the President of the company. He has been selected because it is believed he has peculiar fitness for the task of harmonizing the relations between the Chicago Gas company and its patrons and the city. The repeated delays in making this change raised in the minds of some of the security holders the fear that there was some serious hitch in the proceedings. The stock broke sharply yesterday, selling down as low as 71⅞, but reacting before the close of the market. The advance in the bonds which has been going on for a number of days ceased, but quotations remain nearly steady at the highest prices which have been touched.

The new management promises some sweeping reductions in expenses which will be brought about in great measure by lopping off of a great many high salaries now being paid. The new controlling interest does not know itself yet just what the situation is in regard to expenses, but some of the newly elected directors are said to be confident that they can make a great saving. It was rumored yesterday that the dividend rate will be reduced 1 per cent in the interest of conservative management, but it is believed that the rate will be advanced again after some of the economies are put into force which the new managers expect to introduce.

The local stock market was given up pretty largely to speculation in Lake Street Elevated stocks yesterday, although there was more activity throughout the list. Lake Street stock was exceedingly strong and advanced to the highest price it has sold at for a long time. The advance seemed to be in a measure accounted for by the sudden awakening of the public to the strength of Mr. Yerkes' position in any reorganization scheme. Public buying, however, is not alone accountable for the strength. There were indications that some of the big insiders were taking on a heavy line of stock. Slaughter was a large buyer, both directly and through other brokers, and accumulated, it is said, something like 1,900 shares. There was no meeting of the bondholders' committee and no conference between that committee and the stockholders' committee. The bonds were dull, and showed no material change. The bondholders still refuse to believe that they can be forced to cut the face value of their security in two without the stockholders making any sacrifice at all. They recognize, however, that Mr. Yerkes could force them to make much better terms than they are willing to with his threat to build a trolley line under the elevated road. But they think that the bonds ought not to be scaled to more than 70. There still seems to be a lack of any vigorous work in the way of combining the bondholders with a view of protecting their interests. The stockholders fully recognize that as long as the bonds are scattered as much as they are at present and the holders show no inclination to organize for their own protection the stockholders will be able to pretty nearly name the terms of a reorganization.

The strength of Lake Street stock influenced the market for Alley Elevated, and that sold up to the highest point is has touched recently. There appeared to be a considerable short interest both in Lake Street and Alley "L," and the frightened shorts have proved excellent bulls in this present advance.

West Chicago Street railroad stock was firmer, selling up to 12¾, closing at the top. The conundrum of the West Chicago situation is whether or not the insiders have been accumulating stock. They certainly have been in the market for some time, but whether it is simply for the purpose of maintaining values where they are or to accumulate a line of stock is something the traders have not been able to answer. North Chicago was stronger and sold up to 253⅞, with the settlement price 253⅞. There is little of the stock in the market.

At the beginning of the year the floating debt of the Western Stone company was $55,950. The last dollar of that was paid off yesterday, and the company now owes nothing outside of its current account and the bonds. Officers of the company say that the business is much better so far this year than it was for the corresponding period last year, and they look for an early resumption of dividends, probably as soon as April.

The sterling exchange market was a shade firmer yesterday. New York exchange was stronger, selling up to 50 cents premium.

The Kansas City Stock-Yards company has sent out notification to the stockholders that the company will pay to the United States Government the income-tax of 2 per cent on its property for the year 1894, which permits the dividends of the company to be deducted by shareholders when making up their individual returns.

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

1 L St El R R.... 10 | 15 W C St R R.... 111¼
25 do.... 10⅛ | 50 Chi P & P Co.... 45½
250 W C St R R act.. 112

BONDS.

$10000 C G L & C Co 5s 93⅛ | $6000 Con Gas 5s.... 85¼
3000 Con Gas 5s.. 85⅞

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

1 D M Co, Ill cash.143 | 100 L St El R R act.... 11¼
2 do cash.... 143 | 100 do act.... 11⅞
10 do ex.... 127 | 300 do act.... 11⅞
4 do cash.... 143 | 100 do act.... 11⅞
10 C & S S R T Co.. 12¾ | 100 do act.... 11⅞
10 do cash.... 12⅝ | 100 do act.... 11⅞
25 do.... 12⅝ | 100 do act.... 11⅞
100 do.... 12⅝ | 100 do act.... 12
50 do act.... 12⅞ | 50 do act.... 12
150 do act.... 12⅞ | 50 do.... 12
10 do.... 12⅞ | 25 do.... 12
100 L St El R R act.. 10⅞ | 5 W C St R R act.. 111⅞
50 do act.... 10⅞ | 25 do act.... 112
200 do act.... 11 | 75 do act.... 111½
100 do act.... 11⅛ | 15 do.... 112
50 do act.... 11⅛ | 15 do.... 112
50 do act.... 11¼ | 5 do.... 112
10 do.... 11⅛ | 10 do.... 112
100 do act.... 11⅛ | 15 do act.... 111
100 do act.... 11¼ | 50 N C S R R Co act 253¼

BONDS.

$1000 C C Ry 5-20 4½s 101⅞ | $10000 C G L & C C 5s 93⅛
5000 C G L & C Co 5s.. 93⅞ | 1000 W C St R R d6s 101⅞

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

120 C & S S R T C.... 13 | 100 L S E R R act.... 12¼
100 do act.... 13⅛ | 50 do act.... 12⅛
25 do.... 13 | 50 do act.... 12⅜
100 do act.... 13⅛ | 25 D M Co, Ill cash.140
150 L St El R R act.. 12 | 4 Chi Edison Co.... 126
100 do act.... 12⅛

BONDS.

$2000 W C St R R D t 6s 101⅞ | $5000 Con Gas 5s.... 85⅞
1000 Con Gas 5s.... 85⅞ | 1000 Met El R R 5s.. 68½

SALES AFTER CALLS.

50 L S E R R act.... 12⅞ | 50 L S E R R.... 13
50 do act.... 12⅞ | 50 do act.... 13⅛
50 do act.... 12⅞ | 50 do act.... 13⅛
50 do.... 12⅞ | 50 Chi & S S R T Co.. 13⅛
50 do act.... 12⅞ | 150 do act.... 13
15 do.... 12⅞ | 30 do act.... 13
200 do act.... 12⅞ | 50 W C St R R act.. 113¾
100 do act.... 12⅞ | 50 do act.... 113
10 do.... 12⅞ | 50 do act.... 113
50 do act.... 12⅞ | 50 do act.... 112
15 do.... 12⅞ | 20 do.... 112
1 do.... 12⅞ | 10 do.... 112
50 do act.... 12⅞ | 50 West Stone Co.... 65⅜

BONDS.

$10000 Gas Lt & C Co 5s.... 93⅞

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 15.	Feb. 8.
New York.......	$ 67,160,189	$ 80,473,723
Chicago.........	12,861,000	12,097,000
Boston..........	12,043,300	10,341,183
Philadelphia......	10,300,161	7,831,731
St. Louis........	3,490,820	3,114,747
Baltimore........	1,717,959	1,505,985
New Orleans.....	....	1,163,424

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40@60c premium; St. Louis, 60c premium; St. Louis, 60c premium.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—C. K. G. Billings of Chicago expressed surprise when informed by an Associated Press representative today that rumors were current in Chicago of a serious hitch in the Chicago Gas company's reorganization plans. If there is a hitch, Mr. Billings said, he is not aware of it.

FALL BY INFLUENCE OF GOLD VOTE.

London Men Disappointed and They Sell Moderately—Bonds in Demand.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The defeat of the gold bond bill in the House of Representatives caused some disappointment at London, where the market for American railways was weak and lower, and the foreigners sold moderately of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville on our exchange. Local stock operators supplemented the arbitrage operations by demonstrations against special stocks, and brought about a general fall in prices. While bankers favored a 3 per cent gold loan they hardly expected their wishes would be gratified by the present Congress, therefore there was less disappointment in the financial community than in stock circles. There are many who are disposed to take the view that the bond syndicate will prove far more important in its scope than now generally anticipated, and the consensus of opinion is there will be no extra session of Congress to disturb the country during the progress of the spring trade. In the bond market the demand for government issues continues good at full prices, and the inquiry extends beyond local institutions and individual investors to out-of-town parties. Bids of figures better than a 3⅝ per cent basis were made again today for the thirty-year 4 per cent bonds recently taken by the syndicate, which indicates when the bonds are offered they will be rapidly absorbed. Railroad mortgages were quiet and somewhat weaker, in sympathy with the share list. The feature of the operations in the railway share list was found in special demonstrations against Jersey Central and Northwest, based on a Washington rumor that the pooling bill will fail in the Senate and the defeat of the gold bill. Northwest was sold down 1⅜ and Jersey Central 2¾, and both stocks made new low records. The latter rallied 1¼ at one time, but subsequently lost the improvement. During the afternoon a clique of prominent operators put a number of buying orders in sugar forcing the price up sharply. At the same time selling orders were put in Chicago Gas and several other stocks, which were executed on the rally following the spurt in sugar, and this selling caused the general decline in the last hour. The decline in Chicago Gas was on sales by brokers often used by the new interests in the company. The advance in American Tobacco was generally regarded as an inside manipulation for the purpose of inducing some outside interest in the stock. The brokers active in the movement gave out points that the stock was prepared for a sharp advance, and some of them predicted 150 for it before the movement ended. These points and the seeming strength of the stock did cause some buying, but the stock came from houses that are understood to handle accounts for the officials of the company. Covering up shorts caused the rally in Northwest before noon, but renewed liquidation carried the price down to the lowest point it has reached on this movement.

Government bonds strong; State bonds dull; railroad bonds weak.

Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent, last loan 1⅛, closed 1⅛ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5½. Sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼@488½ for demand and at 487@487¼ for sixty days. Posted rates, 487½@488 and 489@489½; commercial bills, 486. Silver certificates, 58⅞@60¼c.

The total sales stock, 197,443 shares.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Fb. 15	Closing— Feb 14
Atchison........	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
Amn. Cot. Oil pfd..	10	63	63	63	......
Amn. Sugar	37,679	92⅜	89⅝	91½	89⅞
Amn. Tobacco.....	5,500	91¼	89½	90⅝	89⅞
Am. Ex..	10	143	143	143	......
Bay State Gas.....	500	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
C., B. & Q........	9,400	70½	69⅞	70⅛	70⅛
C. & N. W.........	34,500	90⅜	89⅝	89⅞	90⅝
C., M. & St. P	18,300	54⅞	54⅛	54⅜	55⅛
Do pfd........	300	117	116⅞	116⅞	117
C., R. I. & P......	3,817	61⅜	61⅛	61⅛	61⅝
C., St. P., M. & O..	300	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	30
Ches. & Ohio......	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
C., C., C. & St. L...	500	36⅛	35⅞	36	36
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	18,200	86⅜	83⅞	84⅛	86⅛
Can. Pacific......	300	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	49
Columbus & H. V.	200	19	19	19	......
Con. Gas (N. Y.)...	100	128	128	128	128⅛
Chicago Gas	20,100	73⅞	71⅞	72⅞	73⅞
D., L. & W......	3,700	158⅞	158⅛	158⅛	159
Del. & Hud........	1,200	128	127½	127½	......
Den. & Rio G pfd..	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	35⅛
Dist. & C. F. Co....	400	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
Edison	120	96	96	96	97
Genl. Elec	4,600	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	28⅞
Int. C. & Co.......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36⅞
Iowa Cent........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6⅞
Lake Shore........	300	137	136⅛	137	138⅛
Louis. & Nash......	6,800	52⅜	52	52⅛	52⅞
L. E. & W. pfd.....	100	72	72	72	70
L., N. A. & C. pfd..	100	22⅛	22	22	......
Long Island T'c'n..	400	8	8	8	9
Laclede Gas pfd...	100	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	......
Mich. Cent........	10	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅛
M., K. & T. pfd....	100	22	22	22	22⅛
Manhattan........	2,900	107⅞	106⅞	107	106⅞
Mo. Pac........	1,300	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛
Nat. Starch 2d pfd.	200	21	21	21	......
N. J. C........	300	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Nor. Pac........	100	3	3	3	3
Do pfd........	100	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
N. Y., L. E. & W...	2,800	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10⅞
Do pfd........	100	21	21	21	21⅛
N. Y. Cent........	900	99	98⅞	99	99⅞
Norfolk & W. pfd..	300	19	18⅞	18⅞	......
North Amn. Co....	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
N. Y., Ont. & W...	200	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
Nat. Lead........	2,407	29	28	28⅞	29⅛
Do pfd........	100	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞
N. Y., C. & St. L...	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Phila. & Reading...	2,400	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅞
Pac. Mail........	2,300	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	21⅞
Pullman........	10	155	155	155	155
P., C., C. & St. L. pfd	100	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
Southern Ry........	200	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
Do pfd........	500	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞	31⅞
So. Pac........	300	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
St. L., A. & T. H..	100	8	8	8	8
Texas Pacific......	300	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
Tenn. Coal........	500	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
U. S. Cordage......	665	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Do pfd........	400	6⅞	6	6	6⅛
Do gtd........	200	14⅛	14	14	14⅛
U. S. Rubber......	100	42	42	42	42⅛
U. S. Leather, pfd..	900	62⅞	62	62	62⅞
U. S. Express......	100	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
W. & L. E........	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	......
Do pfd........	200	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
Wabash pfd........	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Western Union.....	5,400	87⅞	87	87	87⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams........	141	Fargo........	100
American........	110½	United States........	42

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s, reg........	115	U. S. 4s, coup........	110⅞
U. S. 5s, coup........	115⅛	U. S. 2s, reg, bid........	95
U. S. 4s, reg........	110⅛		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

30000 Va fund debt 2-3s 1991 .... 58¾

[illegible]

2 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—Closing prices and sales of stocks and bonds:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison........	250	4	4	4	4⅛
Am. Sugar........	4,000	89⅞	91⅛	89⅞	91⅛
Do pfd........	50	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Bell Tel........	20	192	192	191½	191½
C., B. & Q........	3,100	70⅛	70⅞	70⅛	70⅛
Chi Junc. Ry........	10	88	88	88	88
Genl. Elec........	300	28⅞	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛

BONDS.

4000 Atch 4s........ 64⅛ | 2000 O S Line 1st........ 87⅛
7000 do 2ds........ 20 | 1000 June 1st 5s........ 104⅛
18000 Mex C 4s........ 58⅛@58⅞ | 4000 Gen Elec 5s........ 84
5000 N Y & N E 7s.... 114⅛ | 9000 Gas 1sts........ 25@26

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Closing prices of mining shares: Bulwer, 8c; Chollar, 35c; Crown Point, 28c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.65; Deadwood, 40c; Gould and Curry, 25c; Hale and Norcross, 70c; Homestake, $17.00; Iron Silver, 15c; Mexican, 85c; Ontario, $8.50; Ophir, $1.25; Plymouth, 25c; Quicksilver, $1.00; Quicksilver preferred, $13.50; Sierra Nevada, 30c; Standard, $2.25; Union Consolidated, 50c; Yellow Jacket, 40c.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—Mining shares, closing prices: Atlantic, $10.00; Boston and Montana, $36.50; Butte and Boston, $8.75; Calumet and Hecla, $290.00; Centennial, $50.00; Franklin, $12.00; Kearsarge, $8.00; Osceola, $21.50; Quincy, $10.00; Tamarack, $143.00; General Electric preferred, $61.00; Wolverine, $3.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—Alta, 30c; Alpha Consolidated, 5c; Andes, 22c; Belcher, 37c; Bodie Consolidated, 85c; Bullion, 6c; Bulwer Consolidated, 11c; Caledonia, 5c; Challenge Consolidated, 28c; Chollar, 47c; Confidence, 90c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.95; Consolidated Imperial, 1c; Crown Point, 38c; Gould and Currie, 25c; Hale and Norcross, 76c; Justice, 5c; Kentucky Consolidated, 3c; Mexican, 70c; Mono, 20c; Mount Diablo, 10c; Ophir, $1.40; Overman, 12c; Potosi, 40c; Savage, 37c; Sierra Nevada, 30c; Silver Hill, 3c; Silver King, 10c; Union Consolidated, 41c; Yellow Jacket, 41c.

NEW AMERICAN LOAN IS AT A PREMIUM.

Stock Markets in London Idle and Shares Rule Dull and Weak.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The American loan is at 1⅛ premium here today. The stock markets were idle. Americans were dull and weak on the crushing defeat of the gold bond bill in the House yesterday. Grand Trunks were flat on the statement of earnings coming tomorrow morning. Kaffirs were the only active market. There is a rumor of a scheme projected in Paris for the unification of the entire Argentine debt, but nothing definite is known here about it. Closing prices were:

Canadian Pacific, 50⅛; Erie, 10¼; Erie seconds, 61; Illinois Central, 88; Mexican ordinary, 16⅞; St. Paul common, 56⅛; New York Central, 102; Pennsylvania, 51⅞; Reading, 5; Mexican Central new 4s, 58. Bar silver, 27 5-16d per ounce. Money, ¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills 1⅛ per cent. Consols for money, 104⅞; consols for the account, 104 11-16.

Gold is quoted today at Buenos Ayres, 249; Madrid, 900; Lisbon, 25.25; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 104.85; Vienna, 103.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Exchange on London, 8 days' sight, 20 marks 48 pfgs.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Three per cent rentes, 103f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24½c for checks.

Freight on Coal in Nebraska Reduced.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 15.—The Union Pacific has reduced the freight on coal $1 per ton in Nebraska from its Wyoming mines so that the drought sufferers in the western counties may be better enabled to purchase fuel. The work of coal thieves was a factor in having the rates reduced.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

TALK OF BRINGING THE NATIONAL UNION TO AN END.

Work of the Organization Harmonious, but There Are Too Many Outside Companies—Limitations of Commissions—Advantages of Companies That Pay Salaries—Canadian Company's Bid for Business in Nebraska—Rebates Offered on Business Given Directly.

The semi-annual meeting of the union will be held in St. Louis March 6. It is likely to be an important meeting. Already there is some talk of bringing the union to an end, and in case this action should not be taken it will not surprise many of the insurance men to see a number of the strong union companies withdraw. The dissatisfaction which now exists regarding the union lies outside the association itself. So far as the union is concerned its work is harmonious, and the members feel it accomplishes a good work for underwriting. The trouble is there are too many companies which are outside the union, and, being outside, they are not bound by its rules and regulations, and those companies which see fit to do so gain a decided advantage over companies which are in the union. At the meeting held in Niagara Falls two years ago a proposition was made by some of the non-union companies to join if a rule should be passed limiting commissions to that now paid by union companies. No action was taken at the time, but at a later meeting commissions were reduced to 15 and 25 per cent in accordance with the request of these non-union companies. This did not have the effect, however, of bringing the non-union companies into the fold. There are still a large number outside, though many of them will not write below union rates nor pay commissions in excess of that paid by union companies. There are others, however, which do. In Cleveland and Cincinnati, and in other towns as well, some of the non-union companies have agents on salary, which gives those companies an advantage over those which pay straight commissions. In St. Louis one of the non-union companies which is said to pay a salary to its agents gets the lion's share of the business written in that town. It is said the receipts in premiums for this one company during 1894 amounted to $90,000, exceeding the premiums of any other company writing there. Some of the union companies say if it is an advantage to certain companies to stay outside the union it also would be an advantage to them to withdraw. If any such action should be taken at the meeting in St. Louis it is not likely to be lasting, for a reorganization would be probable which would take in not only the present union companies but many of those outside. Among the larger of the non-union companies are the Germania, the Lancashire, the North British and Mercantile, the Continental, the Connecticut, the Pennsylvania Fire, the Glens Falls, the Delaware, the Reliance, and the Westchester.

REBATING BEING DONE IN NEBRASKA.

British America Offers Assured 15 Per Cent Off on Business.

The British America Assurance company of Toronto, Ont., is making a strong bid for business in Nebraska. It is offering rebates to the assured in the amount of commissions ordinarily paid, and is writing letters to various persons in the State soliciting business direct. H. P. Benedict, State agent for the British America, has sent out a number of these letters, which is causing some indignation among the union companies. In one letter which he wrote to an assured he said: "If you or any of your friends have policies expiring now or in the future kindly send us an application filled out, stating the amount of the assurance, companies now carrying your risk, and the rate paid. We will allow you the customary 15 per cent commission on your own or your friends' business." Mr. Benedict incloses with these letters blank applications for the assured to fill out, and he says for them to send the amount of the premium less the 15 per cent. No action has been taken as yet by union companies, but something probably will be done to stop this rebating.

INSURANCE ON THE RESTAURANT FIRE.

Indemnity for Loss in the Randolph Street Blaze of Yesterday.

The fire at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the four-story brick building Nos. 75 and 77 East Randolph street probably will cost the insurance companies 25 per cent of the amount of their policies. The building is owned by H. A. Huntington and it was occupied by the Illinois Restaurant company. The insurance by companies was as follows:

H. A. Huntington on building:

Farragut........	$ 2,500	Scottish Union....	$ 1,500
New Hampshire...	2,500	British America ..	2,500
Sun........	7,500	German-Am........	2,000
Royal........	5,000	Westchester........	2,500

Illinois Restaurant company:

Citizens', Pa.......	$ 1,250	Delaware........	$ 2,000
German, Freeport	3,500	Reliance........	2,000
First National....	1,250	Sun Mutual........	2,000
Manchester........	2,000	Imperial........	2,000
Norwich Union ..	2,000	London Assurance	2,500
Traders'........	2,000		

German Company May Buy Bonds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Owing to the new government loan it is possible the Aachen and Munich Insurance company of Germany may enter the United States sooner than it expected. The company intends to make a deposit in New York State of $500,000 and the American agents, Weed & Kennedy, today cabled the home office suggesting the deposit be made in United States bonds. If the company determines to do this the necessary quick purchase of the bonds speedily will make the Aachen and Munich a full-fledged United States company.

Kansas' New Insurance Commissioner.

Kansas has in its new Insurance Commissioner one of the strongest men occupying that position in any State in the Union. Ex-Gov. George T. Anthony, who is a brother of D. R. Anthony and of Susan B. Anthony, has been prominent in politics in that State for many years. He made an address on silver and free coinage at the trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress in St. Louis in November, which is very highly spoken of by those who agree with his views.

Verdicts Against Companies.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Verdicts have been returned in the insurance cases brought in this city by the first National Bank of Devil's Lake, N. D., against a number of insurance companies. The amounts recovered by the plaintiff are $558 against the Lancashire Insurance company, $2,233 against the Home Insurance company of New York, and $1,675 against the Manchester Fire Assurance company.

Agreement Still in the Future.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 14.—Insurance managers, who have been holding a conference at Monterey, have returned with objections to features of the new compact constitution still unsettled. Four prominent managers still stand aloof from the compact, and rate-cutting still goes on among the agencies.

Insurance Notes.

The Indiana House bill forbidding insurance compacts of any name or nature has been reported from committee contrary to expectation and is now on the calendar.

The Kansas City Underwriters' Association has taken a $400,000 line on Abraham & Strauss big Brooklyn dry goods house. This cancels thousands of dollars of insurance formerly taken by Lloyds and mutuals.

READY TO GO AFTER INCOME TAX.

Collector Mize Has the Chicago Bureau Ready for Business.

Internal Revenue Collector Mize has completed the organization of the Income Tax Bureau of his office. The deputy in charge is R. C. Spangler, a young lawyer, who has been studying the intricacies of the income tax for several months in anticipation of the appointment. The clerks are Charles T. March, Oliver Haughey, John Mahearn, Conrad B. Durborow, William L. Birblinger, Roger G. Hall, D. C. Gregg, Thomas J. Normoyle, Henry F. Tallman, Samuel C. Heald, and George Morris, all of Chicago and all Democrats. The civil service regulations do not apply to the Income Tax Department, and all of the appointees were selected by the Collector, with special reference to their abilities. A number of them are young lawyers, several are real estate men, and the others are men who have been employed as expert accountants and managers of business houses. The reports from those subject to the tax are coming in at the rate of several hundred a day. No publicity will be made of the amount of property or income returned by any taxpayers. The regulations of the law make it a criminal offense for any officer of the government to divulge any information as to the amount of tax paid by any one.

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Pages.	—DOMESTIC—	With art supplement.	—FOREIGN—	With art supplement.
8, 10, 12	1 cent	..	2	..
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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1895.

FEATURES OF "THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE."

Gilbert Parker, who is well called the "Rudyard Kipling of Canada," has written a story of the Hudson Bay country, called a "A Lovely Bully," which is one of the best things from his pen. It will appear (complete) in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE tomorrow, together with a number of admirable stories of local and Western life. No such offering of high-class fiction has been made by a Sunday paper.

Miss Frances E. Willard lately added to her busy life the "bicycle habit," in which, as everything else she undertakes, she is successful and an enthusiast. Now she is ready to tell the story of how she began with the wheel, what luck she has had, and how she likes it. It is a characteristic narrative, full of wit and the serene philosophy of Rest Cottage. The opening chapter (there will be four) appears in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE tomorrow finely illustrated from photographs.

"The Graveyard of the Atlantic" is the name given to a stormy shoal about Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia. It is here that the Gascogne so nearly gave up the ghost on her last eventful passage. Speaking of ghosts, one of that ilk is said to visit the infrequent glimpses of the moon off Sable Island. He is a ghost with a story and the story is told in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE tomorrow.

An account of Weems' life of Washington, the first printed after the first President's decease, a comparatively rare and unknown book, chiefly noted as the fountain head of the hatchet story and similar fables, will be offered, together with a budget of interesting Washingtoniana, in recognition of the birthday, which occurs Friday next.

Ex-Mayor Oakey Hall of New York writes in diverting fashion of New York society forty years ago. Another chapter of the Napoleon III. reminiscences and a whole budget of gossip, sketches, notes, and news of all the world will help make up an altogether notable issue of the leading Sunday paper.

Order it now. There are no left-over copies.

PERHAPS Mr. Edison can suggest some patentable method of exterminating the Russian thistle.

MORE persons seem to die in Philadelphia for publication than in any other town in the country.

A "MEN'S league" has been organized at Topeka, Kas. It was bound to come to this, sooner or later.

THE California Midwinter Fair cleans up with a surplus of $32,000 and no memories of any John Boyd Thacher.

IF the Drainage Canal should "lower the level of Lake Michigan six inches" would not Chicago be the principal sufferer?

THERE is a growing difference of opinion between Mayor Strong of New York and the persons who elected him as to what he is there for.

THE Hon. John E. Russell of Massachusetts has been suggested as a successor to some Cabinet officer said to be on the point of resigning. It is not known who that Cabinet officer is, but it doesn't make much difference.

WILLIAM M. CHASE, the artist, says art criticism is a failure, for the reason that it is impossible for a merely literary man to comprehend what real art is. May it not be impossible also for a mere artist to be a good judge of art criticism?

IF the movement in Boston to make Henry Cabot Lodge Secretary of State under the next President has been started thus early in order to keep the New York *Sun* in a state of inflammation for the next two years it is a very unhandsome trick.

THE New York stock market was heavy yesterday. The local stock market was decidedly strong. Lake Street Elevated stock was the feature of the market and it advanced sharply. Sterling rates were a shade higher. New York exchange advanced to 50 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were narrow and generally heavy. As compared with the latest quotations of the previous day May wheat closed ¼ cent lower, corn ¼ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye firm, barley weaker, flaxseed 1 cent higher, pork 5 cents higher, ribs unchanged, and lard 2½ cents lower.

IT is reported that the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor has retained counsel to fight in the Supreme Court of the United States the "government's gold policy." It is a great pity the men who compose that board cannot see that the workingman, above all others, is vitally interested in having his wages paid in the money which has the highest buying power, and that he is the sufferer by any and all discriminations that may be made by the merchant against the money he offers for the purchase of commodities. But if they refuse to see this they and the workingmen who are so unfortunate as to be represented by them must take the consequences if their pressure should help the free silver cranks to gain the day. They would then be able to repeat with truth the remark: "Another such a victory and I should be ruined."

THE men summoned to serve as jurors in the Criminal Court of late have been generally of very poor quality. They have had to be turned away by scores because they were not fit to serve. That is one of the reasons why it has been taking so long to get good jurors in several cases on hearing now. This shows that the County Commissioners are not obeying the law which requires that names shall be taken from the poll lists, but they have been putting on the jury lists the names of all the unemployed men—good, bad, and indifferent—who have applied to them for jobs. This is the winter season. There are a great many men who have nothing to do. Each of them thinks it will be a great help if he can get work on a jury at $2 a day. So he applies to some Commissioner, who, always ready to oblige a voter, takes and hands in his name. It is quite possible that what Commissioners do other people around the County Building do also for the purpose of helping their friends. It was the impression of some of the Judges when they saw the remarkable specimens brought before them by the bailiffs that some one was trying to stuff the juries. That was an error. The County Commissioners were merely trying to find work for their constituents. Among the reforms which ought to be carried out by the Commissioners one of the most important is the improvement of the jury service. All that is needed is for them to obey the law relative to drawing juries.

IT is proposed that the city shall collect a yearly license fee of $2 from every user of a bicycle. This is defended on the ground that bicyclists use the streets and do their little part towards wearing out pavements, and therefore ought to be willing to pay a small sum. If the author of this proposition is satisfied of the soundness of his reasoning he ought to go a little further. The owner of a private carriage and of one or more horses does far more to wear out pavements and uses up much more space in the streets than the bicycle rider. Therefore he ought to pay a license fee and a much heavier one. At present he does not pay a cent. Neither does the owner of a saddle horse, though he uses and helps wear out the streets. It is true that the owners of some carts, wagons, and carriages do have to take out license, but they use them for purposes of gain. If there is a man whose business it is to rent out bicycles he might be required, with justice, under the present system, to take out a license, but not so the man who uses his own bicycle. Doubtless the wheelmen will not object to the license fee so much when they see the author of the proposition amending it so that he and others who own horses and carriages will have to pay a license tax on their private means of transportation. There is no likelihood, however, that the Aldermen will touch the matter. They will not care to impose a tax which will produce but little money and which will cause great irritation and annoyance.

GOLD BONDS NOT AUTHORIZED.

The House of Representatives has refused to agree to the use of the word "gold" upon the face of the bonds sold by the government to the Belmont-Morgan syndicate, and this disposes of the question. The bonds will be issued, though it is thought not improbable the Senate will advise the administration to cancel the contract, and the people of the United States will have to pay more than sixteen million dollars over and above the amount it would have been necessary to pay if Congress had been able to agree that the bonds should carry with them a specific pledge for their redemption in gold. The failure in the House, with the admitted unwillingness of the Senate to concur in the authorization requested by the President, is not calculated to increase foreign confidence in ultimate gold redemption, and may even have a deterrent effect upon some European investors who would have been willing to sell their gold for the bonds had not the question been raised in Congress with this result.

Mr. Hopkins asked why President Cleveland did not call the attention of the foreign capitalists to the fact that "this country has a settled policy." Does he mean a policy of evasion, by which a large amount of gold shall be obtained now, and it be left open to those who are in power at some future time to say whether the bonds shall be redeemed with gold, silver, or paper? Surely the gentleman ought to understand that if there be any "settled policy" in the financial situation it is that the administration wants gold in exchange for its bonds, and will not consent to exchange them for silver coins. And is it not in the line of common honesty to be equally specific in regard to the payment of the debt as to the incurring of it? Supposing it to be true that the people who bought our bonds many years ago were content with a promise to redeem in "coin." They understood that word "coin" to mean gold, since there were not enough silver coins to figure in the prospect, and if there had been more silver money its bullion value was so near the face value that no one would have thought of raising the question. The point made by those who did not want payment to be made in gold was that paper should be used for redemption; they did not propose a substitution of silver. Now the case is widely different. The silver coins are plentiful, their intrinsic value is less than half the amount named on their face, and there is a strong faction demanding that an unlimited number of these silver coins shall be made the money of ultimate redemption.

Ex-Speaker Reed made the telling point that "urged on by an inexorable law we have thus far paid in gold or its equivalent," and added the statement "every man in this House believes that we shall do so in the future." If this be so why not be willing to say so in legal form and put the declaration on record? The officials of a bank would much rather take the written acknowledgment than the mere word of a business-man that he owes money to their institution and agrees to pay under certain conditions as to amount and time. How can we expect a foreigner to reason differently with regard to our government indebtedness, knowing that the places of the men in power when the debt is contracted will be occupied by an entirely different set of men when the time of payment arrives?

Mr. Reed said truly that the bonds of the United States today "ought to stand in the front rank of national bonds if honesty of effort in payment of the same could count for anything in the history of the country." That they are not so rated is evident to any one who considers the terms on which the present issue of bonds has been sold, and who believes that the administration obtained the best terms possible under the circumstances. That extra ⅝ of 1 per cent interest compounded at 3 per cent will amount to 35⅜ cents on each dollar at compound interest in thirty years. This amounts to the same thing as saying that an indebtedness which would be worth $1 if agreed to be paid in gold is estimated to be worth only 64⅝ cents if the debtor be allowed to promise to pay "in coin," without specifying what kind of coin he means to employ. That is a pretty high price to saddle upon posterity for the privilege of evasion in the present, and the proceeding is especially wasteful on the part of men who are confident that the ultimate payment will be made in gold.

The United States has a proud record for "honesty of effort in payment" of its indebtedness, and if this did not count for something it might be found difficult to sell bonds at all except for silver. The trouble is that there is a strong pressure being brought to bear for a radical change of policy. The foreigners know something of this as well as ourselves. The more observant of them can see a small majority in the Senate understood to be pledged to the silver heresy and have read statements that such majority is expected to be somewhat larger in the next Congress. They now can see that even the Lower House is unable to agree to the recommendation of the President for an out-and-out acknowledgment on the face of the bond that the people hold themselves bound to pay in the same kind of money they borrow. What wonder if they are afraid the silver faction ultimately may prevail and that if President Cleveland cannot be forced to abandon his position a successor may favor the more-than-half repudiation involved in paying with silver debts that have been incurred in gold? Their perplexity may be increased when they see a majority in the House voting on the same side with Bland, Bryan, and the other silver-mouthed blatherskites who are doing the utmost they can to plunge the country into this policy of more-than-half repudiation.

POPULISTS IN CONSPIRACY.

A number of members of Congress whose moral sensitiveness is so much dulled that they are not ashamed to be called Populists have joined with some others in making an address to the members of their "party" on the bond issue. Their plaint contains numerous allegations, most of them false, but the principal ones are that about thirty years ago a conspiracy was entered into between the gold gamblers of Europe and America to fasten upon the people of this country the burdens of perpetual debt, to strike down silver as a money metal, to deny to the people the use of Federal paper and silver, and to fasten upon this country the single gold standard of Great Britain, and to delegate to thousands of banking corporations the sovereign control over the issue and volume of all supplemental paper currency.

If any conspiracy of the kind were organized thirty years ago it has failed so signally of its purpose that it is not worth talking about except as a matter of history. At the time the present Democratic administration assumed the (mis)direction of affairs the war debt of 1865 had been reduced by a little more than three-fourths, and there is every reason to believe the remainder soon would have been extinguished had Republican policies continued to rule. There was practically no silver money in circulation in this country at the time claimed as that for the "conspiracy" and but a small annual production of silver, so that it is idle to talk of an organized effort to "strike down silver" as a money metal. No inducement to such an effort then existed. "The use of Federal paper and silver" has not been denied to the people except to such of them as had nothing to sell for it, or at least nothing which others wanted to buy at the prices asked for it. Last December the aggregate of money in the United States was reported to be 2,242 millions, of which 1,401 millions was in Federal paper and silver, this including 347 millions of greenbacks and nearly 490 millions of silver certificates and Treasury notes, while the national bank notes only amount to about 9 per cent of all the money and paper currency tabulated in the official report. As for the claim that an effort was to be made to fasten upon the country the single gold standard of Great Britain, the silverites themselves are unwilling to admit that it has succeeded, as they insist that all the obligations of the government are payable in "coin," which they want to be understood to mean "silver." "The single gold standard" had been the rule here before the war of the rebellion, and during that struggle it was universally understood that all the indebtedness incurred was to be paid in gold. Otherwise the foreign part of it could not have been incurred at all. So in resuming on the gold basis at the beginning of 1879 we simply went back to "first principles," honoring in gold our national indebtedness at the earliest moment it was deemed advisable to undertake it after the suspension caused by the war.

The dishonest cranks who have issued the address talk about meeting "the issue," which they allege to have been brought on by the "conspirators." It is the Populists and free silver maniacs who have raised the issue. They are the real conspirators against the peace and prosperity of the people and the honor of the Nation. They have done their worst to have the token half of our large volume of silver money and half the buying power of the silver paper discredited at home and abroad, to force a pressure for gold under a fear that the token portion would be repudiated, and rendered it necessary for the government to borrow gold for the purpose of paying in honest money such of its due bills as may be presented with a demand for redemption. It is these human wolves who have picked the quarrel, and now basely and falsely allege that it is the challenged party who insists on fighting. And then they have the hardihood to talk of an honest payment of debts by the Nation and by individuals one to another as being an intended "death-blow to the prosperity of the country," when it is they who are aiming the fatal blow. Shame on such unprincipled mendacity.

UNFAIR CRITICISM OF MR. CLEVELAND.

Congressman Hopkins said in the debate on the bond resolution Thursday, referring to Mr. Cleveland's latest message stating that sixteen millions could be saved if authority were given to sell gold bonds:

> The President penned this message not from patriotic purposes, but for politics and that alone. He wanted to throw the responsibility on Congress of making this loan negotiated by his former law partner. I say for one, and I hope I speak for the entire Republican party and the great mass of the Democratic party, that I cannot be made particeps criminis to this attempt of the President to prostitute the financial standing of this great country.

Mr. Hopkins believed this to be so or he would not have said it, but he appears to be laboring under a serious misapprehension. There seems to be no reason to doubt the perfect sincerity and good faith of the President. He has done nothing since he went into office which can be tortured into an attempt on his part "to prostitute the financial standing of the country." On the contrary he seems to have striven constantly, often under discouraging circumstances, to maintain it.

If he had gone with the majority of his party, without making an effort to influence the views of its members in the Senate or House, the purchase of silver would not have been stopped or the law under which it was bought would have been replaced by even more injurious legislation, and the country would be on a silver basis now. The President has been so desirous to preserve the financial credit of the country that he has been most bitterly denounced by the members of his own party. There was no politics in a course which had that result.

Mr. Cleveland is far from being infallible. It does not follow necessarily that what he asks to have done is the best thing that can be done. But there is no sufficient cause to impugn the honesty of his motives. The issues involved are so serious and his own responsibility so great that such a charge as that of Mr. Hopkins should not be lightly made.

The President has made repeated appeals to Congress to take some action to assure the stability of the currency and preserve the credit of the Nation. Congress has failed to act. That body has thrown on him the responsibility and he has not hesitated to act. This last fruitless appeal on his part cannot rightly be described as an attempt to throw a responsibility on Congress. It is simply a last reminder of a steadily neglected duty. That is why his message displeased Congressmen so much.

Mr. Cleveland has made it manifest that he intends to maintain the gold reserve while he is President. The man who will do that, knowing it makes him odious to his own party, is not playing at politics and is not "prostituting the financial standing of the country." It appears to be his desire to maintain its financial honor. Nothing which Congress has done of late has made his task any easier. Mr. Cleveland's critics should ask themselves what the condition of the country would be now if some other Democrat were President.

REGULATING SURGEONS' CHARGES.

Senator Dwyer has introduced a bill providing that the charge made for a surgical operation, whether it be simple or complicated, shall not exceed a hundred dollars. He has read no doubt of the enormous sums charged by some surgeons for exploring the recesses of a man's skull or his stomach—sometimes killing and sometimes curing him. He knows that only rich men can afford to pay these high prices and that poor men are at a great disadvantage, unless they are fortunate enough to be cared for at a hospital.

This is a benevolent idea on the part of the Senator. It is understood he is going to follow it up with a bill regulating the charges of dentists. At present it costs a great deal of money to get the services of the best operators. The Senator thinks their skill should be at the service of the entire community and not merely of those who are able to pay fancy prices.

We must not stop there, however. There are other professions which should be taken in hand. A law should be passed to regulate the charges of lawyers. It should provide that no man can collect more than a hundred dollars for saving a client from the gallows or a life term at Joliet. At present the charge is often a thousand dollars or more. As the Senator must see there is no excuse for this. The mere fact that a criminal has money is no reason why a lawyer should charge him an excessive sum for getting him clear. Lawyers may be said to be more subject to the Legislature than doctors are, for the former are supposed to be court officers. Once lawyers' fees were regulated by some Legislatures.

Then it is also a matter of notoriety that the rent of the most desirable houses and stores is greater than that of the less desirable ones. Unless a man has considerable money it is impossible for him to become the tenant of a fine dwelling in a fashionable part of the city. He is compelled to go where the accommodations are not as good and the surroundings not as agreeable. This is often unpleasant for husbands and always so for wives. Why cannot the Senator introduce and put through a bill regulating house rents and providing that no person shall be asked more than three or four hundred dollars a year? If a surgeon cannot charge extra on account of his special skill why should a landlord be allowed to ask more for his house or store because of its excellent location? The Senator has a large field to labor in.

PINCHING THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Committee on Appropriations of the Illinois House of Representatives has cut out of the emergency militia appropriation the item of $80,000 for new uniforms and equipments, and reduced by $30,000 the sum allowed for maintenance, armory rent, etc. It is claimed that the State Treasury is not flush and that economizing must be done. But it is a grave question whether that kind of economizing which cripples the National Guard is the kind the Legislature should favor.

It was stated by the Adjutant-General that—

> The extra service has so worn out the uniforms of the guard, which in most cases were old, and the fact that over 4,000 of the troops are practically without overcoats, makes an appropriation of at least $80,000 necessary to uniform and equip the guard for active duty, should their services be required, weekly drills, and encampment duty early in July. It will require from thirty to sixty days to manufacture uniforms and overcoats, as they are not kept in stock.
>
> The bill under consideration calls for the above amount, which is absolutely necessary to protect the honor of the State and preserve the efficiency of the Illinois National Guard.
>
> This bill was introduced Jan. 18, and the delay in passing it is costing the State over $1,000 per month in interest, and it is a sore disappointment to the 5,700 militiamen of the State, who believe their services for the last year entitle them to at least decent uniforms from the State whose laws they upheld during the most intense and widespread labor disturbances known to history.

The correctness of these statements has not been denied. Therefore the Legislature will subject itself to a great deal of unfriendly criticism if, as the result of failure to make this appropriation, the efficiency of the citizen soldiery of the State should be impaired seriously. If it should become necessary to call out the militia next winter they may not feel like taking the field when they have no overcoats and they may not feel like buying them themselves. Certainly the members of the National Guard will feel rather disheartened if after their admirable services last year they are treated thus scurvily. They will be inclined to believe that the labor demagogues who were denouncing them last year have a great deal of influence in the Legislature and are using it for the purpose of breaking down the National Guard.

The appropriations made by the Legislature will be scanned closely when the session comes to an end and the members will not hear the last of it if it is discovered that they have cut down the militia appropriation to have money to spend for a less creditable purpose.

CIVIC FEDERATION TOWN TICKETS.

There was a meeting of Ward Council Presidents of the Civic Federation night before last at which some of them talked dolefully about the political prospects in their wards. They asserted that in some of them neither party would put up candidates such as any decent man would vote for. They alleged, possibly with truth, that the primary machinery was in the hands of petty bosses who could and would dictate nominations. They said that some of the wards had been gerrymandered by the committeemen, and that it was a waste of time for men who favored decent nominations to go near these packed and foreordained primaries.

Therefore they recommended the selection of good independent men as business candidates and expressed the belief that the decent voters of the wards would support them. Some of the speakers went further. They alleged that the town machines were no more pure than the ward ones, and that the federation ought to nominate town tickets in North, South, and West Chicago at least. It was claimed that by the time election day came the federation would have 50,000 members in the city and would be able to cut considerable of a figure.

Generally speaking the less an organization whose objects, like those of the Civic Federation, are the improvement of municipal government has to do with the direct nomination of candidates for political offices the better. For such a course arouses, naturally, the intensest hostility of the politicians of both parties and they raise a hue and cry which has a great deal of effect among ignorant voters that "the people" are being deprived of the right of nominating the men who are to represent them and that "a ring of high-toned office-hunters" is attacking the rights of the people. The result is the candidates of such an organization do not come within gunshot of election. Were the Civic Federation to nominate town tickets it has not the machinery for getting out the votes the regular parties have. It has no means of getting at the voters. Hence its candidates would make no showing and the federation would be discredited.

On the other hand, when a number of men let it be known that they are going to act in unison and intend to pick out and vote for the best candidates on different tickets, if they show at the election that they really have the votes they claim to have and that the balance of power is in their hand, then the politicians will have a good deal of respect for them, and it is quite possible will make better nominations because of their desire to placate a voting element which has shown itself to be a powerful one. The one thing which a professional politician has respect for is votes. A course which loses votes is in his opinion an immoral course. To act so as to gain votes is to be virtuous and to be happy. If it should happen that the federation were to indorse half the candidates on each ticket, and all those it indorsed were elected, the politicians would say "this means business."

So even in the wards it is better for the federation to refrain from putting up candidates where it can be helped. If both men are good it should indorse neither, but let the members vote as they please. If one candidate is good and the other bad it should indorse the good one. But where both are so objectionable that a decent man cannot vote for either without feeling that he has touched pitch and been defiled there is no reason why the local organization should not nominate a decent man by the way of protest. It will be only a protest, probably, for the chances will be greatly against his election. There are wards in this city a majority of whose voters seem to prefer Aldermen of great toughness and unquestioned dishonesty.

The federation should use all the influence it can command to secure the election of good men who will perform honestly and faithfully the duties imposed on them. But it will be most likely to use that influence to some purpose if it keeps out of the nominating business this spring. There will be an abundance of candidates in the field without its adding to the number.

SECURING THE CIRCULATION.

In an article in the *North American Review* Mr. Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank of New York City, makes the following important point: If provision be made for the retirement of the United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890, leaving the responsibility for the redemption of national bank notes to the banks themselves, the Treasury will have to contend with 337 million dollars of silver certificates, representing standard silver dollars, and also will be compelled to keep the nearly 58 millions of silver dollars now outstanding at par and interchangeable with gold. Should any of the bills recently offered in Congress providing for the issue of bank notes be passed, such notes might be redeemed in silver dollars, which are unlimited legal tender, the silver certificates being redeemable in this coin. Therefore it is plain that unless the Treasury maintains silver dollars and silver certificates on a gold basis, a large additional issue of bank notes might force us to a silver basis unless the silver certificates and silver dollars be retired from circulation, in addition to the retirement of the United States notes and the Treasury notes. Mr. Cannon holds that the issuing of unsecured notes, making the noteholders preferred creditors, undoubtedly would disturb bank depositors, and might cause a very considerable contraction, as bank checks are the principal circulating medium of the country. In times of distrust these unsecured notes would be presented for redemption in such numbers as to cause heavy runs, and this, in addition to the withdrawal of deposits, would cause great suspensions and sacrifices; whereas holders of bank notes secured by United States bonds are not called upon to take any action during times of financial distress. "There is no good reason why unsecured bank notes should be issued or retired more readily than secured notes." He adds that the paper which has been issued by the government is on a gold basis, and when supplanted by bank notes they also must be maintained on a gold basis. This must be done even if we are compelled to make sacrifices to provide the necessary amount of gold coin for this purpose. "For whatever may be the opinion of the citizens of the United States in the matter, gold is today the sole money of full debt-paying power among the principal civilized nations."

PROF. BARNARD of the Lick Observatory has achieved the measurement of the four planetoids discovered in the early years of the present century, they being much the largest of those known. He finds Ceres to be the biggest of the lot, its diameter being about 500 miles, while Vesta and Pallas have a diameter of 200 to 300 miles each. This is the first actual determination of the diameters of any of these little bodies, all previous statements being simply the results of estimates made from consideration of the amount of light they reflect. Also he has obtained some interesting results from careful watching of the snow caps in the polar regions of Mars during the oppositions of 1892 and 1894, the planet being then near its least distance from the earth. Measures made July 8, 1892, showed that the southern polar cap covered an area of some four million square miles, and by Nov. 1 it had dwindled down to an area of something like thirty thousand square miles. In 1894 the cap diminished from an area of more than three millions to less than six thousand square miles between May 21 and Nov. 11. In both years there was seen in exactly the same position on the planet a projecting strip of snow which was left behind as a slender, narrow white strip by the melting cap. This remained visible for a short time, and then disappeared without having changed its position. It seems evident that this phenomenon must be due to the existence of a large range of mountains the snow on which remains some time after the melting of that in the valleys and plains below. "Visual observations point strongly and conclusively to the presence of an atmosphere on Mars. Indeed, the opposition just passed gave the best evidence yet obtained of an atmosphere surrounding the warrior planet."

THE Senate Finance committee is reported to have agreed to report favorably the House bill repealing the one-tenth of a cent discriminating duty on sugar imported from countries which pay a bounty to sugar producers. So it is just possible the bill will become a law, as the opposition to it seems to have dropped out amid the general excitement on the subject of a bond issue. But its passage hardly can be regarded as probable. The present Congress has but two weeks of working days left, and a great deal of business to transact in that short time. Still, it should seem that there ought to be in the Senate so much of a sense of the importance of the measure as to induce its passage, and there need be no doubt that it will receive the Presidential signature if duly presented to him.

ABOUT all that remains of the Brooklyn strike now is Master Workman Connolly and the costs.

A NEW park in Peoria is waiting for a fitting name. Your suggestion, kind reader, has been anticipated. The name Trilby Park has been already proposed, and it doesn't suit.

Miss ANNA GOULD pays enough for him, at any rate.

IF you forgot to send a sack of flour or a basket of apples as a valentine to some poor family last Thursday this is exactly the proper day on which to repair the oversight.

IT is comforting to learn that Outlaw Bill Cook "took his sentence calmly." It had been feared he would give way to despondency.

WE congratulate Cunnel Chahles H. Jones, now of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, on the fact that the name of his present paper has no beastly "r" in it.

AND there will be just the same uneasiness over the next big steamship that loiters a few days beyond its time in getting across the ocean.

WHEN Legislator Jones has succeeded in making his anti-theater-hat bill a law he will confer a favor by introducing a bill prohibiting the chewing of high-flavored gum in theaters.

TWO YOUNG persons went to the court-house in Kansas City the other day, procured a marriage license, and were married in the big steel vault pertaining to the building. No cause was assigned for the rash act.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Confronted by a Moral Question.

"I wonder," said the burglar, slipping the contents of the safe into a sack, "if I oughtn't honestly to pay an income tax on this!"

Her Principal Uneasiness.

"I felt so sorry for you people on shore!" exclaimed the young woman who had just landed from La Gascogne, as they tearfully gathered about her. "I declare, it spoiled all my fun whenever I thought of you!"

Under Difficulties.

A kind of influenza had struck the community all of a heap, but the Rev. Dr. Goodman's congregation turned out as usual and was composing itself, though with much coughing and sneezing, to listen to the regular Sunday morning sermon.

"If the—h'm—brethren—h'm—will be as quiet as possible," said the faithful pastor, making another heroic effort to clear his throat, "I will—k-choo! h'm!—offer a few coughs this morning suggested by the twenty-seventh verse of the sixteenth chapter," etc.

Getting It Mixed.

"When I came down here because I couldn't stand the climate up North," said the North Dakota man who was shivering in a Georgia winter resort, "I seem to have jumped out of the frying-pan into the—er—into the ice-box!"

PERSONALS.

Ex-President Casimir-Perier is making preparations for a visit to Egypt.

Joseph Treitl, the railroad magnate of Vienna, who died the other day, left $1,000,000 to a society of that city to be used in prosecuting astronomical observations.

Dr. Booze of Baltimore is having a recount of the vote by which he was apparently beaten for Congress in Maryland and he is going to win. This will not be the first victory for booze.

Oliver Wendell Holmes left an estate amounting to $72,117. This is quite a property for a poet, but it must be remembered that Dr. Holmes was an expert in medicine as well as in meter.

Susan B. Anthony says she has not slept at home for four years. From this statement it would appear that her brand of woman suffrage is the imported article, for it certainly is not domestic.

Gen. Manderson declines a reëlection to the Senate in order that he may act as general attorney for the Burlington railway system in Nebraska. This is reversing the usual order of Senatorial procedure.

Mr. Gladstone has moved from Lord Rendel's villa at Cannes to Cape St. Martin. He appears to be in splendid health and takes active exercise, but is carefully guarded from visitors, who call on him in great numbers.

President Cleveland is just now a popular man in Brazil by virtue of his decision of the Argentine boundary question. Two years from the 4th of next month Mr. Cleveland will be out of a job and he will do well to bear Brazil in mind.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, celebrated his 58th birthday recently in San Antonio, Tex. On the same day his mother, Mrs. Betsey Holton Moody, celebrated her 90th birthday in the house in which she brought up her children and in which she has lived sixty-six years, in East Northfield, Mass. She is in good health.

Whistler, the eccentric artist, had been invited to attend the wedding of Oscar Wilde and had promised to attend the ceremony. When the wedding party reached the church Whistler was nowhere to be seen, but a telegram bearing his signature was handed to the groom. It read: "Am unavoidably detained. Can't get to the church in time. Don't wait."

Charcot used to prescribe certain chapters of Zola as the surest emetic known to him; other works of the same master and his disciples were, in his opinion, valuable as narcotics. He used to say the best shop for narcotics was at Medan, where the author of "Nana" lives; there an infallible "drowsy sirup" could always be got for 3.50 francs.

Father Bazaroff, almoner and confessor to the late Queen Olga of Wurtemberg, has just died at Stuttgart in his 78th year. The Czar Nicholas I. sent him into Germany nearly fifty years ago as spiritual adviser to his daughter, and last summer, when he celebrated the jubilee of his ordination, Alexander III. conferred on him the order of Alexander Newski.

The Emperor of Germany smokes cigarets, the new Czar of Russia prefers a pipe, President Faure of France is a great consumer of strong cigars, the Sultan of Turkey alternates his cigarets with a hookah. President Cleveland puffs a cigar after dinner, but smokes less frequently during the day than he used to; the Emperor of China has no time at present to smoke anything.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Who called?" "The doctor." "I can't see him—tell him I'm not well."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

Most men who are kind to a fault are kinder to their our faults than to those of any one else.—*Household Words.*

Millionaire—"Honesty, my son, is always the best policy." His Son—"Well, maybe it is, father, but still you've done pretty well."—*Boston Post.*

"Suppose," said little Mabel, the other day, "that our pug should try to follow his nose; would he run down his throat, or would he just turn a back somerset?"—*Judge.*

The Judge—"I will sentence you to thirty days in the workhouse and a bath." Woeful Smithers—"Say, Jedge, couldn't you make it sixty widout de wash."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"'Casionally," said Uncle Eben, "er young man seems a heap mo' willin' ter spen' money on valentines foh er young lady dan he is ter settle de grocery bill after he marries her."—*Washington Star.*

A.—"What are you going to do, now that you have amassed so large a fortune?" B.—"I shall retire from business, and tell everybody what a burden wealth is, and how happy I was when I possessed nothing."—*Der Schalk.*

Figg—"You'll generally find that people believe what they want to believe." Fogg—"Yes; and probably that accounts for the belief in everlasting punishment—for other people, of course, being so popular."—*Boston Transcript.*

Modern mother—"It's very sad, but I'm afraid poor Jane will never be popular in society." Friend—"Indeed!" Modern Mother—"Yes; she's got such silly old-fashioned ideas about always speaking the truth."—*Ally Sloper.*

Paying a High Price for Theories.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*: The people everywhere have been frightened by the silver clamor, and they have been preparing for a possible storm. A part of the contraction which it has been asserted would accompany silver monometallism has already occurred. People talk about the injury to business by retiring the greenbacks; but we think it evident from the figures presented above that more money has been out of use in this country during the last twelve months, as a consequence of the free silver menace, than the total amount of greenbacks now outstanding. The free coinage party has brought upon the country the sharpest currency contraction ever known, as a taste of what would happen if it had full swing. Added to the more embarrassing contraction of credits it once more proves the assertion that we are paying a high price for the luxury of indulging in wild theories about money.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

Little Rock *Gazette*: There is $400,000,000 invested in the cotton industries in this country. Within the next two years the greater portion of this money will be used in supporting cotton factories located in the South.

New Orleans *Times-Democrat*: This freak of an act [the income tax] is going to furnish more worry to the government, more amusement to one section of the community, and more copious cause of profane swearing to another section than has probably ever been furnished before by any act of three times its intrinsic value.

New Orleans *Picayune*: A debauch in finance will have to be paid for, as is the case with every other sort of debauch, with bankruptcy and other violent disorders of the physical or social constitution, but the prospect of such consequences has never yet deterred men from engaging in an exciting indulgence, and probably never will.

Memphis *Appeal*: The man who can take possession of a Southern farm and is willing to cultivate it assiduously should never want food for his table, shelter for his family, or freedom from anxiety. The gully-washed lands of the South are far more fruitful, year in and year out, than the richest of the blizzard-beaten, cyclone-swept, grasshopper-infested, drought-afflicted lands of the Northwest.

Nashville *American*: In Democracy the people had placed their trust, in Democracy the people had believed, in Democracy they had a champion, an unfaltering, bold, and fearless champion; but now it seems that Democracy is all at sea, is at war with itself, is divided and split into factions, and is unable to pull itself together in order to settle a simple financial proposition which the majority of the people believe could be settled justly and fairly if Congress only would.

Atlanta *Journal*: While most of the States that seceded have a smaller assessment of personal property than in 1860 (including slaves), there is one notable exception. The assessment of personal property in Texas rose from $155,316,322 in 1860 to $257,005,507 in 1890. Every one of these States increased its assessment of personalty between 1880 and 1890, some of them 200 or 300 per cent, and Texas more than 500 per cent. In no other part of the world has such a record of recuperation and progress been made, and yet the South has just begun to develop her immense resources.

Atlanta *Constitution*: The rude shock the party has received in the last twelve months by the treachery of Cleveland and his gang is not a new experience to the Democratic party. Benjamin F. Butler was as treacherous in 1860, when he split the party in Charleston and, with the same kind of backbone that Cleveland exhibits, daily voted, solitary and alone, for Jefferson Davis for President, scores and scores of times, not that he wanted Davis for President, but because he was manipulated to do just what he did. We know where he landed, and that is just where Cleveland and his crew will land.

Florida *Citizen*: The greater part of the antagonism of Democratic leaders and journals to the present administration can easily be accounted for. In some instances personal disappointment and chagrin at not being "recognized" as a part of the administration is the animus of opposition. In others the cause is the obstinacy of political prophets whose predictions before election have not been verified. The death blow to silverism involved in Mr. Cleveland's nomination and election also alienated some who had too hastily embraced that dangerous doctrine in the belief that it was about to "sweep the country."

Americus (Ga.) *Times-Recorder*: There will never be any good times as long as the President of the United States floods the country with gold bonds, the interest on which must come out of the people. The issuing of bonds means higher money and lower prices for all products. Wages in all branches of trade will necessarily have to be reduced. Uneasiness and grumblings will fill the workshops; the farmers will virtually have to give away their produce; all commercial values will depreciate and the now heavy burdens of the people will surely increase. If there is any bright side to the bond issue President Grover Cleveland and the Wall street bondholders will be the only ones who will view the gold-lettered parchment in that light.

CALLED BACK.

Washington *Star*: The return of gold and the departure of Congress may combine to make the coming spring joyous, after all.

Kansas City *Journal*: Having accomplished the purpose for which it went abroad American gold is returning from Europe.

Topeka *Journal*: Gold is coming back from Europe. The steamship companies must be deriving a good revenue from the play.

Philadelphia *Inquirer*: Now that the gold has begun to come in it's ten to one that even the silver kings will put it away in their stockings.

St. Louis *Globe*: Gold has started from England to the United States in a large stream, and the Treasury reserve will soon begin to increase. Let us hope that this is the last time that that fund will go down to low figures.

Cleveland *Plaindealer*: Five million dollars in gold will be shipped from London for the United States Treasury this week. All the risks are with the shippers, as the gold must be delivered into the Treasury before any acknowledgment will be given. How long it will stay there is another matter.

Philadelphia *Ledger*: Gold to the amount of about $5,000,000 has been engaged for shipment from Liverpool to this country on account of the bond transaction. Although this gold will not come as the result of an international commercial balance in our favor, yet it will be a welcome relief from the monotony of gold exportations. This will indeed be "net gold" for the Treasury.

New York *World*: The news that $5,000,000 in gold will be shipped to this port from London this week is good as far as it goes. It tends to show that the foreign syndicate is keeping its promise to obtain part of the gold for the new bonds from abroad. But it carries no assurance that bankers not connected with the small syndicate may not resume gold-grabbing as soon as the Treasury is filled up again.

Troy *Times*: The bond sale has turned the tide of gold and already transatlantic steamers are bringing in the yellow metal. About $5,000,000 will be shipped from England this week, all of it said to come from the Rothschild holdings. This movement was to be expected. The question is whether it will stay in the Treasury, once it is put there. If it does it will do better than did the millions under the former bond sales. Certainly it will not all remain unless the government revenues meet the expenditures.

Limit of Silver Recklessness.

Indianapolis *Journal*: There was never such a flagrant piece of jobbery before Congress as the proposition to stamp 60 or 70 cents' worth of silver bullion "one dollar" for the sole benefit of the owners of silver bullion, because it is simply adding from 30 to 40 per cent to the wealth of the holders of silver bullion and silver mine-owners the world over. And the people who would suffer most are those who work for wages and salaries, because it means that the dollar in which they will be paid, instead of being kept at par with gold by the present system, would be worth no more than its value in bullion when used to purchase bread and clothing. The title of such a law should be "An act to take from the wage-earner part of the value of his earnings and confer it upon the silver millionaire." Nor would it give the debtor any advantage, since from the silver Senator Stewart of Nevada to the general lender of money they generally have a clause in their mortgages which declares that payment shall be in gold or its equivalent.

Put the Blame Where It Belongs.

New York *Mail*: If there is any doubt about the value of bonds issued by the United States Government in the minds of either our own citizens or of foreign bankers, that doubt has been created by Mr. Cleveland and his administration. If he wants to find out how much faith our own people have in their government let him locate his loan where all loans should be placed, when possible—at home. He will then find that the American people have a faith in the credit of their government as unbounded as are the resources of the Nation. The administration alone is to blame.

Wanted—Common Sense in Congress.

Cincinnati *Gazette*: What is wanted now is not financial legislation, not currency tinkering, not gold and silver agitation, but an increase in the income of the government that shall equal its expenditures. That would restore confidence quickly, start the wheels of industry, and reëstablish the prosperity which was impaired by the incompetency of the Fifty-third Congress. Common sense is needed now, and not the makeshifts of political theorists. To this end the disappearance of the Fifty-third Congress and of Democratic misrule is desired.

Short Lesson in Political Economy.

St. Louis *Globe*: When Harrison was inaugurated in 1889 the interest-bearing public debt was $889,853,990 and when he retired in 1893 it was only $585,029,100. On Feb. 1, 1895, it had increased to $684,323,710, and when the next bonds are sold it will amount to $746,723,710. These figures tell a story that the average citizen can easily understand.

What the Cranks Would Bring Us To.

St. Paul *Call*: It takes $30 to buy a barrel of flour in Newfoundland, but one can buy $30 in Newfoundland money for a crisp $5 greenback. The British province is enjoying the benefits of an unlimited issue of irredeemable currency, such as many of our financial cranks, notably the Populists, are clamoring for in this country.

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IN THE WAY OF TRADE

CHEAP FARM PRODUCTS AND RESTRICTED PRODUCTIONS.

Curtailed Purchases by the West and South Are Natural in View of Prices of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton—February Storms Check Business in Iron—Structural Work Arrested—Movement of Cottons and Woolens Is Unsatisfactory—Falling Off in Failures.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade which issues tomorrow will say:

Another week's exports of gold and withdrawals from the Treasury have been almost entirely stopped by the contract for purchases of gold from Messrs. Belmont and Morgan. For the moment business only waits to know whether sales of American securities and withdrawals of gold from the Treasury have been lastingly stopped by the remarkable increase of confidence. The two obstacles which block the path just now are exceeding cheapness of farm products and restricted operations in the industries. There has been no gain in prices of farm products on the whole.

Corn is nominally half a cent higher, but with insignificant movement, while wheat, also, with a movement hardly half of last year's, is a quarter of a cent lower for the week. Cotton, with continuing large receipts, remains unchanged. Few words tell the old story: The corn crop is undeniably short, although probably there is a much larger supply than official reports indicate. Wheat and cotton supplies are so far above the world's demands that extreme low prices are natural, and any speculation for advance is greatly handicapped. Restricted purchases by the West and South naturally result.

The output of pig-iron Feb. 1 was 167,291 tons, against 168,414 tons weekly Jan. 1, but the stocks remaining unsold were 718,073 tons, against 645,458 tons Jan. 1, and indicate a decrease of 16,137 tons in actual consumption weekly during the month of January. The severe storms in February have further curtailed production. Sales of steel rails were only 150 tons in January and the weather has arrested structural work and retarded deliveries of all kinds. But there appears a better inquiry for some finished products; especially in wire, wire rods, nails, and barbed wire the business is encouraging. Pig-iron is unchanged in price here and at the West, though northern sales are pressed and the demand for bar iron is about the same. Lake copper is quoted at $9.75.

Continued dullness is reported in cottons and a reduction of prices by the Amoskeag mills causes some hesitation. In the main the works are well employed, but with extremely scanty profits and considerable doubt whether the market will be found for accumulating stocks of some goods.

Trade in woolens is by no means satisfactory, though fairly large volume in medium and low grades, but prices have been generally reduced and competition with cheap foreign goods is felt somewhat more. Sales of wool continue within about a sixth of a week's normal supply for Eastern mills, amounting to 5,068,400 pounds, of which 3,595,600 were domestic. Fine fleeces are not stronger and sales of Ohio are quoted at 16½c.

Failures for the week were 270 in the United States, against 323 last year, and 51 in Canada, against 55 last year.

INCREASE IN CLEARINGS OF BANKS.

Falling Off, Where It Occurs, Is Largely in the South.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The following table, compiled by *Bradstreet's*, shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Clearings.	Per ct. inc.	Per ct. dec.
New York ....$	455,099,018	9.1	.....
Chicago	70,875,048	.....	1.2
Boston	73,777,807	1.9	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	52,013,125	8.1	.....
*St. Louis, Mo.	23,641,580	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal	13,813,730	3.0	.....
Baltimore, Md.	10,017,502	19.1	.....
Pittsburg, Pa.	10,267,221	.....	4.9
Cincinnati, O.	11,185,800	.....	6.5
Kansas City, Mo.	7,883,089	.....	6.0
New Orleans, La.	6,994,515	.....	29.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	3,212,202	.....	7.5
Milwaukee, Wis.	5,164,583	26.3	.....
Detroit, Mich.	5,598,579	16.0	.....
Louisville, Ky.	6,039,922	.....	8.6
Minneapolis, Minn	4,102,775	.....	19.7
Omaha, Neb.	3,433,343	.....	20.8
Providence, R. I.	4,547,100	.....	13.3
Cleveland, O.	4,314,285	13.3	.....
†Houston, Tex.	4,991,492	.....	2.0
St. Paul, Minn.	3,615,842	18.4	.....
Denver, Colo.	2,573,702	.....	1.7
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,127,620	.....	.....
Columbus, O.	2,755,400	1.7	.....
Hartford, Conn.	1,699,131	8.6	.....
Richmond, Va.	2,066,650	2.5	.....
Washington, D. C.	1,581,359	3.6	.....
Dallas, Tex.	2,911,346	40.4	.....
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,133,620	.....	12.7
Peoria, Ill.	1,618,855	15.4	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	1,621,543	14.3	.....
Portland, Ore.	1,276,505	45.6	.....
Rochester, N. Y.	1,362,501	5.1	.....
New Haven, Conn	1,227,040	6.8	.....
Savannah, Ga.	2,158,876	41.4	.....
Springfield, Mass.	1,107,504	.....	25.8
Worcester, Mass.	969,869	3.5	.....
Portland, Me.	1,112,872	11.5	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	999,331	.....	24.4
Fort Worth, Tex.	2,488,329	51.2	.....
†Waco, Tex.	1,604,625	10.0	.....
Syracuse, N. Y.	745,861	.....	2.6
Des Moines, Ia.	815,577	.....	35.6
G. Rapids, Mich.	740,749	6.9	.....
Seattle, Wash	479,398	.....	23.3
Lowell, Mass.	548,907	.....	6.1
Wilmington, Del.	644,320	.....	19.0
Norfolk, Va.	739,705	.....	13.9
Sioux City, Ia.	454,675	.....	15.9
Los Angeles, Cal.	161,861	25.0	.....
Tacoma, Wash.	480,231	.....	36.8
Saginaw, Mich.	270,862	.....	4.6
Spokane, Wash.	353,302	.....	38.3
Jacksonville, Fla.	379,448	.....	.....
Lincoln, Neb.	339,886	.....	22.7
New Bedf'd, Mass.	311,023	.....	50.3
Wichita, Kas.	553,500	7.7	.....
Birmingham, Ala.	288,183	.....	.....
Topeka, Kas.	446,397	1.7	.....
Lexington, Ky.	382,530	32.6	.....
Bingh'ton, N. Y.	274,100	1.8	.....
*Bay City, Mich.	269,043	39.6	.....
*Fall River, Mass.	696,879	.....	9.2
*Akron, O.	178,134	8.5	.....
*Springfield, O.	147,362	67.0	.....
*Canton, O.	129,000	10.2	.....
*Sioux Falls, S. D.	59,909	.....	54.6
*Fremont, Neb.	50,687	.....	34.2
*Hastings, Neb.	57,120	.....	40.6
*Chattan'ga, Tenn	187,441	.....	10.0
*Fargo, N. D.	99,635	.....	22.0
*Nashville, Tenn.	840,253	2.8	.....
†Galveston, Tex.	3,456,645	.....	23.4
Salt Lake, Utah	1,117,600	20.1	.....
Rockford, Ill.	204,834	16.1	.....
†Helena, Mont.	554,044	.....	.....
Scranton, Pa.	548,698	7.8	.....
†Kala'zoo, Mich.	191,940	.....	.....
†Little Rock, Ark.	275,703	.....	.....
Totals U. S....$	824,416,480	5.1	.....
Exclusive of New York	369,317,462	.....	.....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal ....$	8,818,495	.....	1.0
Toronto	4,521,813	.....	3.2
Halifax	954,132	.....	3.0
Hamilton	626,079	50.0	.....
Winnipeg	642,440	.....	6.2
Totals ....$	15,562,959	2.6	.....

*Not included in total. †Last week's total.

BEARISH FEELING IN GRANGER STOCKS.

Heavy Snows Have Aggravated the Bad Position of Western Lines.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—*Bradstreet's* financial review tomorrow will say:

The heavy snows of the last few weeks have aggravated the business position of Western lines in general, the car movement on some of the important roads having dwindled to almost nothing. This is reflected by a general bearish feeling in regard to the granger stocks, although in none of this group, with the exception of Northwest, did the selling seem to develop any pressure of long stock. It also may be noted that Western railroad authorities, while admitting the unfavorable nature of present conditions, have been somewhat encouraged by the prospect that the exceedingly heavy snows of this winter tend to improve the outlook for the next crop, and thus stimulate business throughout the Western region. The only other department of the market in which there has been any activity was the industrials. The manipulation of sugar has been principally in the hands of an individual trader, and was confined to narrow limits until the close of the week, when what seemed to be a line of Washington selling developed itself, ostensibly upon the belief that the bill repealing the one-tenth differential duty would pass the Senate.

American Tobacco was somewhat of a feature, dropping from 95⅜ to 87⅞. The rumor in this connection is that a large inside interest was liquidating and it was also intimated that the annual report of the company would furnish reasons for such action. The company's annual meeting, however, presented the familiar spectacle of the absence of a quorum and was adjourned until March 15. United States Cordage securities also showed further weakness, the common stock dropping to 2⅝. Rumors were circulated that a receivership and liquidation are inevitable, and though the officers state positively that the company is under no embarrassment and is merely affected by the general slackness of trade, the action of the securities tends to keep up a very uncertain feeling in regard to the company's future. Attempts have been made to mark down distillers and some misrepresentation seems to have prevailed in regard to the borrowing of a small amount of money by the receivers and their policy toward holders of rebate vouchers.

Chicago Gas has been somewhat affected by reports that the new management will be likely to take a conservative course and reduce the dividend rate for a time at least. The coal stocks were affected by reports that the proposed combination was virtually a failure, Jersey Central being especially weak Friday.

DISTRIBUTIVE MOVEMENT IS QUIET.

Milder Weather Fails to Stimulate the Lines of Merchandise.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—*Bradstreet's* tomorrow will say:

Milder and pleasanter weather following the severe storms and extremely low temperature have, with few exceptions, failed to stimulate orders for seasonable goods or the distributive movement generally. January gross earnings of railways indicate the bottom has been touched, but there are signs of improvement accompanying them. Returns from 133 American and Mexican railroad companies to *Bradstreet's* cover 102,000 miles of track and $36,465,000 of gross earnings in January, a falling off of three-tenths of 1 per cent from January of last year, in which month there was a decrease of 12 per cent from the total in January, 1893. The decrease in January earnings of railroads in the United States alone is six-tenths of 1 per cent. The poorest showing is made by the Grangers, but decreases are reported from January earnings a year ago by Eastern, Southern, and Pacific groups of roads. Central Western roads, coalers, and Southwesterns announce gains in January over last year. A significant feature is that more than one-half of the companies report gains for January this year over last year, but these are small and are offset by a few heavy decreases.

Prices on the whole have maintained a position of relative steadiness. Eastern manufacturers of shoes are asking higher prices in view of a late advance in leather, and spruce lumber for frames has been marked up about 20 per cent. Live cattle and hogs are higher, due to improvement in Eastern demand and decline in receipts at Western centers. The check in receipts of Indian corn is responsible for the advance in that cereal, and lead also is higher. Prices are unchanged for leather, oats, pork, cotton, iron, and steel, but bleached cottons have sold lower at some points, the lowest on record.

Wheat is also off on additional evidence of heavier supplies both at home and abroad than anticipated. Lower quotations have likewise been made for copper, raw sugar, and lard. The only noteworthy gain in volume of sales of staple merchandise at large Eastern centers has been dry goods, aside from cottons, foreign dress woolens being most popular. Seven New England shoe manufacturing centers report 95,000 cases shipped this week, against 79,000 in the week a year ago.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat), both coasts of the United States, for the last six business days will probably be characterized as disappointing, amounting to only 2,572,000 bushels. This total, while 552,000 bushels larger than in the week before, is rather below the weekly average in previous months. But one year ago the corresponding total was only 2,005,000 bushels, two years ago it was 3,080,000 bushels, and in the second week of February, 1892, it was 4,402,000 bushels.

More moderate weather in the Province of Ontario has stimulated a better feeling among merchants there, and anticipations are brighter as to the outlook for spring trade.

AN OPEN AIR FEAST IN SAMOA.

The Last Dinner Given by Robert Louis Stevenson to His Friends.

Robert Louis Stevenson celebrated his birthday Nov. 14 by a festival on a large scale to the natives. The last dinner he ever gave was Thanksgiving day to a few friends, and forty-four hours after he was dead. The Samoan festival, a fortnight earlier, is described by a participant.

There were from 250 to 300 persons present, all Samoans—many being chiefs—with the exception, perhaps, of a dozen white persons, mostly officials, in addition to his own family. The feast was spread in the afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Samoan fashion. In all the preparations for these festivals, which involved great labor, he had the voluntary assistance of scores of Samoans, who were glad in this or any other way to manifest their affectionate regard for him. As is the custom in this country, a framework of poles was erected, for all the world like a grape arbor, and this was thickly roofed over, and part of the way down the sides, with cocoanut palms, the supporting poles being trimmed with vines and palms. This arbor was 140 feet in length and 12 feet in width, reaching from near the front veranda down and off from the front of the house. The entire ground in the interior was thickly carpeted with banana leaves. Along the center the whole length, upon this verdant carpet, occupying half the width, was piled in one long heap, as is the native fashion, vast quantities of the delicacies so tempting to the Samoan appetite: cold roast pigs, chickens, and fish; each great or small pig had a mat of flowers spread over it; yams, taro, palusami, sea biscuit, mangoes, pineapples, and coconuts by the hundreds—thousands, I might say; countless tins of salmon, and many other such esteemed delicacies. On either side, on the banana leaves, the guests sat in long rows, Turkish fashion, the highest in rank toward the head, where Stevenson, the picture of gratification, sat with Mrs. Stevenson at his side, in his shirt sleeves and bare feet, as was his delight, with a wreath of small flowers around his neck. As each guest arrived an "ula," or wreath of flowers and red berries, was hung about his neck, in accord with the ways of this land of flowers. When one set of feasters had eaten it gave way to another, until perhaps twenty-five or thirty pigs and heaps of edibles had disappeared, much going into the convenient basket which a Samoan esteems it necessary to take with him to a feast. The fondness for barefoot going or sitting which Stevenson showed was not an eccentricity peculiar to himself. It is shared by a few other intellectual persons—none of whom adopted it from Father Kneipe's instructions, but have simply recognized, since the establishment of that German "cure," that the habit was a pleasurable one to their nerves.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

Peoria *Herald:* One of the best ways to keep green the memory of Abraham Lincoln is to see that his grave and monument are taken out of their present disgraceful condition.

Danville *Commercial:* Why not spring a young man for Governor of Illinois? The grayheads are all right, but some of them are like a cigar—the more they are puffed the smaller they get.

Bloomington *Bulletin:* The defaulting Treasurers of South Dakota and Illinois were both famous for their honesty. This thing is getting so common that there will probably be statutes enacted requiring excessively honest men to give extra bond.

Champaign *Gazette:* The advancement of "the age of consent" from 14 to 17 or 18 years, would do more in behalf of social purity than the accomplishment of any other single measure which the advocates of reforms in that line now have under consideration.

Aurora *Beacon:* We have no hope of reform outside of honest Republicanism. Call it partisanship if you will, but the party that during the last thirty years has instituted and carried through to success every reform the country has had is good enough for us.

East St. Louis *Journal* (Dem.): Altgeld seems to have gotten his socialistic idea adopted in the management of the State Treasury. It was a mutual benefit concern for the Altgeld gang, judging from the way that the State money disappeared on personal due bills.

Galesburg *Mail:* The State of Illinois is now getting the benefit of the bogus economy that cuts down appropriations for political effect and then finds a shortage of $2,000,000 or so in the current expense account. This also has political effect, but of a different kind.

Alton *Telegraph:* It is more than forty years since a State official, Gov. Matteson, proved a defaulter, and the first time since that event when the Democratic party had complete charge of all the State offices a similar condition of affairs is found, however without loss to the State.

Quincy *Whig:* The man who introduced the bill into the House making insanity a cause for divorce may have meant well enough, but the bill should not become a law. Insanity is a mental disease, and should be no more a cause for divorce than invalidism. The marriage tie is too easily broken now, and the legislative tendency ought to be to make it harder to throw off rather than easier.

Springfield *Journal:* While the State has lost no money it has had a narrow escape, and the proud record of the State is tarnished for the first time since the day when Gov. Matteson brought disgrace upon its name and fame by the canal scrip scandals. In both instances the break in the record was made by a Democratic official. During more than thirty years of Republican administration there has never been even the suspicion of a similar charge against a Republican official.

Ancient Art.

Painting in both oil and water colors was known in Egypt 1900 B. C.

WRECKS ON THE LAKE.

LOSSES OF LIFE AND PROPERTY BY ACCIDENT DURING LAST YEAR.

Report of the Weather Bureau for 1894 Indicates Accidents to 112 Vessels, with a Property Loss of Nearly $1,000,000 and the Loss of Sixty-eight Lives—Saving of 47 Per Cent on Vessel Property and 28 Per Cent on Lives Lost—Accidents in Chicago Harbor.

The Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture has just published its report of wrecks and casualties occasioned on the great lakes by founderings, gales of winds, fogs, smoke, and general stormy weather conditions during the year 1894. This report gives in detail the number of casualties occurring on Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario and the connecting rivers during the season of 1894, and includes besides the record of total loss of 44 vessels and cargoes, involving a loss of $643,243, the partial loss on 68 vessels and cargoes to the amount of $349,544, and the sacrifice of 68 lives. In this record of 68 lives lost, 3 were lost by being washed overboard, and 1 through collision; the others were sacrificed at the time of the wrecking of the vessels.

The dense smoke from the forest fires during the summer season was the occasion of several expensive strandings in Lakes Michigan, Superior, and Huron.

The most notable storm of the season was that of May 18, when twenty-six vessels were wrecked or badly damaged. Fourteen of these vessels were total losses, while twelve were partial, the estimated loss being $88,960, with twenty-six lives. Twenty-five of these casualties occurred on Lake Michigan and one on Lake Huron; the latter happened during the early morning of May 19. The most serious loss occurred in Chicago harbor, where ten vessels foundered or stranded and eight lives were lost. The estimated loss on the vessels was $50,760.

Losses of Life and Property.

The following table summarizes the total and partial losses in vessels, property, and lives:

Lakes.	Vessels	No. of total losses	Estimated value	No. of partial losses	Estimated value	Total of estimated losses	No. of lives.
Superior	7	4	$150,000	3	$15,000	$165,000	1
St. Marys River	2	1	12,000	1	8,000	20,000	2
Michigan	62	25	225,727	37	93,180	318,907	40
Huron	18	8	208,510	10	181,850	389,860	9
St. Clair & Detr't River	4	2	13,000	2	....	13,000	8
Erie	15	1	2,706	14	51,514	54,220	1
Ontario	4	3	31,300	1	500	31,800	7
Totals	112	44	$643,243	68	$349,544	$992,787	68

The losses of 1894 show a saving of 47 per cent on vessel property and 28 per cent on lives over 1893.

Chicago people will be mainly interested in that part of the report relating to Lake Michigan, not only because it is the closest to them geographically, but because, true to its name, "Stormy Water," it occasioned 50 per cent more of the wrecks than all of the other lakes put together. Out of the sixty-two casualties that it furnished, two were at Grand Haven, four at Milwaukee, four at Manitowoc, seven at Glen Haven, and twelve at Chicago.

The twelve wrecks at Chicago are recorded as follows, the numbers being those given in the report:

No. 8—Schooner Evening Star foundered off Twenty-sixth street, Chicago, Ill., during the heavy gale of May 18, 1894, and became a total loss. No lives lost. Estimated loss on vessel and cargo, $2,500.

No. 9—Schooner C. G. Mixer stranded during heavy northeast gale off One Hundredth street, Chicago, Ill., May 18, 1894, and became a total loss. No lives lost. Estimated loss on vessel and cargo, $7,500.

No. 10—Schooner J. L. McLaren stranded off Twenty-seventh street, Chicago, Ill., May 18, 1894, during heavy northeast gale. One life lost. Estimated loss on vessel and cargo, $14,000.

No. 11—Schooner Jack Thompson stranded off Twenty-seventh street, Chicago, Ill., May 18, 1894, and became a total loss. One life lost. Estimated loss on vessel and cargo, $5,500.

No. 12—Schooner Myrtle foundered in Chicago Harbor during heavy northeast gale, May 18, 1894, and became a total loss. This vessel came in during the afternoon in a waterlogged condition and attempted to anchor, but collided with the schooner Evening Star, then drifted away and struck the schooner Clifford, stove in its bow, and began to sink rapidly. It then drifted out and foundered. Six lives, its entire crew, were lost. Estimated loss on vessel and cargo, $2,250.

No. 15—Schooner Mercury was beached off Twenty-fifth street, Chicago, Ill., May 18, 1894, during heavy northeast gale and became a total loss. No lives lost. Estimated loss on vessel and cargo, $8,100.

No. 16—Schooner Rainbow became waterlogged and capsized during heavy northeast gale at the foot of Twelfth street, Chicago, Ill., May 18, 1894, and became a total loss. No lives lost. The Captain and two men floated ashore on a hatch. The other four men were rescued by the tug Spencer. Estimated loss on vessel and cargo, $7,000.

No. 21—Schooner Sizer driven ashore during a heavy northeast gale fifteen miles north of Menominee, Mich., May 18, 1894. Released.

No. 26—Schooner T. Y. Avery lost its deckload of lumber in Chicago Harbor during a heavy northeast gale and tremendous sea, May 18, 1894. Estimated loss on vessel and cargo, $625.

No. 27—Schooner Magnolia, during a heavy northeast gale, lost its canvas and stranded eight miles southeast of Chicago, May 18, 1894. No lives lost. Estimated loss on vessel, $400. Released.

No. 28—Schooner City of Grand Rapids, in a northeast gale of seventy miles an hour and heavy sea off Chicago, May 18, 1894, damaged by collision. Estimated loss on vessel and cargo, $700.

No. 29—Schooner M. A. Gregory parted its moorings near Chicago during a heavy northeast gale and heavy sea, May 18, 1894. Estimated loss on vessel and cargo, $185.

The report includes a splendid map of the lakes, on which the location of every station, lighthouse, and wreck is indicated, with numerical references to the descriptive list. It is 2½x3½ feet in size, is printed on substantial paper, and can be had by application to the Chief of the Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Forcing a Silver Basis.

Boston *Journal:* The trouble being that we have not enough gold to form a secure basis for our currency these Senate silverites propose to drive what we have out of the country, or at least out of sight. A widespread distrust of our financial stability and the good faith of the government already existing, the Democratic leaders of the Senate propose to justify that distrust by a large inflation of the currency with depreciated silver, with the clearly foreseen consequence of forcing us upon the silver basis.

The Thing to Do.

Springfield *Republican* (Ind.): Objection is made that the other bonds of the government would be discredited were the new issue specifically made payable in gold. The thing to do is to pass an act declaring all the government's obligations payable in gold. Then the executive could be authorized to write the new bonds in terms of gold and thus save the country $16,000,000 without discrimination against the bonds now outstanding.

MANY MEN WILL FAIL.

FLORIDA ORANGE GROWERS SUFFER HEAVILY BY THE FREEZE.

M. J. Wineman of Palatka Says Not Only the Season's Crop but Large Numbers of the Young Trees Have Been Killed by the Cold—Will Result in the Ruining of Many Growers—California Men Are More Pleased with the Season's Result—At the Hotels.

"There will be widespread suffering and many failures throughout Florida on account of the cold wave," M. J. Wineman of Palatka, Fla., said at the Sherman House last night. "The orange growers picked just enough fruit before Christmas to do the holiday trade. The remainder of the crop was left on the trees and by this time it would have been going to market, but the cold wave practically froze every orange throughout the fruit region of the State. It was hoped the trees had not been seriously injured, but from what I hear today I am afraid many of them are killed. It now seems likely nearly all the young trees which have not begun bearing are gone. A large portion of the fruit growers of the State are in debt and are in extremely bad shape to stand the loss of an entire crop. Many of the smaller growers, who have run in debt deeply, expecting to meet their interest and make a payment out of the crop, will doubtless be closed out."

In the end Mr. Wineman did not think any permanent ill effect would come of the cold wave. The production of oranges throughout the State has grown to a point far in excess of the demand at reasonable figures. His town is the central shipping point of the fruit district, and several attempts have been made there to induce growers and shippers to hold back their stock in order not to break the market, but these attempts invariably failed. He thought enough higher prices would be obtained next year to recompense partly the destruction of trees this winter. He did not anticipate any lessening of the influx of Northern people in Florida fruit raising on account of the cold wave.

Commercial travelers, like fish, tend to run in "schools." Last week the sellers of dry goods held forth at Chicago hotels. This week the underwear and millinery men form the bulk of the drummers. The "hat crowd" is due next week. The city is getting to be quite a point for the sale of French millinery, and a half-dozen drummers direct from Paris have been at the hotels during the week. "Our firm finds its Chicago sales are yearly growing larger," a Parisian commercial traveler said at the Victoria yesterday, "and it has come to regard Chicago as next to New York, the most important point in the United States. I have found during my tour among the customers of our firm that business here seems to be less affected by the hard times than in most other cities."

"When I left Southern California," said Hugh MacMillan, who returned yesterday to the Tremont House from his olive groves near Los Angeles, "the feeling among fruit growers was that California would have something of a boom on account of the cold weather which has carried such havoc through Florida. The result already of the destruction of the orange crop in Florida is to attract to Southern California the attention of all fruit growers. There the weather has been delightful all winter and fruit was never in finer shape than it is now. No doubt better prices will be obtained than had been anticipated for most of our product. The chief thing, however, will be, I am certain, that California will attract many people who otherwise would have gone to Florida to engage in fruit raising."

Board of Trade men have been wondering for six months back why it was the call for corn and oats for New England States continued so small. It was explained by Nathan Pond of Boston, Mass., at the Grand Pacific yesterday in this way: "Since corn took its jump and became worth more than wheat the people, in my State at least, are not keeping as many horses as they did. The men who used to have four horses in their stables now get along with two. The livery stables, which used to be so big consumers of corn and oats, have been nearly ruined by the hard times and bicycle trade. Family cows have been disposed of, and in every way, particularly among people who are not blessed by a superabundance of wealth, economy has been the word. I presume for the last six months the New England States as a whole have not used over one half as much corn as they did two years ago. I am afraid that part of the decrease in consumption has come to stay."

D. A. Holmes of Sioux City, Ia., who called the creditors of that Iowa town together after its leading institutions had been shaken down by a financial earthquake last year, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. He said: "Our plan of reorganization, which was something novel in financial deals, is working extremely well, and Sioux City is in as good shape today as any other town in the country. We are not going ahead much, nor is anybody else, but when these hard times are over we will be all right."

SOME RATHER EXPENSIVE TRIFLES.

Pipes, Books, Diamonds, Prayer Rugs, and Manuscripts.

St. Louis *Republic:* The most costly pipe in the world is that used by the Shah of Persia when he smokes upon certain state occasions. It is incrusted from the top of the bowl to the amber mouthpiece with diamonds, rubies, and pearls, and is valued at $320,000.

The most valuable bound book in the world is the Hebrew Bible now kept in the library of the Vatican at Rome. Within the last half dozen years a syndicate of rich Jews have offered $103,000 for it.

The most valuable manuscript in the United States is that of the original Book of Mormon, which is now kept in the vault of one of the Richmond (Mo.) banks. It is in the possession of a family by the name of Whitmer. They have been offered $100,000 in gold for it by the Salt Lake faction of the Mormon Church.

The largest sum ever asked or offered for a single diamond was $2,450,000, which the Prince of Hyderabad, India, paid for the "Imperial."

The two most costly prayer rugs in the Orient are those made specially for the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey. Each is bordered with diamonds and pearls and valued at $2,500,000.

The most valuable modern painting is Meissonier's "1814," which was sold to a Frenchman a few years ago for a sum equal to $170,000.

CAN EQUIP AN ARMY.

CHICAGO FIRM LOADS UP WITH MILLIONS OF CARTRIDGES.

Sent Over in Two Consignments from Canada to Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.—Secretary Conover Objects to the Publication and Says It Is a Speculation—A Member of the Firm Says the Cartridges Are for the Ordinary Trade—Not for China or Japan.

The heavy importation of cartridges by Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. by way of Montreal and Detroit caused surprise in the trade yesterday. The Detroit dispatch saying the Chicago firm had received two weeks ago 6,150 boxes containing 3,000,000 cartridges and this was followed by another consignment of 6,000 boxes, which appeared in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, was admitted to be substantially correct by Charles H. Conover, Secretary of the company.

"This is a speculation," he said, "and publicity given it in the press may deprive us of all profit from it."

"Who are the prospective purchasers of the cartridges?"

"That also is the private business of this firm."

"Is any of the ammunition going to China or Japan?"

"I decline to say. There is no excuse for the custom-house officials telling Detroit reporters what goods we are getting through that custom-house. I shall take up the question right away and have the man who gave away our business secrets to the newspapers properly punished."

As the reporter for THE TRIBUNE left Mr. Conover's office that official called over to his stenographer and began dictating what appeared to be from his manner a redhot communication to the Treasury Department.

Around the big establishment the most profound secrecy was observed regarding these consignments of ammunition. One young man facetiously remarked that the company was preparing for a big business in the sparrow trade next spring. Inquiries at other large houses as to the reason of such heavy purchases of cartridges brought out no plausible explanation.

A member of the company was more communicative last night. "The cartridges," he said, "are for our regular trade. The cause of the importation is the Democratic party, which took the duty off cartridges in the Wilson bill. We can now buy them cheaper in Canada than in the United States. It is all nonsense to suppose that the cartridges are to be shipped to China or Japan."

Up-to-Date Grip.

"La grippe" in America seems, after all, to be nearly 100 years old. Brissot de Warville wrote and published in Boston in 1797 a book entitled, "New Travels in the United States of America," in which he told of an epidemic of influenza here at that time, its symptoms being lassitude, feebleness, chills, heats, and a headache. Diseases, like everything else, have progressed. The old-fashioned country doctor who used to come around inspecting family tongues knew all of the diseases that were going in his day and knew how to fight them. He could throw down and knock out the grip in the first round of pills. Now the grip makes combinations with other diseases and helps kill men who might live longer if the grip would attend to its own business.

"Royal" Points the Way.

THE day has come for a rigid discrimination in the purchase of baking powders by the housekeeper.

More ill-health and physical discomfort result from unwholesome food than from any other cause, and chief among unwholesome foods are the alum and other cheaply made baking powders.

Every housekeeper is certainly interested in knowing how she can avoid these dangerous brands of powders; how she can make the food for her household purer and more wholesome; how her biscuit and cake, though perhaps comparatively appetizing, may be made both superlatively appetizing and unfailingly wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder points the way.

And these are the reasons why Royal Baking Powder makes better, purer, more appetizing and wholesome food than any other leavening agent.

It is absolutely pure and wholesome of itself, containing no trace of lime, alum, ammonia or sulphates. Unlike other powders, it leaves no acid or alkali in the food.

It is combined from the most highly refined and healthful ingredients. A chemically pure grape cream of tartar powder.

It has greater leavening strength than any other powder.

It acts slowly in the dough, so that none of its strength is lost before the baking is complete. Its action being continuous during the whole process of baking, there is rendered the tender, flaky texture required in the finest loaf. Its perfect keeping qualities preserve the last spoonful in the can as good as the first, giving always uniform work, and no good material is ever spoiled.

It makes food that will keep sweet, moist and fresh longer, or that may be eaten hot from the oven or griddle with impunity.

For these reasons, as a large majority of the good housekeepers of this city already know, the Royal Baking Powder makes the dainty cake, the white and flaky tea biscuit, the sweet and tender hot griddle cake, the light and delicate crust, the finely flavored waffle and muffin, the crisp and delicious doughnut, the white, sweet, nutritious bread and roll, as no other leavening agent will.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of those facilities and agencies that will banish from her table food which, if not actually sour, husky, unpalatable and unwholesome, is certainly inferior, and replace it with that which is sweet, delicious and healthful, prepared with less trouble to herself and at less expense?

"Royal" Leads the Way.

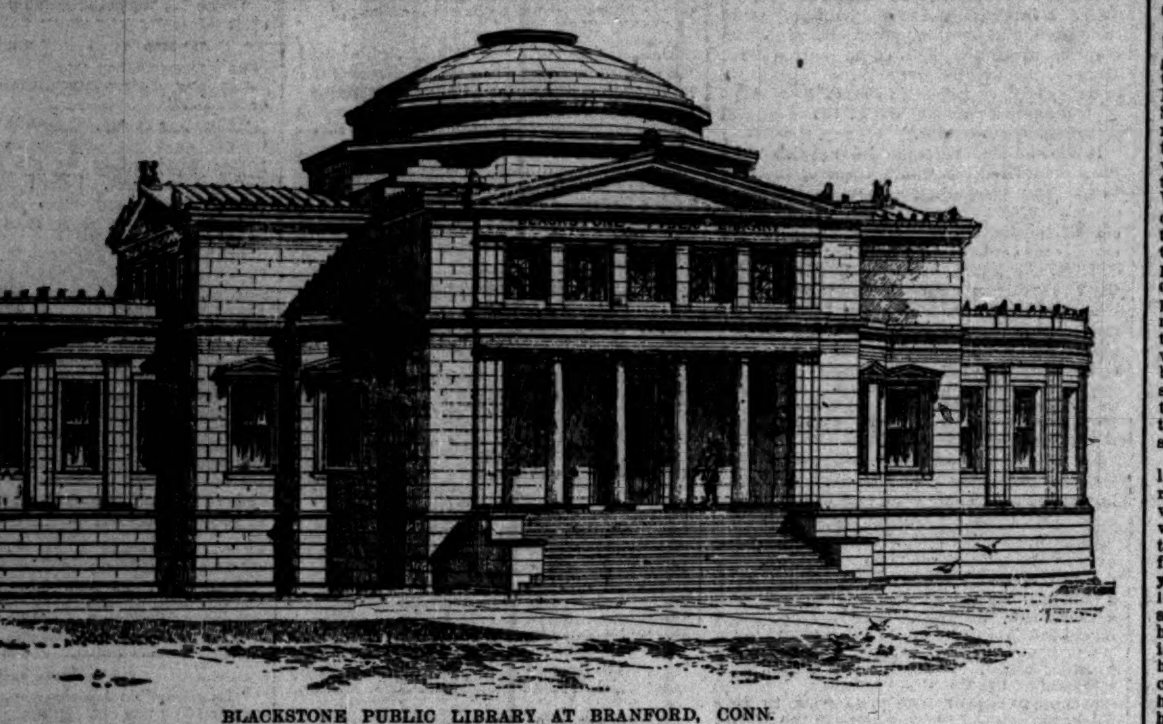
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

GEM AMID LIBRARIES

MEMORIAL TO JAMES BLACKSTONE AT BRANFORD, CONN.

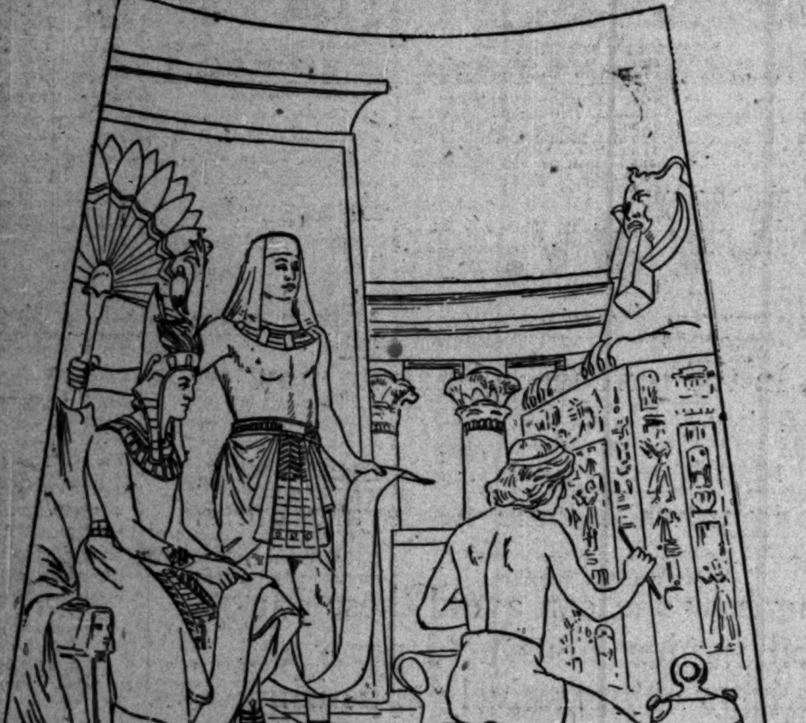
Work of a Chicago Architect and a Chicago Artist in the East—S. S. Beman, the Former; O. D. Grover, the Latter—Elaborate Mural Decorations—Not Simply Pictures Painted on a Wall—Structure Includes Lecture Hall—Erected by T. B. Blackstone.

Not only was the demand for something more than adaptability of plan to purpose in all sorts of buildings in this country given a special impetus by the World's Fair, but it was demonstrated good could come out of Nazareth. In other words, the West is capable of architectural and artistic achievements worthy of world-wide consideration. Now it transpires the Chicago architect, S. S. Beman, has charge of constructing a public library building at Branford, Conn., a suburb of New Haven, only a few miles from Yale College. More exceptional than that is the fact the



BLACKSTONE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT BRANFORD, CONN.

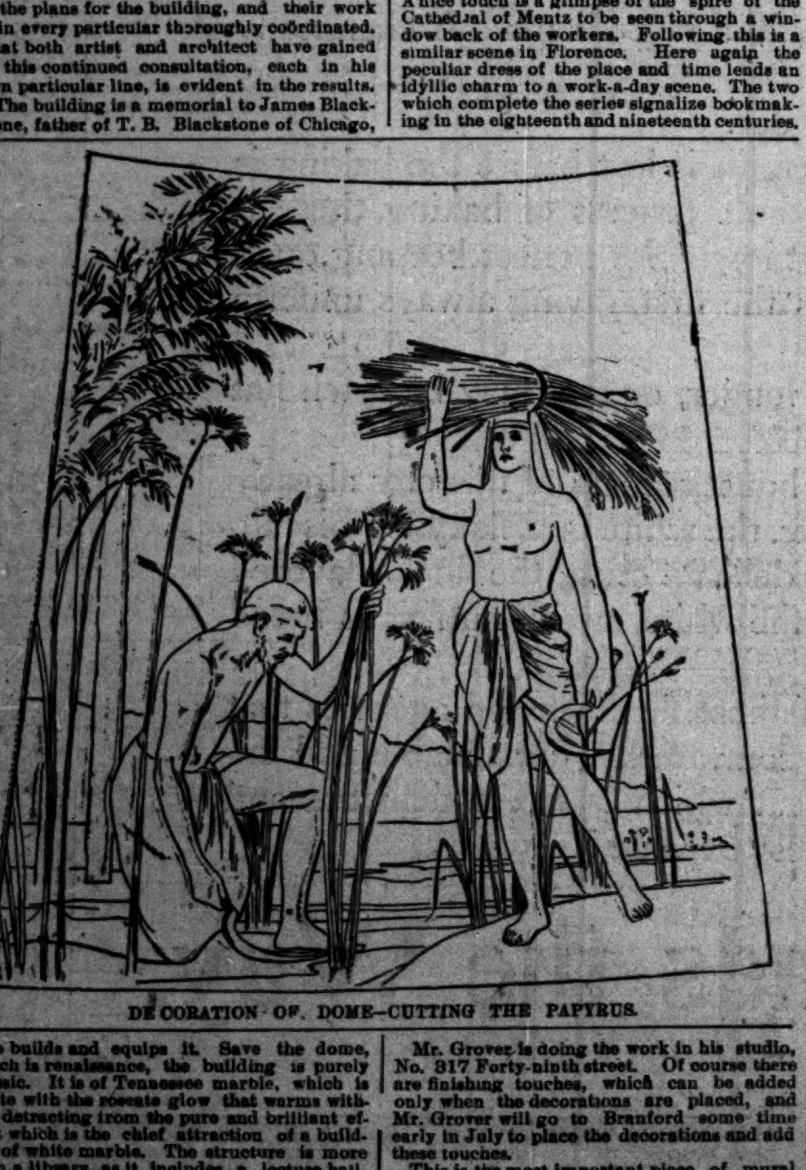
well-known Chicago artist, O. D. Grover, who for some years has been giving special attention to work in this line, is doing the somewhat elaborate mural decorations which are to enrich the interior of the library. The work which Mr. Grover is doing is, strictly speaking, mural decoration, and, unlike the ornamentation of the Capitol at Washington, and other public buildings similarly embellished a number of years ago, is not simply pictures painted on a wall. Mr. Grover's work is carefully related to the architectural



DECORATION OF DOME—HIEROGLYPHIC WRITING.

plan and purpose of the building it will ornament, and, while most significant, is yet subservient to the conditions imposed by the architect, with whom he has been in close and constant consultation from the very inception of the plans for the building, and their work is in every particular thoroughly coördinated. That both artist and architect have gained by this continued consultation, each in his own particular line, is evident in the results.

The building is a memorial to James Blackstone, father of T. B. Blackstone of Chicago,



DECORATION OF DOME—CUTTING THE PAPYRUS.

who builds and equips it. Save the dome, which is renaissance, the building is purely classic. It is of Tennessee marble, which is white with the roseate glow that warms without detracting from the pure and brilliant effect which is the chief attraction of a building of white marble. The structure is more than a library, as it includes a lecture hall, and this, with the stock-room and reading-rooms, opens off the rotunda, which is a part of the main entrance.

The dome which crowns the rotunda and which is lighted from above is being decorated by Mr. Grover. It is thirty-two feet in diameter and the decoration is a series of eight huge canvases which tell the history of bookmaking from the earliest times until the present in a way that is at once pictorial and decorative.

The first of the series shows a Hebrew man and woman gathering papyrus on the banks of the Nile at a time when the water has receded and left the tall, heavy reed exposed. The work is kept flat, as a decorative work must be, and yet it does not lack pictorial features. The next in the series shows an officer of the court of Pharaoh with an attending slave by his side dictating from a papyrus roll to a worker who is transcribing the records to the base of a monument. The whole scene shows that Mr. Grover has very carefully considered his subject from the historic as well as from the pictorial and decorative standpoints.

The third of the series of pictorial representations which are to circle about the dome, shows a charming group of Greeks listening to the Iliad. While quite unlike, there is still in this a suggestion of Alma-Tadema's "Reading from Homer." There is the circling seat, the flowing drapery of the figures, the reader and the listeners similarly grouped, but there is coloring and atmosphere wholly different, and no indication of the marble which Alma-Tadema paints so marvelously, especially in this particular picture. It is especially graceful in outline, and though suave in tone is brilliant in effect. The fourth illustrates the illuminating of books by medieval monks, and is a poetical and attractive composition, in dark, vivid color tones. In its subtle quiet, it suggests the infinite patience of those who, counting time as naught in living for eternity, left the world richer than they found it by the exquisite art which in passing away set the pace for much that is best that followed it.

The next signalizes the beginning of the art of printing. While this does not seem to be a subject which would yield itself very readily to pictorial representation, in the hands of the artist it is not only interesting but decorative and pictorial. The picturesque garb of the time lends a certain quaint charm to the group of figures, among which Gutenburg taking proof from movable type is the chief. A nice touch is a glimpse of the spire of the Cathedral of Mentz to be seen through a window back of the workers. Following this is a similar scene in Florence. Here again the peculiar dress of the place and time lends an idyllic charm to a work-a-day scene. The two which complete the series signalize bookmaking in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Mr. Grover is doing the work in his studio, No. 317 Forty-ninth street. Of course there are finishing touches, which can be added only when the decorations are placed, and Mr. Grover will go to Branford some time early in July to place the decorations and add these touches.

This is the most important piece of mural decoration, aside from what was done at the World's Fair, that has yet been done in Chicago. There are, however, a number of pieces of work in the line of elaborate mural decorations that are now being competed for, which, while not as important as this, are similar to those which beautify the Plaza, the Imperial, the Waldorf, the Savoy, and the Fifth Avenue Hotels in New York City and also a number of the finest residences there, not to fail to mention the altarpiece of the Church of the Ascension by John Lafarge.

In all the best periods of art great painters have been called upon to do large decorations, and in carrying out such commissions have executed work that has lent luster to the brilliancy of their fame. Summoned by Pope Julius II. Michael Angelo peopled with nobly conceived figures the pendentives and lunettes of the Sistine Chapel. Raphael pictured pagan beauties on the ceiling of Fernesina. The great Venetian colorists portrayed the life of their day in heroic proportions on the walls of palaces, and in that way were perpetuated the names of those prince merchants who lived "when Doges used to wed the sea with rings," as Browning puts it.

The demand which Mr. Blackstone has recognized in providing for interesting, harmonious, pictorial mural decorations in his library is a legitimate one, for it is constantly more and more recognized that it is important the obviously practical should be reinforced by a practical appeal to the higher and finer attributes of mind, which appreciate the delicate shades of meaning that artistic representations present. The decorations of this dome, as designed by Mr. Grover, are not only a beautiful part of a beautiful building, but pictorially present a most interesting and informing history at a glance. There is not only the history of bookmaking, but a showing of the sort of people who, through the ages, have been connected with it. The idea, as it is carried out, is peculiarly in accord with the spirit of the present age, which demands the quick transmission idea. It would take months of reading to gain what these pictures give in a brief examination, yet they still fulfill a twofold purpose, as they not only inform but naturally lead to a studious consideration of a subject which is an important part of the history of civilization.

This memorial library building, which, as it were, goes from the West to the East, will be completed and equipped by August of the present year. It will contain something more than 25,000 volumes, and is to be in every particular a gem among the smaller libraries of this country. The cost, when complete, will be between $300,000 and $400,000. Mr. T. B. Blackstone not only equips it with that which is of the latest and best in every department, but provides a liberal endowment fund.

FATHER MATTHEW CHARITY DANCE.

Ball and Entertainment by the Holy Family Parish Branch.

The Patriotic Sons of Father Matthew gave a charity ball and entertainment last night at Apollo Hall, Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, for the benefit of the poor of Holy Family Parish. The first part of the program was chiefly instrumental and vocal music, and included an address by the Rev. M. P. Dowling, S. J., on the purpose of the entertainment and the commendable character of the organization under whose auspices it was given. He pointed out that the more progress the principles of Father Matthew made in the world the less need there would be for charity and the greater the power of those who lived by labor to help those among them who suffered. Among the contributors to the evening's enjoyment were the Sodality Band, who played the overture and various selections; the Hull House Mandolin and Guitar Orchestra, the Young Men's Sodality Banjo Quartet, and the Venus Quartet. Songs were rendered by Richard Murray, John J. Collins, M. Mahoney, Mrs. William Carey, Frank Cullen, and Miss Annie Conroy. P. J. Bastian and J. W. Boland sang lively songs with banjo accompaniments. Prof. D. H. Kearney did a clog-dance, and James Scully's German specialty was not the least appreciated feature of the evening. A piano duet was given by Misses May and Detta Barron, and a solo by Miss M. Geraghty. Miss Kathryn Ryan's recitation was well received, as was also Prof. Thomas F. Kennedy's cornet solo. The last number on the program was the exhibition drill by the Patriotic Sons of Father Matthew, after which dancing began, and a thoroughly enjoyable night was spent.

Opposes the Bicycle Tax.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If Alderman Ballard of the Second Ward really wants to bring about a new and useful form of municipal taxation, as perhaps he intended to do by introducing the ordinance taxing bicycles, perhaps he will pardon the following suggestion from one who not only delights in good roads, clean streets, and smooth pavements, but also loves both horses and wheels:

The bicycle is to be taxed (for the benefit of the public, of course) because it is used upon the public property, the streets, the roads, and in the public parks. Such use, however, does not injure the public property. On the contrary, the use of bicycles tends always to improve the roads or streets over which they pass. Let the incredulous reader go, on some muddy day, to the edge of a road where many cyclers have passed, and he will discover a path, plainly marked, smooth as the pavement permits, and cleaned of mud much sooner than any other part of the street which depends upon the contractors of the street-cleaning department. The cyclers have picked up the mud on their wheels and carried it away, often on their backs, leaving the cleaned path. A track of one foot in width, often "down in the ditch," where no other vehicle can conveniently run, if kept smooth and clear of obstructions, is all that a cycler needs. Surely the public is not injured by his use of that little path.

That which *does* do injury to the public property in roads and parks is the driving of horses and other beasts of burden. The hoofs are tearing out the paving blocks daily, the dropping manure maintains a beastly condition of the surface, and all the expense that taxpayers are put to for the maintenance of streets and roads is made of short effect by the animals that pass over. Tax the beasts and make the punishment fit the crime. Use the funds obtained from such a tax to repair the damages done. The rich men who own horses are many and the poor men who also drive are fewer in proportion to the whole than the poor boys who own bicycles, who struggle thus to save a little from the tribute they would otherwise pay to the street car companies and who thus make room in the crowded cars for other people who must use them. Tax the horses, the mules, the burros (the Democratic party if necessary); but not the little bicycles unless also with them all other vehicles that use the streets, especially the narrow tired and heavily loaded wagons that do the greatest mischief, and *clean the streets* with the money. G. V. Z.

A Narrow Vale.

Life is a narrow vale between the cold
And barren peaks of two eternities.
We strive in vain to look beyond the heights,
We cry aloud; the only answer
Is the echo of our wailing cry.
From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead
There comes no word, but in the night of death
Hope sees a star, and listening love can hear
The rustle of a wing.
These myths were born of hopes, and fears, and tears,
And smiles; and they were touched and colored
By all there is of joy and grief between
The rosy dawn of birth and death's sad night.
They clothed even the stars with passion,
And gave to gods the faults and frailties
Of the sons of men. In them the winds
And waves were music, and all the lakes and
Streams, springs, mountains, woods, and perfumed dells,
Were haunted by a thousand fairy forms.
—*Robert G. Ingersoll.*

OUR FRIEND IN NEED.

LAFAYETTE FIRST AMONG FOREIGN REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

"Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign," by Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent—Paul Gohre's "Three Months in a Workshop"—"The Religions of Japan," by Dr. William Elliott Griffis—Life and Times of A. B. Durand—Essays by the Late Prof. Swing—Literary Notes.

[*Continued from tenth page.*]

It is a matter of congratulation that such an atrocity would not and could not be perpetrated by any Western woman. These are its ingredients: Three fairly bold young women—the Giraffe, the Lady of Shalott, and Beckie—run a little studio. One models pigs, another angels, and the third decorates candles. On them, one day, bursts Billtry, the model, who sits for his feet. They were not small feet. He astonishes the women in this way: "He picked up the tomato can with his right one and emptied it at a draft, and then lifted the sandwich to his mouth with his left." But why go on with the wretched stuff which the unbridled feminine instinct of this author mistakes for humor?

Mr. Christian Reid, the author of numerous books, most of them of a light order, has given to the public in the form of a love story the record of a visit to our sister republic of Mexico under the title of "The Land of the Sun." It is profusely illustrated, the pictures representing bits of scenery and points of interest in various parts of the country. This volume of Mr. Reid suggests a bit of advice to those who write impressions of travel. Why not put them in the shape of a love story also? This will make them doubly interesting, and at the same time infuse life into what is ordinarily a simple record of the author's journeyings. One could carry his camera along and soon make pictures in sufficient number to satisfy the most exacting publisher. Mexico is an interesting country in every way, and, although we have numerous works on it in our libraries, this is no reason why a new addition should not be welcome. Mr. Reid carries his tourists through many picturesque bits of territory and shows them everything worth seeing. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"Banshee Castle" is one of Rosa Mulholland's pleasant stories for girls, but for this reason it should not be supposed that adults will not care for it. There is nothing in any way remarkable about the tale, but it is well told and has mystery and love in abundance for the average feminine reader. Three young girls are left practically penniless, but are allowed to inhabit an old castle—Banshee Castle—until the heir to the property shall return. This heir is or should be their brother, but the latter having died the estate falls to a distant cousin, who comes from America to claim his own. Seeing how matters stand he passes himself off as the missing brother, and then promptly proceeds to fall in love with one of the girls. Things proceed smoothly enough until he is discovered, and then there is a mild sort of trouble, which, as may be expected, is patched up, and all concerned are made happy. It will be readily understood that the hero of the story stoops to his little deception because, as matters stand, the young girls, if they had thought he was not their brother, would have left the castle and gone into the world penniless and homeless. This sort of thing gives flavor to a work and is generally heartily appreciated by the public. The book is handsomely illustrated. (London: Blackie & Son, Limited. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Literary Notes and Gossip.

Forthcoming novels announced by Roberts Brothers are Mr. Louis Pendleton's "Sons of Ham"—a story of the New South; Mr. Grant Allen's "The Woman Who Did," and "Prince Zaleski," by M. P. Shiel.

"Municipal Reform Movements," by William Howe Tolman, Ph. D., Secretary of the City Vigilance League, New York, with an introductory chapter by the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., will be published Feb. 20 by the Fleming H. Revell company.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. announce, under the title "The Renascence of the English Drama," a volume of essays, lectures, and fragments relating to the modern English stage, written and delivered since the year 1883 by Mr. Henry Arthur Jones.

Mr. George Saintsbury contributes an exhaustive but not very flattering criticism of the novels of Mr. Hall Caine to the *Fortnightly Review*. He handles his subject entirely "without gloves," and declines to admit that Mr. Caine has yet "created a character."

"The Honor of Savelli," by S. Levett Yeats, is the title of a historical novel which is to appear immediately in Appletons' Town and Country Library. This is the romance of a gentleman adventurer in Italy in the turbulent days of the Borgias, and few of the heroes of historical fiction have had more picturesque and stirring experiences.

Macmillan & Co. will bring out in new form the entire English Men of Letters series. Three of the original books will be published as one volume, the whole set making thirteen volumes. One volume will appear each month. In the first volume will be given Prof. Ward's "Chaucer," Dean Church's "Spenser," and George Saintsbury's "Dryden."

The Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have in press and will soon issue the work of Prof. Charles W. Shields entitled "The United Church of the United States," which was announced as in preparation a few months ago, when his essay on "The Historic Episcopate" was published by the same house. Besides original contributions the volume will afford a history of recent opinion on the question of church unity.

The Messrs. Appleton have in press a novel by Louis Couperus, called "Majesty," which is said to be an extraordinarily vivid romance of autocratic imperialism. The resemblance between the leading characters of the story and those of more than one reigning imperial house will attract readers on the lookout for sensationalism, but the real merit of the story is entirely independent of this fictitious interest.

Mr. Howells has a fondness for naming his novels with a phrase from Shakspeare, and everybody will recall as examples of it "A Counterfeit Presentment," "The Undiscovered Country," "A Modern Instance," and "A Woman's Reason." In his two part story which begins in *Scribner's* for March he returns to this habit and names it a "Circle in the Water," from the phrase "Glory is like a circle in the water," etc.

The sixth and last volume of Prof. W. W. Skeat's noble edition of the "Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer" is mainly occupied by a glossarial index (there being separate indexes to the "Romaunt of the Rose and Gamelyn") and indexes of proper names, authors quoted by Chaucer, and books referred to. The general introduction, a hundred pages long, treats of pronunciation, versification, grammar, and kindred topics.

Not the least fascinating figure in Norwegian literature is Jonas Lie, whose novel, "One of Life's Slaves," translated by Miss Jessie Muir, is just published in London. Ibsen and Björnson are more generally known outside of Norway, perhaps, but it is Jonas Lie who is affectionately called "The Poet of Family Life." His sixtieth birthday, which occurred last year, was made the occasion of a national celebration in his own country.

Mr. Frederick Tennyson is still living, in his 87th year, and his home is at St. Ewolds, on the Island of Jersey. Many who are familiar with the works of Lord Tennyson know that his brother Frederick also wrote verse, and good verse, too. Frederick's school-fellows were Hallam and Gladstone. Of the former he says: "He was a young man of the most wonderful powers I ever knew, and I am sure, as Alfred was, that if he had lived he would have outshone us all."

An American committee has been organized in connection with the Carlyle Memorial Fund. It consists of the following members: Gov. Morton, ex-Minister E. J. Phelps, Joseph H. Choate, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Col. John Hay, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, Richard Watson Gilder, and Samuel Eliot. Phillips Smalley of No. 25 Pine street, New York, is acting secretary. The Earl of Aberdeen and Prof. Goldwin Smith have joined the English committee.

A characteristic story about Labouchere in the "Life and Adventures of George Augustus Sala" is as follows: "I saw a good deal of the Claimant during 1872. . . . He was constantly at Watts Phillips' house and at Mr. Bloxam's; and I remember once dining with him and the late Mr. Serjeant Ballantine at the house of Mr. Labouchere, who then resided in Bolton street, Piccadilly. The senior member for Northampton had, upon occasion, a curious way of directly putting things; and over the walnuts and the wine—of which our host was not a partaker—he startled us all by coolly asking his obese guest, 'Are you Arthur Orton?' 'Good heavens! Mr. Labouchere,' exclaimed the stout litigant, 'what do you mean?' 'O, nothing in particular,' quoth Mr. Labouchere, 'help yourself to some more claret.'"

London *Bookman*: There is now some prospect of the great life of George Borrow, which has been so long in preparation by Prof. Knapp, formerly of Yale University and now of Chicago. Prof. Knapp's transference from Yale to Chicago has prevented the earlier publication of the work, but we believe it may be expected this year. It will form three large volumes and will be a work of extraordinary interest. Prof. Knapp began to study Borrow in 1853. It inspired him with enthusiasm for linguistic and gypsy studies, and a long residence in Spain, during which his lines of travel were many times trodden over, led Prof. Knapp to gather all his printed books and articles published from 1823 to 1874, and eventually to secure his papers, correspondence, manuscripts, note-books, and the scattered remains of his library.

Books Received.

REST. By William W. Wheeler. Boston: Arena Publishing company.

SIMPLES NOTIONS DE FRANCAIS. Par Paul Bercy. William R. Jenkins.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, AND OBSERVANCES. By Leopold Wagner. Macmillan & Co.

BOUND COPIES OF *Harper's Magazine, Weekly, Bazar*, and *Young People* for 1894.

LIFE. A Novel. By William W. Wheeler. Boston: Arena Publishing company.

JOINT METALLISM. By Anson Phelps Stokes. Third Edition. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

OLD PICTURES OF LIFE. By David Swing. In two vols. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

SELECT CHAPTERS AND PASSAGES FROM "THE WEALTH OF NATIONS" OF ADAM SMITH. 1776. Macmillan & Co.

BIBLICAL INSPIRATION AND CHRIST. By Marvin R. Vincent, D. D. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. Paper.

BILLTRY. A Parody on Trilby. By Mary Kyle Dallas. The Waldorf Series. The Merriam company. Paper.

CHIMMIE FADDEN, MAJ. MAX, AND OTHER STORIES. By Edward W. Townsend. Lovell, Coryell & Co. Paper.

THE INCOME TAX LAW. Together with the Speech Delivered in Elucidation of the Same. By David B. Hill. Brentano's. Paper.

THE FIRST SIX CHAPTERS OF "THE PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AND TAXATION" OF DAVID RICARDO. 1817. Macmillan & Co.

COMTE, MILL, AND SPENCER. An Outline of Philosophy. By John Watson, LL. D. Glasgow: James Maclehose & Sons. Macmillan & Co.

ISSAT NASSAR. The Story of the Life of Jesus the Nazarene. By Peter V. F. Mamreov and Others. New York Sunrise Publishing company.

THE FOUNDATION OF BELIEF. Being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology. By the Rt.-Hon. Arthur James Balfour. Longmans, Green & Co.

THE BOOK BILLS OF NARCISSUS. An Account Rendered by Richard Le Gallienne. With a Frontispiece by Robert Fowler. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

UNDER THE GUNS. A Woman's Reminiscences of the Civil War. By Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer. With an Introduction by Mrs. U. S. Grant. Boston: E. B. Stillings & Co.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

LAFLIN: James G. Blaine died at Washington Jan. 27, 1893.

H. T. A.: Consult the official catalogue for names of exhibiters in Machinery Hall at the World's Fair.

W. S. T.: A will is legal no matter by whom drawn if it is properly witnessed. Two witnesses are required to the signature in Illinois.

READER: "Is it improper not to shake hands when you are introduced to some one in your own house?" An introduction should never be followed by hand-shaking, but if the hand is proffered it should never be refused.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Arcola, Ill.: The lowest price for 4 per cent United States registered bonds during 1893 was 108 for coupon 4s of 1907 and 107¾ for registered 4s of the same year. These quotations ruled in August.

C. M.: Bering's Sea Island and Strait were each named in honor of Vitus Behring, or Bering, a famous navigator, born at Horsens, Denmark, in 1680. He discovered Bering Strait during a voyage of exploration in 1728. His name is most commonly spelled with an h.

Z. T. MOORE: The legal holidays in Illinois are: New-Year day, Jan. 1; Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12; Washington's birthday, Feb. 22; Memorial day, May 30; Independence day, July 4; Labor day, first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day, and Christmas, Dec. 25.

A SCHOLAR: "The Superintendent of the Public Schools of Menominee, Mich., tells his pupils there are but four Territories: Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Alaska. Is he not wrong?" Yes. In addition to the four Territories named there are Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

CITIZEN: "Has a policeman on his beat the right to enter a saloon if he finds it open after 12 o'clock at night?" He not only has a right to enter the saloon, but under the provisions of a city ordinance he is required to enter the saloon and arrest any person or persons in charge.

THOMAS HANCOCK: A search through the Chicago Public Library fails to disclose the identity of any person "who wrote a book 140 years before Columbus set sail, claiming that 'the land and sea are of round shape and figure and that one might with a vessel sail around the world, both above and under it.'"

A. H. K.: To secure a charter for a pleasure club the law presumes that the members of the proposed club are of age. Not less than three proposed members may apply to the Secretary of State for a license. He will appoint three commissioners to properly organize the corporation and forward all necessary blanks.

C. G. BARTH: "What salary is paid the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, also the Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange?" The salary of the Secretary of the Chicago Board is $7,000 a year. The Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange receives a fixed salary, besides fees and commissions derived from the sale or transfer of seats. He receives from salary and fees not less than $10,000 a year.

69 PINE STREET: "What are the three highest buildings in Chicago and New York?" Chicago: Masonic Temple, 302 feet 1 inch, 22 stories; the Auditorium, 283 feet, 18 stories; Monadnock Building, 206 feet, 16 stories. New York: American Surety Company Building, Broadway, corner Pine street, 306 feet, 23 stories; American Tract Society Building, Nassau, corner Spruce street, about 300 feet, 23 stories; Pulitzer Building, Park Row, 375½ feet extreme height, 22 stories.

C. H. BUCK: "What book has been called the French Iliad?" The "Romance of the Rose," a poetical allegory begun by Guillaume de Lorris in the latter part of the thirteenth century and continued by Jean de Meung in the fourteenth century. The poem reached the height of its popularity in the sixteenth century. (2) "Whom did Henry IV. of France call the wisest fool in christendom?" Sully (not Henry IV.), Prime Minister of Henry IV., so called James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. Sully's full name is Maximilien de Bethune Duc de Sully.

J. L. T.: "I have been asked to organize 'pants clubs,' whereby twenty members of the club agree to pay 25 cents a week for twenty consecutive weeks. Every week one pair of $5 pantaloons is delivered to some one member of the club. As soon as any member receives his pantaloons he receives a receipt in full from the company and all obligations in his agreement become null and void. By so doing am I violating any law?" Yes. The contract inclosed is not legal and cannot be enforced. Under the State law you could be held for obtaining money under false pretenses.

M. H. M.: A sells B merchandise secured by chattel mortgage and note due in five months; just prior to maturity B disappears without lifting the obligation. After the lapse of two years from date of mortgage (mortgage is only good for two years) B remortgages the same goods to C. Now A locates B and merchandise. Who is entitled to them? Eminent attorneys disagree. The case should be more fully stated. It would depend whether the goods had been removed from the State or not, or whether A used due diligence in trying to locate B.

MANY WEST-SIDERS: Over eight miles of the Metropolitan L road is practically completed. This includes nearly two miles of four-track road and the bridge east to Franklin street. There is considerable work, however, yet to be done east of the river. The officials say they cannot fix a date when the road will begin to carry passengers, as there are too many contingencies. The work is being pushed as fast as possible. Nothing more definite than "some time during the spring" can be obtained from the officials when asked when train service will begin.

S. L. NATE: "Can a person holding the offices of Supervisor and Representative in the Legislature draw a per diem from both county and State for services on the same days?" The Constitution of 1870, Art. 5, Sec. 30, says: "No person shall be a Senator or Representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States or who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State and for two years preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected." It further provides that a member of such body shall not be permitted to hold any lucrative office.

W. W.: "In what respect does a selling race differ from a purse race? Why is it not always as safe to bet on a selling race as on a purse race?" In a selling race the owner enters his horse to be sold at a minimum price if it wins the race. The sale is at auction, one-half the price received above the entry price going to the association and one-half to the owner of the horse winning second money. The higher the amount a horse is entered for in a selling race the more weight it has to carry. For this reason a good horse is often entered at a low price with the intention of winning second money only, and receiving one-half the amount above the minimum that the winner sells for. Sometimes, too, the owner of a good horse is paid a price for entering in a selling race, with the understanding that first money is not to be taken. This allows the bookmakers to reap a harvest. These are a few of the reasons why a bet on the better horse in a selling race is not as sure to win as if it were a race for a purse.

JULIUS: There is no book that is considered an authority on newspaper work. A little volume written by Mr. Shuman of the Chicago *Evening Journal* is perhaps as good as any that have been published. The expression "second to none" is correct. Burning gas is injurious to plants and pet birds because it vitiates the atmosphere of the room.

FIGURES: The total receipts of the United States from the beginning of the government, 1789 to 1894, have been: From customs, $7,263,712,892; internal revenue, $4,573,339,232; direct tax, $28,131,994; public lands, $288,623,244; miscellaneous, $746,495,691; total, excluding loans, $12,910,554,681. The expenditures of the government for the same time have been: For civil and miscellaneous, $2,674,289,554; war, $4,928,968,300; navy, $1,298,609,993; Indians, $299,260,647; pensions, $1,809,007,834; interest, $2,760,559,684; total, $13,770,696,212.

T. C. M.: Please answer the following relative to the new income tax law: (1) "There is a mercantile copartnership of four persons with equal interests and the total income from the business is $16,000, or $4,000 to each of the partners. There being no other income can the exemption allowed them individually be deducted so as to release them from paying the tax?" Yes, but returns must be made by each partner. (2) "If there is an incorporated mercantile business of the same character composed of four stockholders with equal interests, the total income from the business being $4,000, or $1,000 to each stockholder, can the exemption allowed them as individuals be deducted so as to release them from the tax?" No, a return must be made and the tax paid by the corporation. (3) "If the law is so as to exempt the firm whose income is four times as large and taxes the weaker I would be pleased to have some one explain why." That is a question for open debate. "What was the result of the race from Chicago to New York, after the close of the Fair, between locomotives of English and American make?" There was no race. One was arranged for and the two locomotives made the trip and were exhibited along the line, but there was no speed contest.

STOCKHOLDER: For the information of the public spirited but long suffering army of World's Fair stockholders will you explain the necessity of the directors squandering $30,000 on a New York firm in publishing a "History" of the Chicago Exposition, when if they would send their reports to the President of the United States he would forward them to Congress and they would be printed free? President H. N. Higinbotham says: No arrangement has yet been made for the history of the World's Columbian Exposition as referred to. It is true that a proposition has been made by D. Appleton & Co. of New York and referred by the directory to a committee with power to act. The proposition is not for a publication of reports simply, but for editing, publishing, and distribution of a history that shall be commensurate with the scope, magnitude, and success of the World's Columbian Exposition. It is the wish of the directors to have such a history written by a competent person and that it should be published and given the widest circulation. It is doubtful if such an undertaking would prove a profitable investment as a business venture, and on that account the question of a subsidy was proposed. The committee corresponded with all the leading publishing houses in the country, but failed to interest any except Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. The others all declined to even consider such a proposition, the principal objection being that so much World's Fair literature and illustrations had been circulated that it would not be a paying investment. It was the desire of the committee that the history be condensed into four or five volumes of 500 pages each, handsomely illustrated, beautifully bound, and a work that would reflect credit on the Exposition, Chicago, and the country. It seemed to the committee that the work was of sufficient magnitude and importance to warrant the publication of such a history, and from a Chicago standpoint it was the opinion of the committee that the directory would be justified in arranging for the same, else future generations would judge of the work purely from hearsay and the works already published, which, it is well known, are not of a high order when viewed from a literary or artistic standpoint. It was also the opinion of the committee that some person of eminent literary ability and reputation should be engaged to do the literary part, and that some well-known house should be engaged to publish and distribute the work, as its mere publication would not give it the value to Chicago that a thorough distribution would. The reports of previous expositions have always been published, and have been so colossal in size and so full of dry statements that they have never interested the public and have never had wide circulation. Our reports, if published, would probably need a good-sized wagon to transport a single set from place to place, and would probably never interest the public and could not gain wide circulation, and it is doubtful if the government would be willing to expend the money for the publication of these reports when it is well known that they could not be distributed. It was for this reason and the others named that the committee hope to have a history written, published, and distributed that would be in keeping with the beauty and value of our work. The whole matter is in the hands of the committee, who are now considering the matter and will doubtless be able to report in a short time.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Advocates Sidewalk Cleaning.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have been a resident of Chicago and a reader of your valuable paper for more than a quarter of a century, and like all Chicagoans am proud of the city, and knowing that its enterprising press has been greatly instrumental in accomplishing her greatness, I would like to see it agitate the matter of "sidewalk cleaning." Is there not an ordinance which provides that walks shall be kept clean? If so, why is it not enforced? If not, will some of our "wise Councilmen" introduce such an ordinance? It would be eminently more desirable than an ordinance to "license bicycles." Our city's finances are said to be in a very depleted condition, and complaints are continually being made of the dirty condition of our streets and walks, but the enforcement of a proper ordinance by the police for the cleaning of our walks would cost nothing. TAXPAYER.

Refuses a "Delay Transfer."

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As an illustration of indifference to just treatment of the public on the part of the Yerkes' monopoly, I had a "delay transfer" ticket twice rejected a few hours after receiving it. About 2 p. m. yesterday I boarded a north-bound car at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, and almost immediately after paying my fare on entering the tunnel the train was stopped on account of a derailed car ahead, and as it was evidently uncertain when the track would be cleared I took a "delay transfer" ticket which could be of no immediate use to me and so I walked to Walton place before the car I left reached it. Two hours later I offered the "delay transfer" ticket in payment of my fare going south, but it was rejected as it was only good going north, and later in the evening I again offered it in payment of my fare coming north on Clark street, but it was again rejected as it was only good within one hour after receipt. Respectfully,

NORTH SIDE RESIDENT.

Urges University Support.

URBANA, Ill., Feb. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Much has been said recently of the large demands made by the State University upon the Legislature now in session; but it has seemed to the writer that the real significance of this action recently taken by the University Board of Trustees has not been clearly brought before the public.

Briefly stated the issue is simply this: Is the State of Illinois, following the well established traditions of the Northwestern States, to set at the head of her public system a generously endowed State University or is she to leave the important work of university education mainly in the hands of private organizations?

Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and of late years Missouri furnish conspicuous illustrations of what may be done by States which, in point of wealth, fall far behind Illinois. In each of these States the State University has stood distinctly at the head of the educational system. The State of Illinois has not yet committed herself definitely for or against this policy. She has founded a university which bears the name of the State. She has given to it from time to time a financial support which, though by no means liberal, has steadily grown. With these comparatively small appropriations the university has, especially in some of its departments, gained an enviable reputation. Every one knows that the engineering department stands at the head of its class in the West. The management has been such as to justify the fullest confidence in its integrity and good judgment, and the university now has at its head a man whose educational services are acknowledged by all who know anything about the recent history of education in this country, particularly in the States of New York and Ohio.

In spite of all this the university has not yet received the support which the State of Illinois ought to give, and after all can give to its State University. Illinois has not yet given a decisive answer to the question raised at the opening of this letter. Is the State University to be in fact as in name the "organic head of the common school system of the State?" The teachers of the State clearly recognize it as such, if we can trust the resolution adopted by unanimous vote at their last annual convention. Does the State intend to adopt this view or does it propose to leave the leadership in education to private institutions partly or wholly subject to denominational control? It seems to the friends of the State University that without prejudice to the interests of other educational institutions, and certainly without any inclination to underestimate the value of their work, there is still room enough in this State for a university which, unhampered by special affiliations, shall represent simply the people of Illinois.

If this first question be answered in the affirmative, a second question then arises: Is the comparatively limited financial support hitherto given by the State consistent with a fair conception of the State University and its part in the educational work of the State? No one who sees what Wisconsin and even Missouri have done and are doing for their State universities can hesitate for a moment in answering this question in the negative.

It has seemed to me that these two questions should be kept prominently in view. There may be, there certainly is, room for honest difference of opinion; but it ought to be clearly understood that there is a principle at stake in the present appeal made to the State Legislature by the State University.

Begging your indulgence for presuming so largely upon your courtesy, I am, very truly yours, EVARTS B. GREENE.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1895:

12th-st., 145 e of W. 41st, s f, 24x125, Feb. 13 (I. Shapiro to G. M. Samkovitz)	$ 2,000
Ashland-av., 348 n of 74th-st., e f, 25x124, Feb. 14 (F. Buenneke to C. Buenneke)	1,300
Wright-st., 273 s of 67th, e f, 25x144, Feb. 13 (P. H. Ryan to G. T. Davis)	2,550
58x100-ft. bet. La Salle-st. and R. R. Tk., 58 s of 54th, fronting on R. R. Tk., Dec. 31, '94 (N. Wholf to M. A. Kendrick)	1,000
Same ppty., Jan. 22 (M. A. Kendrick to M. T. Brown)	1,300
Indiana-av., 100 s of 44th-st., w f, 55x160, Feb. 14 (G. Hubbard to E. Hubbard)	9,900
Wabash-av., 34 n of 42d-st., e f, 42x106, m. or l., Jan. 29 (C. J. Judd to C. E. Donovan)	10,000
39th-st., 100 e of Green, n f, 50x125, Feb. 1 (M. in C. to F. R. Chandler)	1,956
Allport-st., 125 n of W. 19th, e f, 25x125, Feb. 12 (W. Nemec to M. Lukasek)	6,000
Rockwell-av., n e cor C., M. & St. P. Ry. tracks, n w f, 114x670, und 1-6, more or less, Feb. 11 (T. O'Connell to J. C. O'Connell)	6,000
Washington-st., 276 e of W. 45th, s f, 25x180, Feb. 14 (J. J. Collins to E. W. Newman)	2,000
Grace-st., 147 e of Pine Grove-av., s e f, 86x175, m or l, Jan. 26 (J. H. Fitch to C. Strover)	8,600
Washington-av., 344 s of Douglas-st., e f, 50x144, Feb. 14 (A. A. Schuler to the Home B. & L. Ass'n)	4,000
North-av., 75 w of Washtenaw-av., n f, 50x125, und ½ interest; North-av., s w cor of Washtenaw-av., n f, 75x125, und ½ interest, no date (C. H. Seymour to H. Keeney)	20,000
Same ppty, und ½ inst. same ppty, und 1-6 inst, no date (P. E. Bode to same)	15,000
Lincoln-av., n w cor Warner, n e f, 77x139, Feb. 14 (J. Engel to H. Severin)	4,000
Avenue L, 300 n of 104th-st., w f, 25x125, Feb. 11 (J. Muller to H. Schrage)	1,700
Anthony-av., 134 s e of Escanaba, n e f, 50x135, Feb. 7 (H. F. Albass to W. L. Evans)	2,700
Austin av., 75 w of Hoyne, s f, 25x50, Feb. 13 (H. F. Scheuerman to J. W. Eisenberg)	1,400
North-av., 625 e of Sheffield, s f, 25x125, Feb. 14 (P. J. Hurter to M. Hurter)	6,000
Hudson-av., 125 n of Eugenie-st., e f, 25x80, Feb. 14 (Same to Same)	4,000
Hudson-av., 125 n of Eugenie-st., e f, 50x80, Feb. 14 (Same to Same)	9,000
Hammond-st., 285 n of Menominee, e f, 25x125, Dec. 22 1894 (G. Force to H. H. Biederstadt)	5,000
Same property, Dec. 22, 1894 (H. H. Biederstadt to R. Force)	5,000
S. Chicago-av., 293 s e of 93d-st., s w f, 25x125, Feb. 18, 1891 (A. Hoyos to G. Lemon)	1,200
La Fayette-st., 200 s of 71st, w f, 50x176, Feb. 9 (K. E. Fitch to J. W. Nelson)	2,500
W. 19th-st., 125 e of Hoyne-av., n f, 25x124, Feb. 13 (J. Prichal to M. Dolejs)	2,340
Trumbull-av., 50 n of 18th-st., w f, 25x125, Feb. 11 (L. Trumbull to J. A. Schmitz)	1,000
Evarts-av., 141 s of 47th-st., w f, 33x124, Feb. 4 (W. Heinemann to P. Pribyl)	1,600
Fifth-av., 430 n of 37th-st., w f, 24x125, Feb. 15 (D. Crozier to J. Smith)	5,000
Same property, Feb. 15 (J. Smith to M. Crozier)	5,000
34th-court, 240 w of Wood-st., n f, 24x125, Feb. 14 (O. W. Erickson to G. W. Welfelt)	1,750
Wabash-av., 110 s of Peck-ct., w f, 50½x180, und. ½ inst., Jan. 23 (A. M. Adams et al. to K. M. Adams et al.)	22,000
Irving-av., n e cor W. 14th-st., w f, 192x125, also Leavitt-st., n w cor W. 14th, e f, 192x125, 27-40 inst., 13-40 inst., Feb. 12 (Merle & Heaney Manufacturing Co. to Wm. F. Merle and Jas. B. Heaney)	35,000
Thomas-st., 29 w of W. 43d, n f, 50x125, Feb. 13 (M. E. Jacky to B. F. Faasch)	1,000
Premises No. 2909 Main-st., Feb. 15 (A. Polinschek to G. Bade)	1,450

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY the Building Department yesterday:

Richard R. Thomas, 3-story and basement brick flats, 234 S. Francisco-st.	$ 7,500
Wm. Henning, 2-story and basement brick residence, 1525 Grace-st.	10,000
John H. Mohlin, 2-story and basement brick flats, 2491 Evanston-av.	4,000
C. E. Nelson, 3-story and basement brick flats, 1165 Sheffield-av.	4,000
Jos. Blum, 2-story and basement brick flats, 31 24th-pl.	3,000
Olaf Nelson, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6940 Carpenter-st.	2,200
Fred W. Sweet, 2-story frame dwelling, 843 73d-st.	2,000
Whistler & Fontaine, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, s e cor 35th-st and Emerald-av.	35,000
John Mills, four 1-story and basement brick cottages, 895, 911, 915, and 919 Monticello-av.	3,200
Same, two 2-story and basement brick dwellings, 1329 and 1333 Wabansia-av.	3,000

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR ANY OTHER merchandise. Address H. HOLMES, 134 Market.

FOR SALE—$20,000 STOCK. A LEADING CORporation, or would surrender control if $40,000 is wanted; does business of $300,000 per annum; Chicago manager's salary $3,000. Address M J 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL EState, first-class corner saloons. Call O'DONNELL & DUERS, Bavarian Brewing company, corner 40th and Wallace-st.

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WANTED—A MAN IN EACH MICHIGAN AND Iowa town having over 10,000 population to start a branch of our business; must invest from $800 to $1,200; $500 per month can easily be made; no agency or patent-right scheme, but strictly legitimate and bona fide office business, now in operation in many cities coining money. Parties with the required capital meaning business address immediately. J. F. LAWRENCE, Box 434, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MAN ABLE TO HANDLE A STATE agency or branch business for a regular manufacturing house and invest a small cash capital in merchandise to be carried at his headquarters; applicant please give business experience, amount of money he can invest, and references; fair salary and commission to suitable party. M J 92, Tribune.

WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT OPENING FOR good man with $300, at once. 1014 Unity Building.

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66th and Wentworth	H. J. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart-av	E. G. BINZ.
RAVENSWOOD	A. E. BIERSTEDT.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN—PUG DOG, about 7 months old, answering to the name of Topsy. Finder will return him to 234 Hampden-ct. and receive reward.

LOST—CHARM MONAGRAM, L. H. G., SET with diamonds, coming from Aldine-pl. down Vincennes-av. to 35th, to Vernon, to 36th. Return to 189-91 La Salle-st., or 3563 Vernon-av., and receive liberal reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—HENRY ATWOOD, SON of Henry H., of Johnstown, Rhode Island, who went away in 1883 for Black Hills. If alive he will communicate with undersigned. Information as to death also desired. J. ERASTUS LESTER, attorney-at-law, Providence, R. I.

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PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR LITTLE BOOK, "HOW to Speculate Successfully in the Grain and Stock Market"; mailed free. COMSTOCK, HUGHES & CO., Rialto Building, Chicago.

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SITUATION WANTED—AT SMALL SALARY; bright married man, 26; good address, education, ability; prefer bookkeeping, office work, or salesman, but will take anything except canvassing; I need employment very much; strictly temperate. Address N 799, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT BOOKKEEPER is desirous of regular, temporary, or periodical work opening, closing, examining, or keeping books; good references. Address M J 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS of age, would like position with some wholesale firm; can furnish the best of credentials, and would work for a small salary. Address N 895, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, EXPERT at figures, single or d. e. bookkeeper, wants one or two hours' work daily; good and rapid penman; accurate; $5 a week. Address N 852, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSING, examining, and writing up books periodically, day or evening. Address P. O. Box 594, city.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS night work. Address N 846, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A NO. 1 CUSTOM CUTTER wants to make a change; try on or no try on; perfect fit; no objection to country; moderate salary. Address N 724, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 MILLWRIGHT strictly temperate, in mill or elevator; will work reasonable for steady position. Address M J 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DYNAMO AND MOTOR assistant tender. Address N 865, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SCOTCHMAN as "butler"; experienced and thoroughly willing. Address M J 141, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as useful man; can give references. Address JOHN LEVER, P. O., City.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, SCANDINAVIAN, as coachman in private family; understands care of horses and carriages, is willing and obliging; highly recommended; will also accept work as janitor or houseman. CHARLES CHRISTENSON, 1101 E. 63d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT ADVERTISING man; 10 years' experience in composing and arranging all kinds of "catchy" advertisements for newspapers, circulars, show cards, "specials," etc.; continually originating novel and attractive ads; capable of personally making all styles of show cards; thorough acquaintance with printing business; hustling for new advertising schemes every day, hour, and minute; best Chicago and Boston references. Address N 833, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN HOUSE painting and decorating establishment by an experienced man commanding a large trade and known by the best architects in city. Address N 849, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND BY A COMpetent and reliable young man of 10 years' experience in general merchandise business; any wages accepted. Address M J 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LINE OR SOMETHING of merit to sell or some other business on commission, books excluded; a conscientious businessman between 30 and 42. R., 63 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COOK (MALE), RESTaurant or hotel. Address N 898, Tribune office.

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Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS dressmaker, with party desiring latest styles; perfect fit. MISS LEIGH, 16 Germania-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework in small family. Call 209 Townsend-st., rear house, first flat.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG EDUCATED lady as housekeeper; best of references. Address P 605, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper; South Side preferred. N 841, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer: experienced; city references; owns machine; low salary. M J 126, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER BY young lady in bank. Experienced Remington; $10. Address N 789, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDISH lady in bath parlor; best references. Address P 604, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY 19, living at home, employment in reputable physician or dentist's office. M J 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED GIRL FOR janitor work; day or night. Address N 842, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

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BOOKKEEPER—A FIRST-CLASS ALL AROUND bookkeeper who is temperate and not afraid of work, in an insurance office; must be a good penman and come well recommended. Address M J 93, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG man; state references and salary expected, as application will otherwise be ignored. Address N 773, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER — FIRST-CLASS MAN FOR wholesale house. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

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CHARLES SCHONLAU, London Tailor,
Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING—ON SALARY TO sell oils and extracts to bottlers and confectioners; only parties commanding trade and best references need apply; state age, experience, salary expected, and territory covered. M J 79, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN as salesman for a leading Eastern house; position permanent, with good pay for an energetic gentleman; first-class references. Apply in person to H. C. LOGAN, Room 70, 243 State-st.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS, CAPABLE, SUCcessful, and steady salesman; good opening for right man; give particulars of former employment. Address M J 75, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING — TO TAKE SIDE line on commission; one who comes in contact with dry goods, carpets, and curtain trade; good sellers. Address M J 130, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SALESman; must be a man who has been able to command a salary of at least $100 per month. Address M J 77, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—OF GOOD ADDRESS, CAPABLE OF earning $25 per week; splendid opportunity for enterprising man to learn new business with largest house in the U. S. Room 411, 160-174 Adams-st.

SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH CLOTHING houses in country to sell nice, new article on commission. Address M J 124, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO SELL waterproof clothing as a side line; small sample; liberal commission. Address N 830, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR CITY TRADE; EXPERIENCED with water proof goods preferred; salary and commission. Inquire at 69 W. Washington-st.

SALESMAN—ON COMMISSION, TO SELL FURniture trade line bed springs. Address M J 127, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WHOLESALE FLOUR SALESMAN with an established city trade; none other. Call at 179 South Water-st.

SALESMAN—FOR CITY; EXPERIENCED YOUNG man. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

SALESMEN—OF UNBOUNDED ACTIVITY, WITH security or good bonds, to sell the "Morey Gas Burner." Quick seller; thousands in use, receiving the highest indorsement; gives eighty (80) candle power; same consumption of gas as an ordinary five-foot tip, yielding only nineteen (19) candle power; suitable for the home, office, or store. Why complain of hard times when you can, through energy and perseverance, make a good living representing the "Morey Gas Burner"? A. G. MOREY,
First floor, 145 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN—WE SEND SAMPLES, ALLOW LIBeral salary and expenses or commission to proper applicants; staple seller; three stores out of five will order. Address Lock Box 420, New York City.

SALESMEN—TO CARRY SIDE LINE OF BELT buckles, garters, hair ornaments, etc.; 15 per cent commission. Union Jewelry Co., 169 Jackson-st.

SOLICITOR—COMPETENT, FOR MERCANTILE agency work; state experience. Address M J 86, Tribune office.

TWO FIRST-CLASS STEEL-PLATE MEN FOR history work; must be experienced; commission; Western territory. Address M J 76, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—OFFICE; MUST BE BRIGHT, QUICK, write well, and live with parents; best of references required. Address N 797, Tribune office.

CHILDREN—FOUR SMALL, USED TO STAGE business. Apply to R. H. DOCKRILL, stage entrance Royal English Circus.

Trades.

CAP OPERATORS—STEADY WORK.
J. BERLIN & CO.,
210 Jefferson-av.,
Detroit, Mich.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT—GENTLEMAN preferred; one who has machine. N 844, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR—FOR FLAT BUILDING CAPABLE OF running engine; experienced and highest reference only need apply; state both fully in application. Address N 808, Tribune office.

MAN—RELIABLE MAN, ONE WHO CAN SPEAK German and English; bring references; $12 per week. J. R. GAY, 56 Fifth-av., Rooms 518 and 520.

MAN—WHO CAN WRITE LIFE INSURANCE. 507 Champlain Building.

MEN—EVERYWHERE TO SELL NEW SPECIALty; everybody buys at sight; business places by the day; sample 25c or $1 for one dozen, which will start you in business. Address Specialty Mfg. Co., Spokane, Wash.

PENMAN—A FINE PENMAN; PERMANENT POsition. Box 926, Chicago Postoffice.

WANTED—SMART YOUNG MAN AS CITY COLlector for large manufacturing business. Address N 820, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—TO RUN PASSENGER ELEVATOR and do light porter work. Apply to
C. S. BURKHOLDER & CO.,
152 and 154 Wabash-av.

YOUNG MAN—FOR SECOND WORK. 4203 Grand-blvd.

YOUNG MAN—TO LEARN BARBER TRADE; catalogue mailed free. 394 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADIES—TWO EXPERIENCED SHOE salesladies. State-st. experience preferred. Only those with best references need apply. Apply at once. The Grand, State and Adams-sts.

SALESLADY—YOUNG, TO TAKE CHARGE OF tea exhibit; experienced; state terms. Address F R 29, Tribune office.

SALESLADY—$12.50 A WEEK. ROOM 1180, 324 Dearborn-st.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL for general housework in American family; good wages. 3518 Vernon-av.

HOUSEWORK—YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; references required. 565 Kenwood-pl., 3d flat.

NURSE GIRL—GERMAN OR AMERICAN PREferred; references required. Call today, 9 to 12, 4362 Oakenwald-av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—FOR FURNISHED ROOMS, with furniture preferred; give particulars. Address B G 311, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

CORRESPONDENT—OFFICE; GOOD ADDRESS, expert typewritist, owning Smith-Premier; dictation direct; $15. MOREY, 224 Wabash.

STENOGRAPHER — AND YOST OPERATOR; state salary and experience. D E 358, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES—IF YOU WANT EMPLOYMENT CALL at 215 Dearborn-st., Room 501.

LADY—AN EDUCATED LADY TO DO DETECTive service, one who has had experience preferred. Address, giving particulars, P. O. Box 1115, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN EXPERT MARKER AND SORTer; apply by letter. N 812, Tribune office.

ACCOUNTANTS.

BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, AND ADJUSTED. GEO. B. RENN, 1333 Masonic Temple.

C. W. HAWLEY, 514 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. 21 years' experience; bank references.

FREDERICK F. JUDD, 97 CLARK-ST., TEL. MAIN 2690; long experience; moderate charges.

INCOME TAX RETURNS PREPARED TO MEET the requirements of the law. C. NIGG, expert accountant, 415 Chamber of Commerce.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

4524 LAKE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, convenient to Ill. Cent. and cable. French teacher in family.

2704 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOM FOR two; $6 per week each.

North Side.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM HEATED rooms, with board. MRS. CROWELL.

West Side.

290 ASHLAND-BLVD.—A DESIRABLE FRONT room with choice board; also day board.

Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House, warm, cozy rooms $1.50 to $5 a week; table board 50c a day; $3 a week.

HOTEL LA VITA, COR. DEARBORN AND CHIcago-avs., has suites and single rooms; board A1; steam heat and elevator service; American plan; rates low.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY YOUNG MAN, PRIVATE FAMILY, North Side; give terms and discription of room. Address N 851, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE HOTEL "RAINIER," fireproof, 55 53d-st., s. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av.—American and European; a strictly first-class family hotel; rooms single or en suite; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Managers.

TO RENT—1 OR 2 LARGE FINE FURNISHED rooms; also light housekeeping; all improvements; $1.50 to $2.50 per week. RUPPERT, 4245 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOTEL EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIgan-av.—Choice unfurnished suites or rooms; private baths, light, and heat. GEO. H. HARLOW, 201 Owings Building.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, walking distance; strictly private family; rate moderate. Address M J 113, Tribune office.

TO RENT—1907 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished alcove room; also other rooms.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE RUGIA—473 DEARBORN-AV., corner Goethe-st., high-class private house; electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bath tubs; rooms en suite and single; American or European plan.

TO RENT—360 ONTARIO, WARM, PLEASANT single room; all conveniences; walking distance; reasonable.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT CONNECTING PARlors, with piano; terms reasonable. 347 Elm-st., near Dearborn-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room by gentleman; desirable locality; terms reasonable; walking distance preferred; North Side. Address N 860, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FREE UNTIL MAY 1, 1895—DESIRable homes in choicest part of Hyde Park; I. C. R. R. service:

10 rooms, 7 bedrooms, hardwood	$50.
8 rooms, 4 bedrooms, hardwood	$50.
8 rooms, 5 bedrooms, nearly new	$40.
8 rooms, 5 bedrooms, nearly new	$45.
8 rooms, 5 bedrooms, large grounds	$50.
11 rooms, 7 bedrooms, hardwood	$50.
11 rooms, 7 bedrooms, hardwood	$55.

All in first-class order; modern conveniences.
B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—Furnished or not, Michigan-av. residence, all modern improvements, for 2 or 3 years; price, furnished, $250 per month; unfurnished, $225. Address M J 81, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—CHARMING MODERN 10-ROOM house; every convenience; 206 Lincoln-st., cor. Jackson-blvd.; $30 for winter.
E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—751 W. MONROE-ST., NEAR ROBEY, modern brick house; hardwood finish, laundry, etc. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3 TO 7-ROOM APARTMENTS IN "The Renfost," newly decorated throughout, overlooking Washington Park; $25 to $45, including electric light, steam heat, passenger elevator all night; handsome public reception-room, telephone, gas ranges, gas logs, laundry, in fact, every convenience; n. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 52d-st.; cable cars pass the door, and elevated road within 5 blocks. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH in first-class buildings; elevators, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, gas fixtures, curtain bars, etc., steam laundry, drying rooms; janitor service; $18, $20, $25, $26. Office 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED APARTMENT, 2 OR 3 front housekeeping rooms; steam heat, gas range; $15 or $20. HOLLISTER, 4313 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT — CALUMET-AV. AND 30TH-ST., choice flats, new building; all modern.
P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, 53 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send or call for printed list issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS; STEAM HEAT, GAS RANGES; rent $16 to $28. 3537 Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS, 1818 WAbash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

North Side.

TO RENT—5 TO 6 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats in block corner of Pine and Ohio-sts.; low rental; all newly decorated.
Also other flats on Pine, Indiana, and Illinois-sts., from $13 upward. HOYT, 302 Illinois-st., cor. Pine.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, FLAT 8 in Majestic, 52 Walton-pl., for either 2 or 14 months, for the unfurnished price, $75. Apply at apartment.

TO RENT—179 N. CLARK-ST., FIRST AND SECond flats, 6 rooms each, either together or separate. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED APARTMENT, 4 ROOMS and bath; price $35. 517 Plaza Hotel.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—RENTS CUT IN TWO—$8, $9, $10, $12; 370 Grand-av. (W. Indiana-st.), and 111 W. Huron, cor. Ayers-court. See janitor.
E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FLATS.
All kinds and sizes, with or without steam heat.
JAMES S. JACKSON,
388 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLATS NEAR LAKE-ST. L, IN COMplete order, $9 to $20.
ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—NEAT 6-ROOM FLAT, NEAR LAKE-st. L, rent free. P. O. Box 35, Lombard, Ill.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT WITHIN WALKing distance of Masonic Temple. Address 1434 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 48 Fifth-av.; splendid location for any mercantile business. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO.,
56 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—GOOD RETAIL STORE IN RAND-McNally Building. Apply to
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—STATE-ST., 5540—FINE BRICK store and basement, with 4 living rooms; cheap rent to good party.

FOR RENT—STORES, CENTRALLY LOCATED. Inquire 194 Clark-st. J. H. ANDREWS.

North Side.

FOR RENT—LARGE STORE, 541 NORTH Clark-st.; also 8-room flats there.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE GARDEN CITY Building, n. w. cor. Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.; well adapted for manufacturers' agents, having passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, and electric light. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO.,
56 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER office at 169 Washington-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST STEEL CONstructed fire-proof new manufacturing buildings in Chicago, with all the latest improvements; heated by steam; freight and passenger elevator; three large brick fire-proof vaults; every foot of this place is very light; large windows on three sides of the building; 50x100 feet; eight stories and basement; large plate glass around the first story; located northwest corner Harrison and Clinton-sts.; I will divide this building and rent three or four floors to the right party; building will be completed March 15. D. S. PLACE, Owner,
No. 145 La Salle-st., tel. main 824.

TO RENT—SPACE IN CAVE'S DRY GOODS store for groceries, meat market, millinery, etc.; 100 feet front; all on main floor. 3829 to 3835 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENCY WANTED—MANUFACTURING FIRM (dealing in ornamental iron and house building supplies with architects, hardware dealers, carpenters, builders, masons, and contractors) desires Philadelphia and adjacent territory for building supplies. Large storage near Penna. R. R., B. and O. R. R., and Phila. and Reading R. R. Address P. O. Box 717, Philadelphia.

AGENTS—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, FOR THE Columbian Historical Novels, in 12 vols., beautifully bound and illustrated; an entirely new work; appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of every man, woman, boy, and girl in the land.
The Fuller Book Co.,
Rooms 1236-7-8, 79 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS IN EVERY STATE ON SALARY AND commission; agents making $25 to $50 weekly. Eureka Chemical and Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARness in exchange for new upright piano. Address M J 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—UPRIGHT PIANO IN EXCHANGE for horse, carriage, or lot. N 761, Tribune.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
GREAT BUSINESS CORNER.
Large frontage, on one of the most important business streets in the city, improved with well-constructed building, all modern conveniences.
RENTS 10 PER CENT on present low basis; will accept $30,000 cash and same amount in clear vacant or improved (but only "gilt-edged") property—balance to be suitably arranged.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
301-304 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—HOMESEEKERS—WE WILL FURnish the money and build you a home in any part of the city, according to your own ideas, for a small cash payment down, balance in monthly payments; same as rent; if you have a lot, no cash required.
Mechanics' Home Savings Co.,
115 Dearborn-st., Room 70.

FOR SALE—$150,000 FOR $110,000, RENTALS $15,000; terms part cash, balance time; this is a new stone front apartment house, most desirable; everything in the latest modern construction and best residence location; built for an investment, but owner must sell. Address M W 108, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A ROW OF FIVE THREE-STORY stores and flats; good investment. Address N 788, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., 15-ROOM, $15,000 house, vicinity 29th-st., for a great sacrifice.
E. A. CONGDON, Room 76, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—2-FLAT BRICK building. Call on MOREY & CO., Clark and Center-sts.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.

	FT.
RHODES-AV., near 60th, 27½x125	$ 60.00
ELLIS-AV., near 55th, 50x130 feet, only	62.50
DREXEL-AV., near 58th, lot 130 feet deep	85.00
MONROE-AV., near 54th-st., 50 feet, only	92.50
PRAIRIE-AV., corner, near 44th, 50 ft., only	150.00
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., cor., nr. 47th, full d'p	214.00

SPECIAL BARGAIN IN RESIDENCE.
CHAMPLAIN-AV., near 47th-st., 9-room stone front, modern, a snap at $6,000.00
EDWIN J. BOWES JR. & BROS.,
Tel. M. 2163. Suite 44, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3304 WABASH-AV., TWO-STORY and basement brick and stone 10-room dwelling in first-class condition; price much below market value; a quick bargain for an intelligent buyer.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—A 2-FLAT BUILDING AND GOOD barn near 55th-st.-blvd.; suburban depot and electric line; 5c fare; will lease from purchaser for one year at $500. Address N 739, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, NOS. 3136 AND 3138 Forest-av., 2 3-story and basement brick houses. Only $5,750 each. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—New modern residence on Michigan-av.; price, $35,000; or will rent for term of years on a basis of 7 per cent and taxes. Address M J 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3 DETACHED RESIDENCES, 4820-28 Forrestville-av.; bargain; ready March 15; $10,500. G. O. GORDON & CO., 4701 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS, COR. STATE AND 46TH; 76x161; $20,000; or would trade.
B. F. HEAD, 167 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—MY HANDSOME HOME IN ENGLEwood; possession May 1st. Price, $10,000. Address N 853, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 35TH-ST., only $165; for quick sale.
GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.

	LOT.
HARRISON-ST., nr. Cent. P'k-av., 25x125	$1,265.00
DOUGLAS-BLVD., nr. Flournoy-st., 25x150	1,550.00
MADISON-ST., near 43d, 25x175	2,100.00
WARREN-AV., nr. Sacramento, 25x120	3,000.00

EDWIN J. BOWES JR. & BROS.,
Tel. M. 2163. Suite 44, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—$290 PER FOOT BUYS Adams-st. corner; east of Center-av. Address N 759, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. FLOURNOY AND KEDzie-av., 49x125, near elevated R. R. station; $6,500. HAMMEL & LANG, 32 Times Bldg.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOUSES—
$4,000 TO $14,250.
EASY TERMS—DONT PAY RENT ANOTHER YEAR—EDGEWATER ELECTRIC CARS CONNECT WITH NORTH SIDE CABLE "LIMITS" CARS.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN 2-STORY 9-ROOM house, 1115 Montana-st.; oil finish, hardwood floors; easy terms. E. P. GOODE, 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY BUYS A 7-ROOM house; brick foundation; bath; water closet; hot and cold water; paved street; sewer; water; electric light; assessment paid, 2 blocks from depot; 56 trains daily, 28 minutes' ride; 7c fare; 800 A1 neighbors; stores, schools, and churches; prices $2,100 to $2,500; at Clyde; property clear of incumbrance. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Owner, Room 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT IN GROSSDALE, NEAR DEpot, for only $350. Other lots in the same block are selling for $500. I must have $50 cash; bal. can be paid at $8 per mo. Address M J 83, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA LOTS AND ACRES; buy now and build before the rise. Please call on GEO. McKINNEY, 100 Washington-st., Room 714.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOME, LOCATED WEST OF Western-av., east of Homan-av., south of Fulton-st., north of Jackson-st.; lot 40 to 75x125 to 200 feet; must be a bargain. Owners may address N 828, Tribune office.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, FROM OWNER, best piece of improved property that $150,000 or $200,000 will buy, and where $75,000 acre tract will be taken, balance spot cash. Owners please call. TOWNSEND SMITH, 112 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—GOOD, CLEAR farm lands in corn belt of Illinois, Indiana, or Iowa; will give clear Chicago property.
C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69 Major Block.

WANTED—TO BUY—TWO-STORY STEAMheated flat building, South Side; give exact location, lowest cash figure, and all details. Address N 809, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 L. V. VACANT, CLEAR, OR home; part payment for fine stone flats North; rents $900. Address M J 138, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE CAN USE A DOWN-TOWN property at from $100,000 to $250,000. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Inter-Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—CASH READY FOR 2-FLAT BUILDing, west of Kedzie, south of Washington-blvd. HAMMEL & LANG, 32 Times Bldg.

WANTED—NEW FURNITURE, TO MOVE, FOR house or vacant. Address N 763, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—WE HAVE THE FINEST fruit land in California, with free water. We will take good clear property in Cook County in exchange as part payment and give time on balance. Address M J 139, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE — IMPROVED FARM, 320 acres near Marshall, Lyon Co., Minn.; price $25; no incumbrances; will take improved city property and assume small mortgage or pay cash differences. T. F. ANDREWS, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—MODERN STEAM-HEATED 4-flat building on Wentworth-av.; price $20,000; mtg. $10,000 at 6 per cent; want vacant or farm. Address M J 129, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR DAKOTA, NEBRASKA lands; want clear suburban. 6211 Princeton-av.

WANT TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR VACANT LOT on South Side avenue for equity; will put in some cash, for stone or brick house from $7,000 to $9,000, bet. 18th and 43d-sts., east of State. Address N 818, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAR INSIDE VACANT FOR DEsirable equities. H. J. RANSOM & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE FOR HARRISON stock. Address M J 143, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

AMOUNTS FROM $500 TO $100,000 TO LOAN ON real estate within 5 miles of Court House. No commission. Will deal with owners only.
HARRY L. IRWIN, Attorney at Law,
Room 708, No. 100 Washington-st.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

A SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. JOHN G. ROGERS & CO., 508 Chamber of Commerce. Geo. Mills Rogers, Counsel.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT VALUE of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 733 New Stock Exchange.

A. HEILE & SON, 94 WASHINGTON, AMOUNTS of $500 to $5,000 to loan at 6 per cent.

CLIENT'S MONEY TO LOAN. FRANK COMPTON, Att'y. Tel. M. 594. No. 171 La Salle-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 6 and 7 per cent.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, ROOM 52, 115 Monroe-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT
By a PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL,
NO COMMISSION,
ON CITY REAL ESTATE in sums of $3,000 to $5,000. Address M J 175, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO property at lowest current rates.
J. D. HARVEY & CO.,
First National Bank Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 85 Dearborn.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN, BUILDING LOANS.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

NO COMMISSION—IMP'D PROPERTY LOANS; bldg. loans low. DELAMATER & CO., 55 Dearb'n.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, REAL ESTATE mortgage broker. 102 Washington-st., Title and Trust Building.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT MADE on Chicago property at lowest rates; building loans made. VAN VLISSINGEN, 149 La Salle-st.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WANTED—TO BORROW $15,000 ON AN ACTive manufacturing plant in the city worth $80,000. Address, with full particulars, N 838, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST MORTGAGE LOAN OF $7,500 from private party; first-class security. Call at once at 1173 West North-av., mornings. No agents.

W. F. O'HEARNE & CO., 716 VAN BUREN, mortgage bankers and real estate loans.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. HENRY DELANY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rate. ALBERT WAHL, 521 Chicago Stock Exchange Building.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD BANKABLE COLlateral till Nov. 1.
E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

$15,000 TO LOAN; SUMS TO SUIT.
CASE & LORD, 115 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 LA SALLE-ST. (MAIN FLOOR),
FIRST FLOOR ABOVE THE STREET.
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
HALSTED, ROOM 205.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
(ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK) SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 716 Chamber of Commerce, corner of Washington and La Salle-sts.

ADVANCES— —LOANS
SHIELDS & BRO.
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 1
At the lowest rates and on favorable terms; we make loans on mortgages, furniture, warehouse receipts, notes, and all good collaterals, and will reduce interest as payments are made.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, horses, wagons, without removal; I loan my own money and your loan will be strictly private; low rates; long or short time; live and let live is my motto. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, COLLATERAL SECURIties, real estate loans; no delay. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Building, Madison-st. and 5th-av.

CAPITAL FOR MANUFACTURING; BEST OF Chicago references given and expected. Address N 838, Tribune office.

ENDOWMENT TONTINE LIFE INSURANCE policies purchased. R. HERZFELD, 171 La Salle.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle. Private entrance, Lobby Hotel Brevoort.

LIFE POLICY LOANS, OLD LINE CO.'S; SAME purchased. EDGAR HOLMES, 200, 167 Dearborn.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATE OF INTEREST on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at
H. BAUMAN & CO.,
159 S. Clark-st.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid for jewelry, silverware, etc. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 103 State-st., Room 601.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS AND OLD gold. J. M. BREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Building.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF FINE PIANOS.
Bargains in new and second-hand pianos; easy terms to suit customers.

$135.	One Decker & Son upright piano.
$135.	One B. Schoninger mahogany upright.
$145.	One Colby & Duncan large upright.
$135.	One Vose & Sons upright.
$130.	One Jacob Bros. walnut piano.
$100.	One Chickering upright.
$115.	One W. W. Kimball, 7 octaves, upright.
$100.	One Knabe & Co. piano, 7 octaves.
$185.	One Adam Schaaf upright piano.
$155.	One Decker & Son large upright piano.
$165.	Kroeger & Sons upright piano, 7⅓ octaves.
$125.	New England upright, 7⅓ octaves.
$135 each,	two walnut upright pianos.
$85 each,	two upright pianos, 7 octaves.

$3, $4, and $5 per month. To rent—200 upright pianos. One year's rent allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, and stored.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.
248 Wabash-av.

"THE BIG FOUR."
WEBER.
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WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.
WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.
WHEELOCK—PIANOS—LINDEMAN.
STUYVESANT.
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STUYVESANT.
"THE BIG FOUR."

Easy monthly installments. Pianos tuned, rented, and exchanged.

MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.
248 WABASH-AV.

NOW IS YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.
We are offering slightly used pianos at extremely low prices.
You can now get a choice bargain, and at just the right figure, too.
Installment plan if you desire, or we'll accommodate you by taking the cash.
Don't miss the sale.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 Wabash-av.

RELIABILITY IS OUR MOTTO.
You can depend upon a strictly truthful representation and absolute integrity. Our promises will be kept. We will insure you against disappointment.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
in almost endless variety.
All grades. All prices. All terms.
Pianos from $40 upward. Organs from $20 upward. Decker Bros., Chickering, Estey, Conover, Steger, Camp & Co., Arion, Kroeger, Cable & Son, Mozart, Hallett & Davis, and others. Renting, tuning, repairing, etc. ESTEY & CAMP,
The Leading House. Established 1868.
233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT on pianos at WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. REED & SONS' the only American piano receiving SPECIAL MENTION. Send for circulars.
A. REED & SONS, Manufacturers,
3 and 5 Adams-st., near Michigan-av.

CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.
(Pianomakers),
Are closing out the elegant stock of medium and fine grade pianos of
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.
Secure some of the bargains. Open evenings.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF HIGH-GRADE pianos, the cases of which were damaged recently at the North Side warerooms of the Rintelman Piano Co., 580 North Clark-st., have been removed to 568 North Clark-st., cor. Schiller, where they will be sold at a great sacrifice, sale beginning today. Open evenings.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY—A number of Knabe upright pianos, including Steinways, Chickerings, and Sohmers, from $150 upwards. STEGER & CO.,
235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson.

THE EMERSON PIANO CO. ARE OFFERing several GENUINE BARGAINS in second hand pianos.
CASH—INSTALLMENTS—RENTED.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manger, 218 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS } The Thompson Music Co.
SOHMER PIANOS } sole representatives,
SOHMER PIANOS } 261 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE OF HIGHEST grade pianos this week at Rintelman Piano Co., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND-HAND safes; all makes; prices to suit the times. MOSLER, BAHMAN & CO., 49 Wabash-av.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW cheap; also second-hand fireproof safes. Call or write 87 5th-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—15 TO 60 FEET OF GLASS PARTItions for office; second-hand. VEHON, 243 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—DONNELLY'S REAL ESTATE ATlas of Chicago; cheap; cash. N 850, Tribune.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

PRINTING INKS—BEST IN THE WORLD; CARmines, 12½ cents an ounce; best job and cut black ever known, $1 pound; best news ink seen since the world began, 4 cents a pound. Illustrated price list free on application. Address WILLIAM JOHNSTON, manager Printers' Ink Press, 10 Spruce-st., New York.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. F., 21 Park-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WINTER HORSES SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MANUFACTURING Co., 202-207 Michigan-av.

Carriage and Harness Builders.

Our stock of carriages, harness, saddles, whips, robes, and stable sundries is the largest in the city, and purchasers will find many unusual bargains now.

Our factory is the most completely equipped, and we are prepared to promptly execute orders for new work; also repairing.

Estimates furnished when desired.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A meeting of the stockholders of the Rock Plaster company of Chicago, held at the office of said company in Chicago, Ill., on the 31st day of January, 1895, pursuant to a notice heretofore given as required by law, the capital stock of said company was decreased from the sum of three hundred thousand dollars to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and that the certificates of such change have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, as provided by law. HENRY SMITH,
L. M. MITCHELL, Secretary. President.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MAN WITH TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN merchant tailoring business, large established trade, in good location, wants partner with some capital to enlarge business. M J 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER—WITH $200; NEW, LEGITIMATE business. Address N 730, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $2,000 TO ATtend to office duties and handle all money in an established painting and decorating business having a first-class trade and all tools and scaffolding. Address M J 94, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN EXTERMINATING CO. — CONtracts to clean houses of vermin, roaches, bugs; remedies for sale. 69, 126 Washington-st.

VAUGHAN'S GARDENING ILLUSTRATED, FINest seed, plant, and flower catalogue for 1895, ready for the asking. 88—State-st.—88.

WE SOLICIT MERCHANDISE OF ALL DEscriptions on consignment or buy outright for spot cash. Haymarket Salvage Co., 134 and 136 W. Washington-st.

WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY TO BID ON your printing. Martin-Grace Printing Co., 83 Fifth-avenue. Telephone Main 699.

WANTED — MICROSCOPE, ABOUT 400 DIameters; state price and give particulars. Address P. O. box 309, Pullman, Ill.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Werra	March 9	Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Fulda	March 23	Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II	March 30	Genoa
Werra	April 13	Genoa
Fulda	April 27	Genoa
Kaiser W. II	May 4	Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
1 cabin, $60; II. cabin, $45 and $53.
ROUND TRIP $95 and $100.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Saale..Tues., Feb. 19, 6 am	Havel..Tues., Mch. 12, 9 am
Lahn..Tues., Feb. 26, 9 am	Trave..Tues., Mch. 19, 7 am
Ems..Tues., Mch. 5, 11 am	Lahn..Tues., Mch. 26, 4 pm

SPRING SAILINGS 1895.
TO SOUTHAMPTON (LONDON), BREMEN.

Trave......Tues., April 16	Ems..........Sat., June 1
Lahn.......Tues., April 23	Havel........Tues., June 4
Saale......Tues., April 30	Kaiser W. II. Sat., June 8
Ems.........Sat., May 4	Trave........Tues., June 11
Havel......Tues., May 7	Lahn.........Tues., June 18
Trave......Tues., May 14	Aller........Tues., June 25
Lahn.......Tues., May 21	Ems..........Sat., June 29
Saale......Tues., May 28	Havel........Tues., July 2

NOTICE.
Beginning with S. S. Lahn, March 26th, these steamers from New York will land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE
Maintaining a service to the European Continent with
TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
New York-Southampton (London, Paris)-Hamburg. This line holds the record for fastest time on this route to Europe.
SPRING SAILINGS, EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Normannia, Mar 28, 11 a m	A. Victoria, May 16, 9 a m
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 a m	Columbia, May 23, 11 a m
Columbia, April 25, 11 a m	F. Bismarck, May 30, 11 a m
Normannia, May 9, 11 a m	Normannia, June 6, 11 a m

NOTICE—After June 1 steamers will run to and from the dock at Southampton alongside London train. NO TRANSFER BY TENDER.
Besides DIRECT HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. and other S. S.

Scandia..Feb. 23, 9:30 a m	Russia..March 9, 9:30 a m
Prussia..March 2, 10 a m	Persia..March 16, 10 a m

1st Cabin, $45. Intermediate, $27. Steerage, $16.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New York,
125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
Fast steamers between New York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 4 p.m., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN. 5 DS., 7 HRS., 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 53 years of its existence) needs no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Shortest and most convenient Route to London. Pier to Pier—No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
Berlin......Feb. 20, 11 am | Paris......Feb. 27, 11 am
AND
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Southwark, Feb. 20, 6:30 am | Indiana......Feb. 23, 9 am
Exceptionally good second cabin accommodations.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
Westernland, Feb. 20, 2 pm | Noordland, Feb. 27, 7 am
PHILADELPHIA TO ANTWERP
Every alternate Saturday.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

TO EUROPE, 1895—"GAZE'S TOURS" (ESTB. 1844)—Twenty-five high-class parties to sail semi-monthly. Best steamers. Spring tour by "S. S. Werra," May 18th, 101 days, $750. Later dates; lower rates, $230, and upwards; programs free. Send 10 cents for 112 page illustrated monthly "Gazette" with maps. S. S. tickets by all lines. H. Gaze & Sons (Ltd.). WM. A. FLETCHER, West. Mgr.,
204 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel nor delay at seaport.
MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

EUROPE—THIRTY EXCURSIONS TO EUROPE. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. F. C. CLARK, Tourist Agt., 111 B'way, N. Y. Official ticket agent Pennsylvania and Erie R. R. Paris office 1 Rue Auber, opposite Grand Opera.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Limited & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:25 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:30 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 4:45 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:35 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

†Daily *Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	* 2:00 pm	1:20 pm
Kansas City Vestibule Limited.	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Texas, Colorado and Utah Ex.	† 5:00 pm	11:50 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:45 pm	10:12 am
Kas. City & California Limited	†10:00 pm	9:00 am
California and Mexico Fast Ex.	†10:00 pm	10:00 pm
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	8:42 am
Kansas City Express	† 3:00 am	10:00 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND CENtral Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, Clark and Jackson-sts. Tel. 3765 Main.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am * 6:00 pm *11:45 pm	†11:20 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore	† 5:35 pm	† 7:50 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 6:02 pm
Danville & Ind. Mineral Spr'gs	†12:55 pm	† 9:45 pm
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 8:10 pm	*10:20 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:20 pm	* 6:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st. Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Sioux City, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 6:15 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	* 8:15 am * 8:45 am * 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Clinton and Cedar Rapids	†12:30 pm	† 2:15 pm
Duluth and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am * 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	¶ 8:00 am * 9:30 am * 9:35 pm
Winona, Minn., and So. Dakota	† 6:59 pm	¶ 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 6:15 pm	¶ 8:15 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am * 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm * 7:35 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	¶ 7:35 am * 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

Milwaukee & Racine—Lv. *3 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *11 p. m. Ar. *7:25 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar.—†10:20 a. m., †3:15 p. m., †5:55 p. m., †11:10 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Ft. Howard.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:50 pm
Illinois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex.	* 9:30 am	* 2:30 pm
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
St. Jo, Leavenworth, Kan. City, Colorado and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Big Five, to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul, Peoria, and Denver	‡10:10 pm	¶ 7:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria Sleeper is carried on Big Five Saturday night.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:15 am	† 9:05 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa.	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:20 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe & Leavenw'th.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
All points in Texas	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 6:32 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. Cy., St. Joe, & Leavenw'th.	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:35 am
Black Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	†11:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Cedar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Milwaukee and Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Omaha and Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn.	‡ 6:20 pm	¶ 9:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee	* 8:00 pm	§ 1:45 pm
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡ 8:00 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Nor. Iowa and Sou. Minn.	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Omaha, Sioux City & Dakota	‡10:35 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Milwaukee		* 6:15 pm

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 3:00 pm
Kansas City, Denver & California	* 6:15 pm
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*12:01 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am
California Limited, via St. Louis	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:10 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Night Express	*12:01 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	† 6:00 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and West	* 6:05 pm *11:00 pm	* 9:20 am * 9:20 am
Ashland, Duluth, Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:20 am
Ashland and Iron towns	x11:00 pm	† 6:30 am
Chip. Falls and Eau Claire Ex.	† 9:30 am	† 8:48 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 3:15 pm
Waukesha Passenger	† 5:45 pm	*10:45 am

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.—THROUGH trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days Buffet	9:25 am	1:25 pm
Week days Parlor Car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:20 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 8:45 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R'S—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. and Station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit and Bay City Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. R'y, leave †8:25 a. m.; †5:00 p. m.; *11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m.; †1:25 p. m.; †6:50 p. m.

Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R., leave †3:30 p. m.; *11:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st., 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Peoria Limited	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 am	* 6:25 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:20 pm	†12:35 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Forest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	‡10:50 am
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:22 am	† 5:57 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkerton Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 6:35 pm	* 8:05 am
Daily Night Express	11:25 pm	3:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22nd-st. City Ticket office, 66 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:00 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Atlantic Express	†11:30 pm	*11:29 pm

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chi. & Cleveland Mail & Ex.	† 7:35 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:35 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	† 7:30 am	5:25 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	† 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	† 4:55 pm	9:10 am
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:22 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette and Louisville	10:15 am	5:20 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:22 pm	7:40 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:35 pm	10:45 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:20 pm
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:20 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:20 am

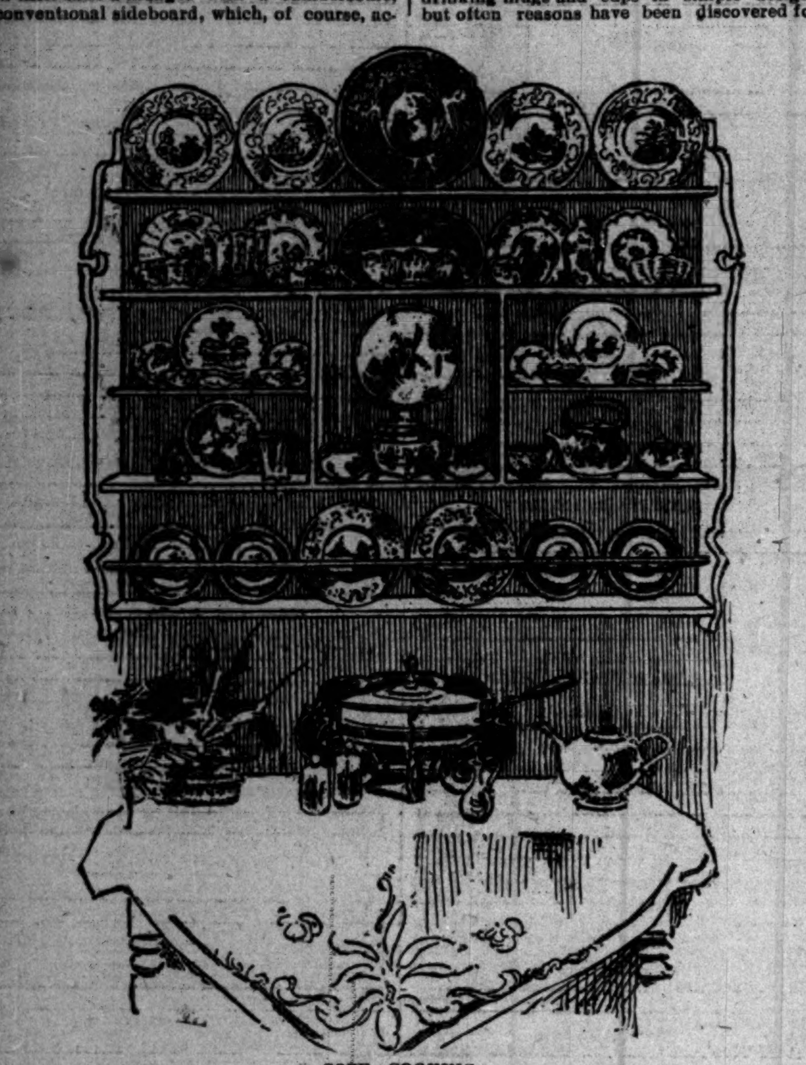
FOR MODERN MAIDS.

NOVEL REFECTORY FOR THE BACHELOR GIRL.

"Cosery" Found in the Modern Apartment Dwelling—Symphony of Blue and White—Feminine Ingenuity Turns a Shelf Into an Old-Time New England Sideboard—Kitchen Table Transformed Into Attractive Buffet—Decidedly Bohemian, but Suits the Modern Maiden.

The scheme of decorations in this tiny refectory was blue and white, and, first of all, the walls were covered with paper which might have had a fac-simile in some Japanese tea house, it was so like old Canton, China, and so thoroughly Oriental. This was given a plain blue frieze, which at once added the decided color touch needed in any apartment where white is a prominent factor.

The room I mean is one of those small but cozy little affairs found only in the modern apartment dwelling. Now, my bachelor girls are clever young women, and they at once saw the absurdity of filling up the small space in their salle-à-manger with a cumbersome, conventional sideboard, which, of course, according to commonplace ideas, must occupy the position of honor.



COZY COOKING.

In this little domicile something far more ingenious, artistic, and altogether out of the ordinary was destined for that position. But I must not forget the carpet. Blue and white is rather a difficult combination to follow out in floor covering, but "everything comes to him who waits," as it did in this case, and after many long and fruitless hunts our friends' efforts were crowned with success. A blue and white Japanese rug was found just the size of the room.

The sideboard is a shelf made to look like, and, in fact, suggested by, the dressers found in old time New England country houses, only, of course, built on a more modern plan. It was designed by one of the clever bachelors, then made of plain pine wood by a carpenter, and finally given two or three coats of white enamel paint, which gives it a beautiful luster. A more charming resting place for the choice bits of china can hardly be imagined.

The shelves are full to overflowing with all sorts of exquisite blue-and-white ware, from the rare Delft faience to mellow old Canton, and here and there a choice bit of Copenhagen is found. One feels as though he could never tire of its vague and shimmery designs so far below the wonderful glaze.

Resting directly below the shelves was a table—a kitchen table, by the way—also painted with the white enamel and covered with a dainty white linen cover, embroidered in blue. Here we found the bachelors' chafing dish, tea caddy, cracker jar, and, in fact, everything one looks for on the ordinary buffet.

"This is our Punch and Judy show," said one of the girls, pointing to what looked to my untutored eye like a very unique standing shelf.

I was let into one of the family secrets and told that it was once upon a time a bookcase, but by painting it white and ingeniously turning it upside down it was soon converted into quite the oddest piece of furniture I have ever seen. Across the lower shelves a curtain was drawn of blue and white Japanese calico, and on the one uncovered shelf reposed six or seven blue German beer mugs, with quite a Bohemian air about them.

Even the pictures on the wall seemed to be in harmony with the quaint little room, all of them being framed in white. The table of light oak was covered between meals with a blue dinner cover, embroidered in a dashy white design. The curtains were white Swiss, with large blue dots, and finished with a generous ruffle—simplicity itself, but in perfect accord with the surroundings.

Everything about the place was so full of refinement and gave such evidence of artistic feeling, and yet was so altogether homelike and cozy, that I felt a pang of envy when I said good-by, and I knew then why the bachelor girls' home had so deservedly earned the appellation of "The Little Paradise."

WHERE SHE VOTES.

Woman Suffrage Is an Old, Old Story in Wyoming.

In Great Britain women vote for all elective officers except members of Parliament. In France the women teachers elect women members on all boards of education. In Sweden women vote for all elective officers except representatives; also, indirectly, for members of the House of Lords. In Norway they have school suffrage. In Ireland they vote for the harbor boards, poor law guardians, and in Belfast for municipal officers. In Russia women householders vote for all elective officers and on all local matters. In Finland they vote for all elective officers. In Austria-Hungary they vote by proxy for all elective officers. In Croatia and Dalmatia they have the privilege of doing so in local elections in person. In Italy women vote for members of Parliament.

In the Madras Presidency and the Bombay Presidency (Hindoostan) women exercise the right of suffrage in all municipalities. In all the countries of Russian Asia they can do so wherever a Russian colony settles. The Russians are colonizing the whole of their vast Asian possessions and carrying with them everywhere the "mir," or self-governing village, wherein women who are heads of households are permitted to vote. Women have municipal suffrage in Cape Colony, which rules 1,000,000 square miles. Municipal woman suffrage rules in New Zealand, and, I think, at parliamentary elections. Iceland, the Isle of Man, and Pitcairn Island have full woman suffrage. In the Dominon of Canada women have municipal suffrage in every province, and also in the Northwest Territories. In Ontario they vote for all elective officers, except in the election of members of the Legislature and Parliament.

In the United States twenty-eight States and Territories have given women some form of suffrage. In Wyoming women have voted on the same terms with men since 1870.

EVOLUTION OF THE TEACUP.

Today the Tea Table Is the Altar of Society.

The afternoon tea table has been dubbed the "altar of society," and time is said to be the daily sacrifice. Treasures in silver and porcelain are collected and laid upon this altar, and many hours are spent in determining the names and marks of cups which, whether inherited or found in modern shops, are of priceless worth to their owners.

The loving cup of olden time was surely never more lovingly offered to guests than is the teacup of today. All through the years cups have signified sociability whether the wreathed cups offered by the Greeks one to the other, the loving cups or "tygs" handed by our English ancestors to guests, or our own treasured teacups.

It is interesting to trace the evolution of the teacup from the Greek kylix through the various changes in form to the cup with separate saucer (or stand) now in use. In the porcelain museum in Dresden are teacups made with stem and stand, suggestive of the Greek kylix and the Turkish cups that rest in metal stands are surely classic in design.

Allusion to the use of horns for drinking vessels is made in the mythological history of all nations. The earliest potters formed drinking mugs and cups in simple designs but often reasons have been discovered for shapes and patterns used. There is a large clay drinking cup in the British Museum (found in Vulci) in the shape of a human leg. The story goes that in 1625 Marshal de Bassompierre, in parting from his friends to return to Switzerland, proposed to drink to the health of each one. Finding his horn not long enough he filled his military boot and drank wine from it. At once the idea was taken up by the potters, and many drinking vessels were made in the shape of a boot or leg. Specimens are still said to exist in Italy.

It seems to be quite unknown when it became the custom to use cups for hot drinks, or whether any hot drinks that would "cheer but not inebriate" preceded the use of tea and coffee in Europe. True it is that teapots and teacups such as are now used were first made in England in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and, says a writer in *Leslie's Weekly*, "from that time to this there has been little change in their form and general design."

Cups, as souvenirs and congratulatory gifts, have been used for many years, and searchers after novelties maintain that the more handles a cup has the greater the luck that attends the gift.

YOUNG GIRL'S IDEAL.

She Asks, "Why Are Many Married Women Unhappy?"

After much reading and more thinking I have at last come to the conclusion that I have solved one phase of this much repeated question, writes a young maiden. No doubt this will sound egotistical when I proceed farther to say "I am only a girl." But I have looked at the matter fairly and squarely, and because I am only a girl let not the cynic pass me by.

Every girl has her ideal. Why shouldn't she have? Surely, if the lords of creation are accorded the privilege of forming their ideals the weaker sex may also be granted the boon.

From the time the chit of 13 reads Mary J. Holmes on the sly, burns the midnight oil long after her mamma fondly imagines she is in bed and weeps over the woes of the heroine, she begins to have, in her girlish mind, rude ideas of what her ideal must be. At first, perhaps, vague and ill-defined; but you may rest assured he soon forms definite proportions, around which her girlish imagination weaves romance after romance. The girl who does not do this is not worthy of the name.

Doesn't Maude think all that is handsome is involved in him of the tall figure, dark eyes and hair, and splendid teeth? Isn't Grace sincere in her belief that manly beauty, as measured by the gods, centers in him of the dreamy blue eyes, drooping mustache, and physique which denotes he is one of the favored of mortals?

Supposing fate, as it often does, intervenes between Maude and her ideal and she, perchance, marries a man quite his opposite. After all those years of fond imagination do you think, even if she love her husband, that she will not sigh and think of what might have been? A woman when she wants any object generally manages to secure that object. When that object is a man, I say, with due respect to my sex, the fates kindly deal with that man!

She goes on then adding to her molehill—a mountain. Even though her husband be as near perfection as mortal man is allowed to be her mind conjures back fanciful things of that girlhood's past, and she thinks how she might have been even happier. How could she marry him whom she did when he is the very opposite of the ideal?

What is the result? you ask. She makes herself and those about her perfectly miserable.

Let woman be deemed inconsistent and fickle. In her heart of hearts she is at least consistent to her ideal.

I, too, have my ideal!

NEW YORK "TRILBY."

Her Story Lacks the Other's Sin and Sadness.

Trilby has a living analogue! And she lives in New York. Some four or five years ago there was a model, well-known in a certain clique of artists down on Washington Square, who used to come "out of the East" to pose for head and hands and feet. Whether she posed for "the altogether," like her fascinating prototype, does not appear, but they still talk of the marvelous beauty of her extremities, molded by no bungling 'prentice hand, but formed by nature's master workman.

Fortune smiled on our Trilby and one day some one heard her sing, who took her to Europe and gave her the best that Paris has in vocal training. This spring she is coming back and we shall hear that voice, which is said to be one of the best America can boast, whose first song was heard under the eaves in an East Side tenement.

AT THE PLAY-HOUSE.

TYPES OF MATINEE GIRLS WHO WORSHIP BEFORE FOOTLIGHTS.

The Ubiquitous Maiden Is a Modern Product—Sometimes Young and Fascinating—Well Versed in the Art of "Gush"—Violets Her Distinguishing Flower—Stars Who Have Been Lionized, Even Bored—She Knows All the Unhappy Domestic History of the Players by Heart.

Every one knows the matinée girl, but every one does not know the same matinée girl.

She has distinctive features as a class, but, like all classes, it is made up of individuals with varying characteristics. She is a product of this generation, and almost of this decade, for matinées were unknown in the days of our grandparents, and the intermediate generation was devoted to developing the matinée girl. She did not grow up, like a mushroom, in a night. She is the fine product of a great generation of theatergoers.

There is no mistaking her when you meet her on the street Wednesday or Saturday.

She is young, but she often gets over that long before she gets over being a matinée girl. She is often pretty, though that doesn't follow.

Sometimes she is so fascinating that you wonder the actor across the footlights doesn't see her and applaud her in his excitement. Yet sometimes, too, she's so plain that you marvel that the box office man was willing to sell her a seat and spoil the looks of the house.

Emotionally, she is as varied as her appearance. Usually it is understood that she is a gusher. Sometimes she is, and occasionally she is not, although students of matinée audiences feel quite justified in resenting it when a matinée girl controls herself. There is a general impression that such people ought to be obliged to go to the evening performances, for a calm exterior is something a real matinée girl resents with all her little heart. It seems to her that a person has absolutely no right to go to the matinée unless she can thaw out, as one such personage in a block of seats chills the atmosphere as ice does the refrigerator.

The matinée girl in all her glory is young. She loves a matinée with its chaperonless state, and there is little she will not sacrifice to enjoy the bliss of being at the play with no careful mamma or papa to watch every expression of her face and hear every word she utters. True happiness for her comes from a perfectly free day with a lunch with some more matinée girls and such perfectly lovely untrammeled conversation about her idols, the actors! A good time to watch the matinée girl is when some actor like E. H. Sothern or Henry Miller is in town, or when Julia Marlowe is here.

The scene at the play is then worth studying, the audience as interesting as the stage. Every girl of them has on her prettiest street frock, two-thirds of them have big hats—they are so much more becoming to the fair young faces than bonnets could be—and bunches of violets are the true badge of the class.

It is difficult to exactly analyze the pleasure of the matinée girl. She loves to laugh, and just dotes on crying; yet she rarely cares for an unsuccessful show—the crowd, the sympathetic emotion of all those about her, seeming to be more than half the secret of her pleasure. The balance is purely personal. She looks upon the actor with personal eyes, and sees the man or the woman. Perhaps it is the force of budding emotions that makes her burst into admiration for the artist, and try to give an individual expression to her feelings.

Be that as it may, the matinée girl after the play is rather different from the matinée girl before the play, and if there was no kissing at meeting, there is plenty at parting—if the play is emotional. Pent-up feeling has wiped away knowledge, and, for awhile, the Boston girl is just like any other girl.

A good, generous half of the cause of the universal fever of stage craze that strikes society girls occasionally can be traced to this personal feeling which emotional matinée girls arouse in themselves for actors, not understanding that the emotion is everything, the man nothing. Though if they studied themselves and only bothered to note how they were tossed by this very emotional tendency from one admiration to another, they might draw a proper conclusion. But such mental analysis does not go with youth.

The matinée girl, as a rule, is flighty and unthinking, seeking excitement and safe because she hunts it in battalions, and confides all her little plots and plans to some other matinée girl. It is only when a girl reaches the point of being very close-mouthed about the silly feelings of the matinée emotion that she is in danger.

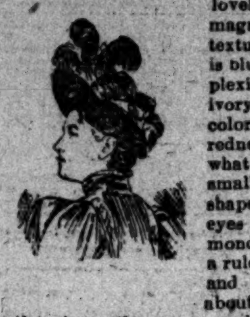
Edwin Booth in the '60s was a victim to the outspoken admiration of the matinée girl, and it was a great annoyance to him. Next to that engagement in the excitement it caused among matinée girls was the first engagement played here by Helene Modjeska. In both of these cases girls almost climbed over each other in their eagerness for a good place on those steep stairs leading up to the stage entrance. It took a policeman to make a way to the carriage door for Modjeska, who used to drive away, bowing and smiling to a sea of waving white handkerchiefs.

One distinctive mark of the matinée girl is that she knows everything about the theater and the histories of all the actors. She does not know it right, but that is small matter. She confides it to every one else with an air of perfect authority. She will tell you who every one's wife or husband is, whether they are happy or unhappy, and all with such an air of conviction that the hearer feels it really ought to be true if it isn't. Their conversation in the theater is confined to two topics, clothes—their own, the actresses', and the audience's—and personalities, the latter consisting largely of what they think, with whispered confidences.

DAUGHTER OF PREMIER CRISPI.

Princess Linguaglossa Is an Italian Beauty.

Princess Peppina Linguaglossa, the only daughter of the Italian Prime Minister Crispi, and the very idol of his existence, is a singularly beautiful and accomplished girl, representing one of the highest types of Sicilian loveliness. Her hair, magnificent alike in texture and quantity, is blue-black; her complexion resembles fine ivory, the only bit of color being the bright redness of the somewhat full lips of the small and beautifully shaped mouth. Her eyes are large and almond-shaped, with, as a rule, a somewhat sad and far-away look about them, though at other times they are capable of expressing considerable vivacity. Tall and with a perfect figure, she carries herself with that grace so peculiar to the Italian patrician, and presents altogether a most attractive tout ensemble, her beauty being of the kind to attract attention anywhere.



That her marriage has not been altogether free from romance is an open secret, and one may find a clew thereto in the sudden departure for South America of gallant and chivalrous Count Antonelli, the nephew of the famous Cardinal and one of the most distinguished diplomats in the service of King Humbert. That he was passionately in love with the fair Peppina, and for a time her accepted suitor, is well known; but the causes which led to the breaking off of the match and her marriage to Prince Linguaglossa no one knows with any degree of certainty. Prince Linguaglossa is the head of an ancient family which traces its descent back to the earliest days of the Christian era, and which, in the year 1285, migrated from Pisa to Sicily, where it has been established ever since in the enjoyment of large estates and universal regard and esteem. The young couple will begin housekeeping at Rome and at Naples with a yearly income of $25,000 and an entire houseful of valuable jewelry, this being the only form of wedding present customary among the higher classes in Italy.

DAUGHTERS OF MRS. ADAM.

They Walk on Stilts, Wear Lace Hose, and for 25 Cents Name the Baby.

Mme. Eames-Story says her favorite flowers are American beauty roses.

⁂

Several new fads are reported from France, one of which is stilt-walking for the élite. Such an amusement must necessarily be practiced only in the country, however, as even the eccentric grand dames of France would hardly care to be seen walking on stilts in the Bois de Boulogne. At a house party up the Hudson a short time ago half a dozen pairs of stilts were provided for the amusement of the guests, and the attempts to master the awkward-looking affairs caused much merriment. One young lady who had practiced the art in her childhood evoked much admiration as she strode off with her attendant swain with perfect ease.

⁂

Another new transatlantic idea, which this time is English, is to have dwarf trees as ornaments for the dinner table, the florist having imitated successfully the Japanese method of producing lilliputian specimens of cherry, apple, and other flowering fruit trees.

⁂

Grand dames in Paris have gone a step further than stockings with real lace insertions that have been their extravagance this season. Some of them are now wearing hosiery made entirely of the costly fabric, with an embroidery of seed pearls on the instep. These real lace stockings are as fine and cobwebby as a veil or scarf and are as expensive as they are dainty.

⁂

A prominent physician says that a capacity for tears—abundant, warm, and ready ones—is one of the surest preservatives of feminine beauty.

⁂

The American woman, her captious critics say, does not know how to shoe herself. She has to learn this art from her English and French cousins. The English woman has the art of outdoor shoeing reduced to perfection, and the French woman has that of indoor shoeing equally well fixed.

The English dictum concerning outdoor boots is that the slightest touch of patent leather removes a shoe from street use, except in the case of walking to and from luncheons and teas. Seal and calfskin are used exclusively in England for pavement wear. Low shoes are tabooed, except in summer. Spats belong to men alone, and laced boots are "smart," to drop into English phraseology.

The French woman, when she comes in from walking or driving, does not sit, a la Americaine, wearing her outdoor boots. She doffs them at once and puts on immediately, not slippers or low shoes, but high, buttoned, black satin boots, lined with white satin. For the French woman has learned that only the woman of slenderest, shapeliest ankles should wear slippers.

⁂

It is well for women to know:

That one cannot be graceful without perfect freedom of all muscles.

That to be the mistress of a home is to have a kingdom of one's own.

That too much of the housekeeping of today is done indifferently.

That the golden rule of worldly success is to make yourself subservient to work.

That many of us live beyond our means, and there is no more grievous mistake.

That time is the largest part of most men's capital.

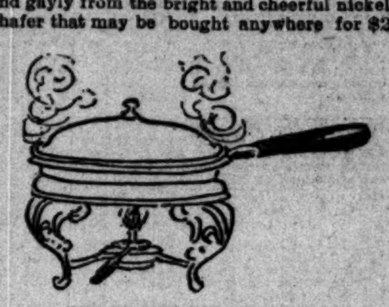
NEW CHAFING DISH.

FASHIONABLE FAD A BOON TO SAVORY SUPPERS.

Grecian Women Were Adepts in the Use of This Popular Utensil—Mme. de Staël Could Concoct Palatable Dishes in Her Silver Skillet—Mrs. George Gould Understands the Art—Aid to the Economical Bachelor Girl—Some Toothsome Recipes for the Novice.

The chafing dish is the fashion of the hour, extending to all classes of society, and a fad which will grow into a practical institution of the cuisine, in even the humblest household.

Five years ago the average individual hardly knew what a chafing dish was, but now in many a small apartment are known full well the joys of savory suppers served informally and gayly from the bright and cheerful nickel chafer that may be bought anywhere for $2 or $3, and which has become in more ways than one a precious boon to the light and economical housekeeper.



THE MODERN CHAFING DISH.

Like all new things this popular utensil is old—very old, in fact—for it is said that in the early Grecian days the women cooked in a sort of a pan, beneath which burned a pot of oil, and the children of Israel made toothsome the locusts of the desert in a similar manner.

It was a common utensil with the Assyrians and the Phœnicians, according to history, and from the excavation of Pompeii we learn that the early Romans used it extensively, the dishes and lamps being made of bronze, with much enrichment, after the fashion of the age. The lamps were filled with olive oil, which was smokeless and had a not unpleasant odor.

All of which goes to prove how classical a thing our Welsh rarebits are made in. The present form, however, comes down to us with modern patent appliances from the French, with whom, during the reigns of the later Louises and throughout the first empire, it was a very fashionable addition to the dinner table, and Mme. de Staël is said to have been celebrated for her brewing of toothsome mixtures in her little silver skillet, which she took into exile with her when the relentless Napoleon banished her from the gay capital.

Louis XVI. was also a devotee of this branch of culinary art, and would fairly gorge himself on the dainties his favorite chef would concoct for him in his royal presence.

Society women nowadays deem it one of their accomplishments to be well up in chafing dish art, and to serve from their silver stewpans no end of delicious and indigestible dainties.

Mrs. George Gould makes a most delicious rarebit, and she is fond of having late little suppers at Lakewood, with a few genial friends about the chafing dish.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is an adept also, and has a long list of strange French dishes, beside the rarebit, that she creates in her elaborate skillet at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson.

What stands for a fashionable fad with society is economy with poorer people and the chafing dish had to come in the order of things after the apartment house.

The daintiest of breakfasts and suppers can be prepared over the little lamp, and even dinners are in line, no end of expense in coal being saved thereby, not to mention hard work and untidiness.

To the bread-winning girl-bachelor who has her own little apartments, the chafing dish is one of the great blessings of life. She gets her dinner down-town or wherever she may be, and then has nice tempting little suppers and cozy breakfasts at home over her little lamp, with some other girl bachelor, who keeps house with her.

Here are some savory recipes, easily made by the merest novice in any ordinary chafing dish:

First of all, the Welsh rarebit, which requires for four people a pound and a half of cheese—cream cheese in no way strong—a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of dry mustard, a pinch of salt, a sprinkling of cayenne, two eggs beaten well, and half a pint of clear ale, together with about eight slices of dry toast. Put the butter into the chafing dish; when nearly melted add the cheese cut fine, the mustard, salt, and cayenne; stir constantly, and add the eggs when the cheese is nearly melted, and the ale slowly, to prevent burning. Serve hot on the toast. Some people prefer cream in place of the ale, and the eggs may be omitted, although the rarebit is said to be less indigestible with them.

Beefsteak a la mode: Take a pound of beefsteak, cut about an inch thick, two tablespoonfuls of butter, three slices of lemon, a gill of stock or a gill of port wine. Put the butter in the chafing dish with two slices of lemon; when melted add the steak and cook slowly eight or ten minutes; then pour over it the stock or port as preferred.

Chicken croquettes: Take four cups of minced chicken, one cup of bread crumbs, three eggs, and a little drawn or melted butter. Roll the chicken, bread crumbs, eggs, seasoning, and enough drawn butter to moisten the mixture into pear-shaped balls. Dip these into beaten eggs and bread crumbs; put into the chafing dish and fry brown.

Sweetbreads: Take several sweetbreads, a tablespoonful of butter, and some strips of salt pork. The sweetbreads should be well washed and dried. Run the pork into them with a needle. Put the butter into the chafing dish, and when hot lay in the sweetbreads and cook until well brown and the pork crisp.

Escalloped oysters: Take a pint of large oysters, two tablespoonfuls of butter, a gill of cream, two tablespoonfuls of cracker dust and some pepper and salt. Put the cream and butter into the chafing dish. Drain the oysters and lay in layers sprinkled well with cracker dust, then another layer of oysters with added cracker, and a little butter, salt, and pepper. Cook ten minutes covered.

Spanish cream pudding: Take one-third of a box of gelatine, one quart of milk, four eggs, one and a half cups of sugar, a teaspoonful of vanilla, and a pinch of salt. Soak the gelatine one hour in milk. Beat the yolks of the eggs and the sugar together, add to the milk, and pour into the chafing dish. Cook twenty minutes, take off and add the whites of the eggs which have been beaten to a stiff froth; after it has cooled a little, add the vanilla and salt, and beat five minutes. Pour into a mold and set on the ice.

IN THE PUSH.

Colorado Women in Politics Up to Their High Hats.

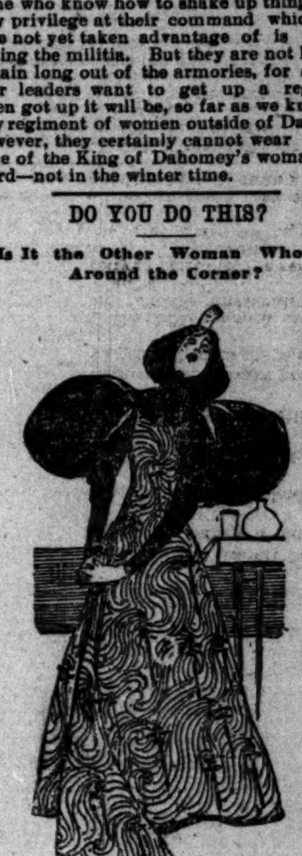
The woman politicians of Colorado are pressing to the front. The Denver papers give astonishing accounts of them. They push through the Legislature the bills which they introduce; they are Presidents of political clubs and bosses of districts—a woman may be a boss, you know; they serve on juries; they deliver red-hot speeches; they hold plenty of offices, and want more; they make the men stir around. The Governor is afraid of them; the Democrats are good-natured toward them; the Republicans take advantage of them; the Populists turn away from them as traitors; ex-Gov. Waite talks about them in a way they don't like.

There are no woman politicians like those of Colorado. The men there are up to the neck in politics; the women are in politics up to the top of the flowers that decorate their high hats.

In Nevada the women vote and can hold office, but the Nevada women have never pushed much to the front in politics and their influence upon parties and upon legislation has been slight. It is the Colorado women alone who know how to shake up things. The only privilege at their command which they have not yet taken advantage of is that of joining the militia. But they are not likely to remain long out of the armories, for some of their leaders want to get up a regiment. When got up it will be, so far as we know, the only regiment of women outside of Dahomey. However, they certainly cannot wear the costume of the King of Dahomey's woman body guard—not in the winter time.

DO YOU DO THIS?

Or Is It the Other Woman Who Lives Around the Corner?



See the lady!
How sad the lady looks!
The lady weeps.
Has the lady lost her last friend?
No, the lady has not lost her last friend.
What is the matter with the lady?

The lady has been bargain hunting. She has bought a tablecloth for $1.43 which is advertised by another store for $1.41.

FADS FOR FEMININITY.

Latest Novelties for Her Jewel Casket.

A safety pin with a bunch of daisies is a charming idea.

Collarettes of rows of pearls fastening with bars of diamonds.

A novelty in clasps is an immense hook and eye formed of paste.

Combs set with diamonds and pearls are the height of fashion.

A couple of diamond birds make pretty lace pins and the old pearl buckle shape has been resuscitated.

Swords with the hilts set with small diamonds are the favorite ornaments for the hair for young ladies.

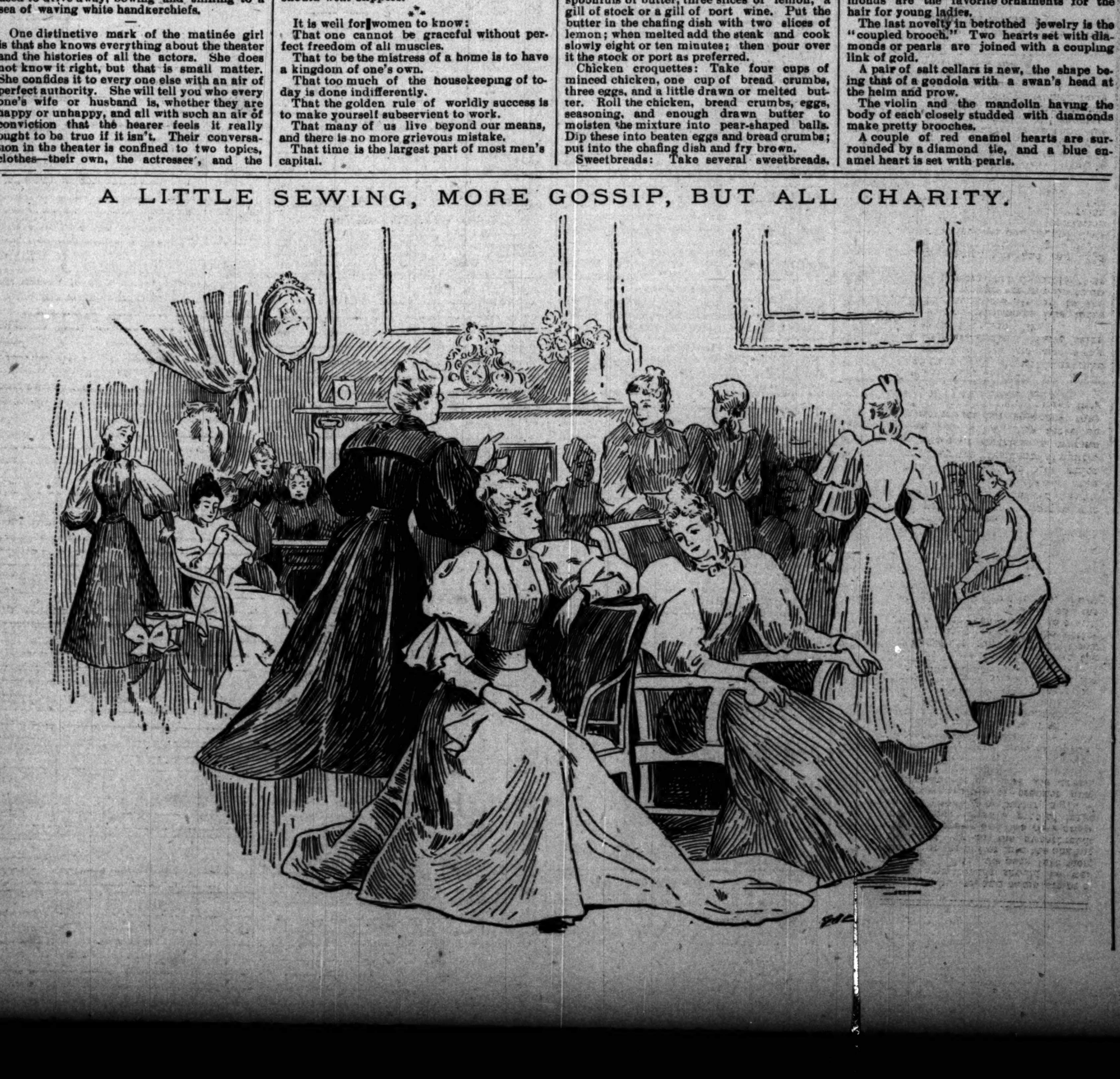
The last novelty in betrothed jewelry is the "coupled brooch." Two hearts set with diamonds or pearls are joined with a coupling link of gold.

A pair of salt cellars is new, the shape being that of a gondola with a swan's head at the helm and prow.

The violin and the mandolin having the body of each closely studded with diamonds make pretty brooches.

A couple of red enamel hearts are surrounded by a diamond tie, and a blue enamel heart is set with pearls.

A LITTLE SEWING, MORE GOSSIP, BUT ALL CHARITY.



VIGNETTES IN VERSE.

A Valentine.

Before the buds awaken,
Or pink the blossoms blow,
While yet the bough forsaken,
Hangs ghostly in the snow,
Love journeys forth elated
To seek the happy shrine
By lovers dedicated
To good St. Valentine.

And there before the altar
He kneels, beseeching grace;
His heart forgets to falter,
Remembering your face;
And all his words are fashioned
Into a single line—
A lover's prayer impassioned
To his saint, Valentine.

His eyes with rapture glisten,
His heart with hope is high,
He almost thinks to listen
And hear your footsteps nigh:
Ah, Sweet, when he shall find you,
And voice his prayer and mine,
Let no vain doubtings blind you—
Say yes, my Valentine!

—*Felix Carmen in the Century.*

Her Name.

"I'm losted! Could you find me, please?"
Poor little frightened baby!
The wind had tossed her golden fleece,
The stone had scratched her dimple knees,
I stooped and lifted her up with ease,
And softly whispered, "May be!"

"Tell me your name, my little maid,
I can't find you without it."
"My name is Shiney-Eyes," she said.
"Yes, but your last?" She shook her head.
"Up to my house 'ey never said
A single fing about it."

"But, dear," I said, "what is your name?"
"Why, didn't you hear me tell you?
Dust Shiney-Eyes." A bright thought came:
"Yes, when you're good; but when they blame
You, little one—is't just the same
When mamma has to scold you?"

"My mamma neber scolds," she moans,
A little blush ensuing.
"'Cept when I've been a-frowing stones,
And then she says" (the culprit owns),
"Mehetable Sapphira Jones,
What have you been a-doing?"

—*Philadelphia Times.*

Chrysanthemums.

He lured me from the fire-lit room
Adown the garden path, to see
The white chrysanthemums in bloom
Beneath the cherry tree.
And while the autumn twilight fell
In tender shadow at our feet,
He told me that he loved me well,
In accents silver sweet.

I heeded not the faded leaves;
I never heard the wailing wind
Which mourned amid the silent leaves
For summer left behind.
The golden hours might all depart;
I knew not that the day had flown—
My sunshine lay within the heart
That beat so near my own.

Now, spring has come with flower and bird;
And softly o'er the garden walls,
By warm south breezes flushed and stirred,
The perfumed blossom falls.
New buds are on the hedgeside spray;
New grasses fringe the country lane;
But never in the old sweet way
Shall we two stand again.

My mother clasps my listless hand
And tells me that the roses blow,
While all about the happy land
Drifts fragrant hawthorn snow,
But looking from my lonely room
Adown the path, I only see
Some white chrysanthemums in bloom
Beneath a cherry tree!

—*E. Matheson in Chambers' Journal.*

The Sleep-Journey.

The breath of a soft wing,
A flutter, as of a dark bat hurrying
Across a twilight garden, and I knew
'Twas sleep that hither flew.
Out of night's space to my bed, to bear
Me whitherso'er her vagrant flight might dare.

For never did wild swan,
With all its strength of silvery whiteness on,
Though quilled as with fine steel its pinions are,
Fly ever half so far
As sleep will carry one, enfolded warm
And safe within her close, protecting arm.

"Now sleep, sweet sleep," I sighed,
"To you is time as naught; the world is wide;
Yet there is but one spot where I would be,
One face I care to see."
"Whither?" she whispered. I, with bated breath,
"Through the dark Valley of the Shadow of Death."

A lariat tethered fast
To zone or pole, I saw her hand uncast,
Of cobweb; and its loop on loop she whirled,
And leashed with it a world—
A star; and on this slack and silken star
She bore me up into the midmost air.

A lull held every sense,
As lullaby to child the influence.
Not heaven's soft wind blowing across my face,
Nor the far look through face,
Gave tremor to my heart. I said, "This way
She went before me, O that dreadful day!"

The uttermost blue was past;
Our land was gained, the height attained at last,
Ah, height of green! Ah, sun-flecked, breezy slope,
No fairer goal has Hope!
Nor jasper wall, nor gold-paved street could be
So cool with peace, so comforting to me.

A summit—upland glade,
It was, where earthly light had seemed a shade;
Where happy throngs on some great plan intent
Hither and thither went.
Singing, and flutes, and many a tender word,
With silences as musical, I heard.

Nor did my weary eyes,
Stained with their tears, seem new to Paradise,
For she I longed to see was there to greet
The coming of my feet.
Rest was where pain had been in her dear face,
But mother-love still held its sovereign place.

Just as of old she came,
Smiled on me, called me "daughter," spoke my name,
Held in her hand my hand—no hint of change,
And heaven was not strange!
"You will be glad when all the children come!"
I said. And she, "Yes, child, for this is home."

. . . .

And now, through stress and strife,
Through all the burden and the blare of life,
I say, "Wait, heart, the day will soon be done,
When Sleep, the blessed one,
Will bear you to your lost, or her to you,
With flight as soft as silence or as dew."

—*Mrs. Clara Doty Bates.*

Story of the Seeds.

"One I love"; a pretty face
Bending o'er the grate;
"Two I love," a soft, sweet voice
Measures out her fate.
"Three I love, I say," and still
Other seeds galore;
"Four I love with all my heart,"
What need is there of more?

"Five I cast away"—Ah, no!
Fortune thus were wrong,
Should the count thus ended be;
Love's ties are too strong.
"Six he loves," a dimpled smile;
"Seven she loves," a blush;
"Eight both love"; a sweet look steals
O'er the fair face flush.

"Nine he comes"; "he tarries ten,"
"Eleven he courts"—but wait!
Anxious search has failed to find
The seed where rests her fate.
Carefully she looks them o'er,
Then, as brow grows light,
"Twelve he marries. Mercy! I
Nearly died from fright!"

—*Puck.*

Night in the City.

The great sky bends above the silent town,
Its distances brought close by tender stars;
The twinkling lights that edge the darkening streets,
Athwart the gloom of night throw golden bars.

The night wind, pausing as it hurries by,
Is whispering secrets to the stately trees,
Whose bending boughs, with shadows warm and deep,
Change day's most common sights to mysteries.

With weary brain but glad contented heart,
Toil's happy child turns out his flickering light.
His hopeful thoughts merge into blessed dreams,
While busy day gives place to peaceful night.

—*Mary L. Blanchard in Kate Field's Washington.*

The Coquette's Calendar.

Flirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
In Valentine month I flirt like fun,
As in the others every one.
And as to leap year, O, that's prime,
There's one more day of flirting time.

—*London Punch.*

Love's Season.

The summer of our love is done,
The shinning summer, soft with flowers!
Past are our days of sky and sun,
Of golden light and August showers.

We drift in winter. All the day
Is palely silent; and the night
Forgets . . . forgets. And our dead May
Lies buried in a shroud of white.

I love thee none the less, altho'
The wintry gloom my true heart fills;
I bend my patient thoughts unto
The spring, with all her daffodils.

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*